"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, warmer Friday; moderate northwest to north winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,096. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FAY'S NEW TALE OF GERMAN PLOT

Says He was Sent Here by Secret Service to Blow Up Ships.

PICKED FROM ARMY FOR JOB

Sent to Chief to Get Instructions and Read Letter from Dr. Kienzle.

WELCOMED BY AGENTS HERE

Breitung Returns and Gives $25,000 Bail—Explosives Taken to Governors Island.

The plot to blow up ships leaving American ports with ammunition for the Allies, for which five Germans are now under arrest on charges of conspiracy, was engineered in Germany by officers of the German Secret Service, according to a new and signed confession made yesterday by "Lieutenant" Robert Fay, said to be the leader of the five, to officers of the United States secret Service, in the presence of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall.

Fay's statement also indicates a connection, though so far as known an indirect one, between Dr. Herbert Kienzle, another of the defendants on the conspiracy charge, and the German Secret Service. Fay had already admitted that he had been provided with $4,000 by one Jansen, a district head of the German secret agents. His confession yesterday gave new details of this, and also showed how the connection between Fay and Kienzle became established.

Kienzle's Letter to Father.

Early last Spring, according to Fay, Dr. Kienzle, then living in New York, wrote a letter to his father, Herbert Kienzle, who is head of the Black Forest Clock Company of Schwenningen, in Wertemberg—the largest clock-making firm in the world. With his letter he inclosed a number of newspaper clippings showing the sailings of various ships from American ports with munitions for the Allies, detailing manifests of their cargoes, and specifying various railroads engaged in the transport of munitions—particularly the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

Other clippings told how various firms, including the Allis-Chalmers Company, manufacturers of machinery, with plants at Chicago, Milwaukee, Scranton, and West Allis, Wis., and the Brown-Sharpe Company of Providence, had turned over their plants in great measure to the manufacture of munitions.

Fay's original statement said that he had been moved on his own intiative to start the plot which was to have been carried out in this country, and that when he had mentioned the matter to the Colonel of his regiment the Colonel had sent him to Jansen. But the new confession declares that Jansen had asked some army officers to pick him out a good man for a piece of difficult work, and that Fay was thereupon selected by his superiors.

He went to see Jansen in a city in Germany, which he refuses to name, and got his $4,000 and instructions as to his plan of campaign.

Must Not Touch Letter.

Then this letter, which Dr. Kienzle had written to his father, was laid on a table before Fay by Jansen. Fay was told to read it and memorize the names—he was not allowed to touch the letter—and then to use this information to identify himself when he got to this country.

Fay came to New York, and immediately upon arrival went to Dr. Kienzle and told him who he was and, apparently, something of his errand in this country. And to prove that he was what he represented himself to be he repeated to Kienzle the content of the newspaper clippings included in the letter to Kienzle's father, and mentioned names of the New York Central and New Haven Railroads, the Allis-Chalmers Company, the Brown-Sharpe Company, and several steamers which had sailed with cargoes of munitions.

The Federal officials say that this circumstance as well as other details of the confession which they have not made public, indicate clearly enough that the plot to destroy ships with mines set in American waters was hatched in Germany.

Breitung Under Arrest.

With the surrender yesterday of Max Breitung, cousin and business associate of E. N. Breitung, the banker, all the five men for whom warrants were issued were in the hands of the Government.

Paul Daeche is in the Hudson County jail in Jersey City held under $25,000 bail, waiting examination next Wednesday. Lieutenant Robert Fay, Walter E. Scholz, and Dr. Herbert Kienzle are in the Tombs under the same bail, awaiting a hearing on Nov. 4. Breitung, whose case was adjourned till the same day, gave $25,000 bail and is free.

Breitung was expected to reach Grand Central Terminal from Chicago yesterday morning at 9:20, and was awaited by a squad of detectives and reporters, but he didn't arrive, and there was anxiety for the next two hours. Then Breitung called the Federal District Attorney and told him he would appear at once for a hearing.

At 11:30 he was in the Federal Building accompanied by his attorney, William M. Parke, who is with Stanchfield & Levy at 120 Broadway. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton on the charge of conspiring with Fay, Scholz, Deache, and Kienzle "maliciously to attack and set upon a vessel belonging to another with intent to despoil the owners of said vessel of their goods, money, and merchandise laden on board thereof."

The hearing was continued until Nov. 4, and Breitung was held in $25,000 bail. This was furnished by a surety com-

Continued on Page 4.

ASQUITH TO BE ASKED ABOUT PEACE RUMORS

Reports That Negotiations Have Been Going On Are Current in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—J. Annan Bryce, Liberal member of Parliament for Inverness Burghs and brother of Lord Bryce, has given notice that he will ask the Prime Minister whether unofficial exchanges of views or negotiations are being or have been carried on directly or indirectly between responsible persons in London and Berlin with a view to the conclusion of an early peace.

Rumors to this effect have been current for some days past in usually well-informed circles.

It is predicted that Mr. Asquith's reply will be that the Government has no information of any such negotiations in which responsible persons in this country are concerned.

The reports have caused depression in certain circles, where it is argued that any move in the direction of peace now would imply recognition of the Teutonic empires' ultimate victory.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—When Premier Asquith returns to the House of Commons today he will be asked, in addition to the question put by Mr. Bryce, whether he still adheres to the declaration in his Guildhall speech that Great Britain should not sheath her sword until "the freedom of Europe is secured."

Another of the many questions to be addressed to the Premier is whether, "in view of the defiance of international law by the German Emperor in ordering wholesale destruction of the private property of civilians in this country by Zeppelins, the Government will take steps to trace and sequestrate private securities in England of the German Emperor and rulers of German States, and hold them as security for present and future damage caused by air raids."

Announcement was made yesterday that Mr. Asquith's statement regarding the military situation, which was to be delivered today, had been postponed until next Tuesday.

GERARD HAD LONG TALK WITH THE EMPEROR

Said to Have Gone Over German-American Relations in Detail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 27.—No intimation is given out in Berlin, according to reports to the Neuwe Courant here, as to the subject of the conference held yesterday between Ambassador Gerard and the Kaiser.

The interview is said to have been long and important, taking place at the Potsdam Palace, and the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Jagow, attending it and accompanying Mr. Gerard to and from the palace.

It is stated that the Kaiser and Mr. Gerard traversed the whole field of German-American relations as affected by the incidents of the war.

Whether the Cavell case and the German refusal to heed Minister Whitlock's remonstrances were touched upon is not stated. A pall of complete silence has fallen on the German press as to the Cavell case, which, except for a few indirect references and guarded semi-official justifications of the incidents, has been ignored. The German public, apparently, is still in ignorance of the extent to which the execution has aroused indignation in neutral countries.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Daily Express says that the German Emperor's audience with the American Ambassador has caused a sensation. It is regarded as significant, as it was the first audience granted to any Ambassador of a neutral country for eight months, and it lasted an unusually long time.

BRITISH TANKER SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

The H. C. Henry, Owned in Seattle, Sent to Bottom by a German Submarine.

SEATTLE, Oct. 27.—The British tank steamer H. C. Henry, when two days out from Alexandria, Egypt, in the Mediterranean Sea, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, according to a cablegram received today by the Pacific Creosoting Company of Seattle, owners of the vessel.

No lives were lost, according to the message, which gave no other details.

The H. C. Henry was a steel single-screw steamer built at Greenock in 1909 for the H. C. Henry Company of Vancouver, B. C. She was 360 feet long, 49 feet beam, 26 feet 9 inches depth of hold, and 4,219 gross tonnage.

FOR BRITISH WAR COUNCIL.

Cabinet Has Decided to Have Small Body Decide Executive Acts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—The Daily News's political correspondent writes:

"The Cabinet have been engaged during their last few meetings in considering steps to be taken to reconstitute the War Council. The inner council of the Cabinet, to which matters concerning the direct prosecution of the war are referred, is a body which has no official existence. It felt that the time has come to continue this body more exactly and to lay down the principles on which it shall act.

"The Cabinet, therefore, have decided that a committee shall be officially appointed and shall decide on executive acts of the war. The committee shall sit daily whenever possible, and their decisions on executive acts need not in future be referred for approval to the whole Cabinet.

"There is one important exception—that a decision involving a new expedition or a vital new departure in the operations of the war must be referred to the whole Cabinet."

"The number of the inner council shall be three, five, or seven, but which of these figures shall be chosen depends on which of two principles is to adopted in selecting the members. One proposal is that in selecting the Ministers the balance of opinion, represented in the Cabinet, should be preserved, so that as far as the parties are concerned the War Committee would be a microcosm of the whole Cabinet. The other proposal is that the members of the War Council should be only those Ministers whose departments are directly concerned with the prosecution of the war. In any case, it is understood that Winston Churchill, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, would no longer serve in the War Council."

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—Rumors were again current in the lobbies of the House of Commons last night that Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was about to resign his seat in the Cabinet.

TRADE PROTEST GOES TO ENGLAND

10,000-Word Note on Blockade Forwarded as Germany Plans Embargo on Exports.

WASHINGTON GETS WORD

Move Is Interpreted There as Designed to Draw Us Into Demand on Britain.

PACKERS' CASES TAKEN UP

Belief at Capital That President Will Make Meat Seizures Subject of a Note.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—America's long considered protest against British interference with commerce between the United States and Europe has been dispatched to London by special messenger, and will be presented by Ambassador Page at the British Foreign Office next week.

It became known today that the note, which comprises about 10,000 words and covers exhaustively the argument of the American Government on all phases of interference with neutral trade, was approved by the President last Saturday and started on its way to London on Sunday. Alexander W. Kirk, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, who had returned to Washington carrying documents from Ambassador Gerard, was intrusted with the mission on his return journey to Berlin.

Until today the fact that the communication had been sent was kept secret, instructions having been given to officials that no announcement of any kind was to be made about it. That it contains a repetition of arguments made in the note of March 30, which recorded the Washington Government's first protest against the Order in Council, or so-called blockade, is admitted, but no intimation was given by officials today as to what measures were proposed in the event that there was no modification of British practices.

Not only does the communication cover the various notes and memoranda sent by the British Government since March 30, but it also acknowledges and discusses the long notes that came from Great Britain in January in response to the first protests by the United States against interference with neutral trade.

It was the note now on its way which ex-Secretary Bryan advocated sending at the same time that the second Lusitania note was dispatched to Berlin last June. President Wilson declined to send it that time because of the possibility that the United States might be placed in the position of bargaining for its rights with Germany on the basis of its attitude toward Great Britain. With the clearing up of the Arabic case, it was announced at the State Department that the note to Great Britain would go forward. After three weeks of consideration at the White House it finally was dispatched.

As prepared originally at the State Department, the document was understood to be vigorous in tone and replete with objections to Great Britain's policy. No intimation as to whether the document had been modified was available tonight.

President Wilson is to review the complaint of the Chicago beef packers against the British Government for seizure of meat shipments and refusal to settle on terms asked by the packers.

The President will have a conference tomorrow morning with Alfred R. Urion, representing the packers, who has been in London eleven months seeking to obtain a settlement.

It is the belief of the representative of the packers here tonight that the President will authorize the sending to England within a week of a sharp note dealing specifically with the packers' cases.

Mr. Urion, with Henry Veeder and Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., attorneys, had a series of conferences today with Secretary Lansing, Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department; Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Sir Richard Crawford, the British Embassy's commercial attaché, but there was nothing tangible agreed on to clear the situation for the packers. All information as to results of this work here during the last two days was refused by Mr. Urion.

GERMANY PREPARING TO STOP ALL EXPORTS

Washington Hears an Embargo Is to be Put on All Manufactures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Unofficial information reached Washington today through several reliable channels that the German Government contemplated the prohibition of all exports from that country. Such an embargo would not only raise serious issues for the Government of the United States, growing out of the importunities of importers, but would result in losses, running into the millions, for American importing houses, which for months have been clamoring for German and Austrian goods for this Winter's holiday trade. These goods have been tied up in Holland, Germany, and Austria by the British Order in Council.

To further complicate the situation involved in the effort to bring these American-owned goods to the United States, it was learned tonight that unofficial information has reached Washington that the British Government was contemplating refusing to permit the passage of any goods of the class upon which Germans might have placed such an embargo. This, it was said, would seriously hinder the efforts of the State Department's trade advisers to facilitate the shipment of such goods.

There has been no official confirmation of either of these reports as to

Continued on Page 3.

TWELFTH ANNUAL BUSINESS SHOW, 1 to 10:30 P. M. All This Week.—Advt.

The Case of Edith Cavell

By JAMES M. BECK

Former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and author of the most widely read article published since the war began entitled "In the Supreme Court of Civilization: The Dual Alliance vs. The Triple Entente." This article was reprinted in nearly every language of civilized nations and created a sensation. In his reply to Dr. Zimmermann, Germany's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he shows the same vigorous style and clear legal analysis of the execution of Miss Cavell.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

RUSSIA BUYS CLOTH HERE FOR $7,350,000

American Woolen Co. Will Make Material for 1,250,000 Long Army Overcoats.

WORK FOR 35,000 PERSONS

Contract, Signed Yesterday, Largest of Its Kind, Requires 13,000,000 Pounds of Wool.

The Russian Government signed a contract yesterday with the American Woolen Company for 5,000,000 yards of heavy woolen cloth, which is designed to supply 1,250,000 overcoats for the Czar's soldiers.

This contract is said to represent the largest single order or purchase ever made of any one particular style and quality of cloth. It is expected to take six months to complete. About 35,000 operatives will be required to do the work, using, approximately, 1,800 weaving machines and looms and consuming 13,000,000 pounds of cleaned wool stock in the process.

At the Russian Consulate, 22 Washington Square North, the contract was signed by Colonel Nicolai Golejevski, Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy at Washington, and Lieutenant Mikhael Alexeew, a Russian fabric expert, on behalf of the Russian Government, and William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company. The total amount of the contract is $7,350,000.

"Negotiations had been on for several weeks to determine the exact amount of the purchase," said President Wood, "and, pending that, we had already begun work on the cloth. It is the largest order of its kind ever given to an American manufacturer. I want to express my satisfaction with the businesslike manner in which the representatives of the Russian Government have handled the transaction."

The cloth is to be made into uniforms in Russian factories, and shipments are to be made direct to Archangel and Vladivostok, the first within two months, a second in February, and the final shipment in March.

"These American overcoats are to serve the Russian soldier both as a uniform and as a blanket in the field," said Mr. Wood. "As may be known, the Russian Army does not furnish its soldiers with blankets as a part of the general equipment. Instead, these long overcoats are made with hoods which the soldier draws over his head for protection when asleep on the field."

Only a part of the manufacturing resources of the American Woolen Company will be engaged in filling this order. There are forty-five mills operated by the company, but a number of them make worsted goods.

"Such a large order would not ordinarily come here except for war necessities, because the American manufacturer has to pay wages so much higher than the European manufacturer that it would ordinarily be practically impossible to meet competition," said Mr. Wood.

"I hope President Wilson will be able to find some way to protect the American manufacturer against conditions that will come after the war. To my mind I can see no other way of accomplishing that than by a tariff to prevent the markets here being flooded with goods from abroad the moment European industries are revived. The Payne-Aldrich tariff law, under the conditions which are bound to prevail, will, as a matter of fact, be a low tariff."

CONSCRIPTION NOT NEEDED.

Lord Derby's Plan Is Said to Have Been a Big Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says:

"Some well-informed politicians are unwilling to give credence to the rumor that the Cabinet is to be greatly reduced in number. The notion that a smaller Cabinet would facilitate a decision favorable to conscription may safely be disregarded.

"In point of fact, the success of Lord Derby's scheme in bringing in men promises to be so marked that conscription is not likely to be again a bone of contention in the Cabinet, be it small or large."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Reports published recently in conscriptionist newspapers concerning the flight of Britons to escape compulsory service are not borne out by official figures presented to Parliament today by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, at the request of Captain Amery Therin.

The number of males twelve years of age and upward who left the British Isles in the twelve months ended Sept. 30 last was 36,594, compared with 101,663 in the previous twelve months.

Mr. Runciman's estimate of the number of men of military age—18 to 45—who left the Kingdom was that it did not exceed 31,000, as compared with 86,000 in the previous year.

THE AUGUSTA SPECIAL.
Aiken and Augusta via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Modern train, superior equipment. Lv. New York daily 1:08 P. M. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

DENIES PROMISES TO BRAND WHITLOCK

Semi-Official German Statements Call the Cavell Report Inaccurate.

BELGIAN LAWYER BLAMED

Said to Have Deceived Whitlock, Who Is Quoted as Branding British Statements as Untrue.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 27, (via Amsterdam to London.)—A semi-official statement has been issued here relative to the case of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the German authorities. It reads as follows:

"The American Ambassador at London has placed at the disposal of the British Government documents regarding the Cavell case. The documents contain statements respecting the exchange of letters between the American Legation at Brussels and the German authorities at Brussels about the trial. The British Government promptly handed the documents to the press and had them distributed abroad by Reuter's, [Reuter's Telegram Company.]

"In these documents most of the important events are inaccurately reproduced. Particularly is the impression created that the German authorities with empty promises put off the American Minister (Brand Whitlock) in order to conceal from him pronouncement of the death sentence and deprive him, by speedily carrying out the sentence, of the possibility of intervention in Miss Cavell's behalf.

"In a statement, which is also published, Sir Edward Grey declared that the worst feature of the action of the German authorities was that a promise made to the American Minister continually to inform him of the course of the proceedings was not kept.

"Such a promise was never given by the German authorities and could not, therefore, have been broken. This was admitted by the American Minister in Brussels when the matter was discussed with the German authorities.

"That the American Ambassador in London was wrongly informed can be explained by the fact that the Belgian advocate, who as attorney for the American Legation, played a part in this incident, caused a misleading construction to be placed upon his reports.

"In any case, the American Minister at Brussels was painfully affected by the report as made public. He intends to inform his London colleague and his Government at once of the difference between the written report of the Belgian attorney for the legation and the facts."

A similar statement was received here yesterday from the Overseas News Agency of Berlin, transmitted by wireless, via Sayville. The first paragraph of this statement reads:

"The Overseas News Agency today gave out a statement regarding the case of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed recently in Belgium, at the outset of which it declares that the United States Minister in Brussels, (Brand Whitlock,) states that the British Government publications regarding the Cavell case are untrue so far as he is concerned.'"

The rest of the statement is substantially the same as that issued in Brussels.

No Word Received from Whitlock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The statements from semi-official sources in Brussels and Berlin that Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, had complained of misrepresentations of his statements concerning the conviction and execution of Miss Edith Cavell, have not been confirmed by any official information received at the State Department. The German statements said that Minister Whitlock would appeal to Washington. According to officials, this Government not only knows nothing about Mr. Whitlock's alleged dissatisfaction, but has never received from Ambassador Page in London, Minister Whitlock, or any other source the report of Hugh S. Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels, concerning the efforts of the Spanish Minister there, and himself, to obtain a respite for Miss Cavell. The State Department, officials said today, had not been requested by the British Government to take any action with reference to Miss Cavell's case.

London Denies Altering Reports.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—It is officially stated in London that the papers relating to the case of Miss Cavell were published exactly as they were received from the American Embassy, and, of course, after the consent of the American Embassy had been obtained.

DOOM ANOTHER BELGIAN WOMAN TO DEATH

German Military Judges at Liege Sentence Anna Benazet—Espionage the Charge.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27, (via London.)—Anna Benazet of Verviers, Belgium, was sentenced to death by a German court-martial at Liége on Monday.

This woman was one of nine persons convicted by the court-martial. Seven of them were Belgians and the others French. In four cases sentence of death was passed, and the other prisoners were condemned to terms of from ten to fifteen years in prison. The charge against them was of having collected information useful to the French Government, for which it was intended.

The sentences of death have not yet been carried out.

PARIS, Oct. 27. — The correspondent at Hazebrouck, France, of the Havas News Agency sends the following:

"It is learned that M. Foulon, a priest

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS OPEN ROUTE TO TURKEY, LINKING UP WITH BULGARS IN SERBIA; BRITISH JOIN FRENCH IN THE SOUTH

Berlin Is Pleased with the Balkan Outlook; Expects Serbia's Elimination and Praises Bulgars

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The Balkan drama continues to dominate all other war news here. The Germans are absolutely confident that at last one enemy is going to be permanently eliminated. They are following the Austro-German-Bulgar operations with quiet satisfaction, contrasting significantly with the jubilation of Austrians here and the grim hatred of Bulgarians.

Germans are more than satisfied with their new ally, Bulgaria. One frequently hears the Bulgarians' smashing high-speed offensive contrasted with the Italian campaign.

Summarizing the situation, Major Moraht in the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The present main theatre of war in Serbia is witnessing a chain of successes which our armies, with Austria-Hungary's and Bulgaria's, are winning daily without a single reverse. Events are ripening to a final decision which is not far off. Our northern advance already is gaining momentum. The hardest task was the crossing of the Danube barrier and the breaking of the defense of the Serbian main forces on the hills on the southern bank of the river.

"There is no knowing where the troops constantly being landed at Saloniki will finally be used. For the Serbian decision they come too late; for attacks in another direction they have not come as a sufficient surprise. The strategic and political situation of Serbia will soon mean its passing from the ranks of our enemies."

What will Greece do, is the question that everybody is asking here, but the only real quetsion in German minds is whether or not Greece will go so far as to maintain neutrality by force of arms. Nobody here doubts that Greece will try to continue her neutrality. Germans feel confident that their successful aggressive diplomacy will repeat in Athens its success in the Balkans and Roumanotuvre the allied diplomats.

In well-informed circles here one begins tto meet the idea that if the Allies put undue pressure on Greece this may result in driving the latter into the camp of the central powers. While no undue importance is yet being attached to the Budapest report that the Greek Government demands the withdrawal of the allied troops from Saloniki and its prepared to enforce the demand with the army, there is a feeling here that a crisis is fast approaching and that the situaton in the Balkans will soon be quite clear.

The reported significant utterances of the Greek Minister at Sofia that relations between Greece and Bulgaria are now better is regarded as a good omen, as also is the fact that Crown Prince George has gone to Saloniki in place of the King of Greece. The National Gazette says:

"The first report was that the King himself would go to Saloniki, but his presence at the capital at the present moment is more pressing. He remains at the centre of events, where he has the political and military levers in hand.

"The journey of the Crown Prince under his father's orders to the scene of the Anglo-French landings can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as a demonstration to bring home to those who seek to violate Greece that the Hellenes desire to remain masters in their own house, and that the Greek ruler is man enough to pick his own trail in the political labyrinth."

GERMANS PIERCE DVINSK DEFENSES

Unable to Hold All Positions Taken, Berlin Admits, Against Russian Attacks.

BRING UP MORE TROOPS

Teutons Strike Harder to Cut Riga from Dvinsk—Russians Continue Attacks in the South.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Germans, who continue their attacks against the Russians in the Riga and Dvinsk districts, say today they have penetrated the Russian positions near the railway line west of Dvinsk. They could not hold all the ground gained, as the Russians launched immediate counterattacks.

While the position in this region remains serious for the Russians, they appear, on the whole, to be holding their own.

In the south, on the other hand, along the Styr River and on the Galician frontier, the Russians report successes both in carrying through their own attacks and repulsing German attacks.

The report of the German War Office on the eastern front follows:

South of the Abely-Dvinsk Railway our troops penetrated Russian positions in the region of Tymschany over a front some two kilometers (1¼ miles) wide. They captured 6 officers, 450 men, one machine gun, and two mine-throwers. The positions won were retained in spite of the repeated Russian attacks. We evacuated only the churchyard of Szaszaly, one kilometer northeast of Garbunowka, during the night.

There is nothing to report concerning the army of Prince Leopold.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: West of Czartorysk our attack has progressed as far as the line of Komarov and Kazenucha Heights, and to the southeast of Meidwieze.

The official communication issued by the Russian War Office tonight reads:

West of Riga, in the region of Lake Babite, minor engagements have occurred. The Germans continue their attacks in the district west of Ikskul, but without success, all of them being repulsed. A German offensive in the direction of Neuselburg, northwest of Jacobstadt, was stopped by our fire.

On the Dvina, from the town of Liwenhof, above Jacobstadt, to Illoukst, there has been an artillery duel, as well as rifle fire. West of Dvinsk the Germans are attacking in many places, but without success. At times the artillery fire attained tremendous intensity.

On the front sought of Dvinsk to the Pripet there has been no fighting. South of the village of Redvehka, northwest of Czartorysk, the enemy assumed the offensive, but was met by our counterattacks with the bayonet at every point.

Near the village of Kamenoukha, south of Medveika, a counterattack threw back the Germans advancing to the east. We captured prisoners. Southwest of Olyka our troops progressed and occupied the village of Konstantinovka and the enemy's intrenchments.

An offensive by the enemy in the environs of the village of Drogultchovka, near the confluence of the Stripa

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LONDON IN GLOOM OVER GALLIPOLI

Captain Fortescue in Book and Ashmead-Bartlett in Lecture Declare Campaign Lost.

SAY ALLIES CAN'T ADVANCE

Attack on Allied Diplomacy in Correspondent's Doleful Talk Passed by Censor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—A hopeless view of the position of the Allies in the Dardanelles is taken by Captain Granville Fortescue in his forthcoming book, "What of the Dardanelles?" from which preliminary extracts are quoted in The Daily News this morning, and others are given in the current issue of The British Weekly.

Captain Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, lecturing in this city last night, expressed similarly pessimistic sentiments as to allied prospects in the Near East.

Captain Fortescue, formerly of the United States Cavalry, saw the Gallipoli campaign from the Turkish side as an American correspondent, and the fact that his book has been passed by the Censor is declared to be the most significant piece of news received for a long time from the Dardanelles.

"The Balkan crisis comes at an opportune time," says Captain Fortescue. "The evacuation of the Dardanelles zone can now be excused as a military necessity. He who pushed the plan can escape indictment of his folly in the East. What would have been a blow to British prestige can be explained away. The gigantic failure and its cost, 100,000 casualties, will become history."

But the position is not without a threat of disaster to the Germans. "It can be accepted as certain," Captain Fortescue writes, 'that the German General Staff know the whole truth about the situation in the Dardanelles. They know that the Mediterranean expeditionary force must withdraw or it will be exterminated. If it is withdrawn it returns to the western battle line. At the present moment Germany has her hands full in that zone. She must prevent this completely organized army from reinforcing Sir John French.

"Once already the Allies have been distracted from the theatre of main operations. The German General Staff ask themselves: Cannot this manoeuvre be repeated with success? King Ferdinand is paid his price, and the experiment is made. The German push into Serbia has for one of its objects the immobilizing of the large British force concentrated at the Dardanelles base. By the attack on Serbia Germany hopes to draw these troops into the Balkan theatre of war and so destroy their usefulness against the main objective.

"If this war is to end in something more than an inconclusive draw Germany will have to be beaten in France and Flanders. Whenever pressure is brought to bear in this zone far-flung German corps fly back to it like springs suddenly released, but if the Teuton staff can induce its opponents to exhaust their energies in other fields the lost section of France and Belgium will never be recovered."

Ashmead-Bartlett Very Pessimistic.

Trenchant criticisms of the manner in which the Dardanelles expedition was conducted and of England's diplomatic handling of the Balkan situation were delivered by Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett in a lecture at Queen's Hall last night.

Continued on Page 3.

EAST DANUBE PORTS LOST

Serbia Cut Off From All Supplies By Way of Rumania.

PIROT FORTS SURROUNDED

Albanians Attack Serbs in West as Teutons Advance Rapidly from North.

DEMANDS MADE ON GREECE

Turkey and Bulgaria Want to Operate on Greek Soil—Object to Landing of Allies.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—The German army which crossed the Danube at Orsova has joined hands with the Bulgarians, who invaded Serbia near Prahovo, and the central powers now have an open road through Northeastern Serbia and Bulgaria to the Aegean Sea and Constantinople. They are thus in a position to send guns and munitions down the Danube to railway connections for their Bulgarian and Turkish allies, who will be greatly strengthened thereby.

The invasion of the northern portions of Serbia by the Austro-Germans continues apace, while the Bulgarians are putting forth a strong effort to obtain control of additional sections of the Belgrade-Saloniki Railway. All the important East Serbian Danube ports are said to be in their hands, thus cutting off Rumania as a source of supplies, and they are reported to have completely surrounded the fortress of Pirot.

British Join French in South.

So far as the north is concerned, Serbia, it is feared by her allies, is doomed; but in the south, reinforced by the British and French, who are now fighting by her side, Serbia is using all her strength to throw the Bulgarians back. The fact that the British have joined the French was announced by David Lloyd George in the House of Commons yesterday.

A big battle is still in progress at Veles, an important railway and road junction twenty-five miles south of Uskub, which the Serbians reoccupied on Tuesday. On the southwestern frontier Albanians have joined the fighting and are attacking Serbians in the Prisrend region, according to an official announcement at Sofia.

It is argued in London that if the Bulgarians can be held in the south until the Anglo-French reinforcements now on the way arrive, Bulgaria may yet be prevented from seizing Macedonia, on which she has set her heart. But the Allies will also have to make an attempt to block the German road to Turkey, and their big attack may be directed elsewhere.

The Rumanians are displaying some uneasiness as to the inactivity of their Government, and an agitation in favor of the Allies is being carried on by influential leaders, according to unofficial reports.

The Allies, however, are depending on their own resources and arranging to throw into the Balkans as many men as can be spared. At the present time they cannot weaken the other fronts, as the Germans are showing considerable activity.

The Hestia of Athens, as quoted by the Havas Agency of Paris, says that steps are being taken by the Bulgarian and Turkish Ministers to Greece with the intention of establishing the right of their governments' troops to pursue the Serbians and their allies into Greek territory, should the occasion arise.

These Ministers, the Hestia says, have complained to Premier Zaimis of Greece that the presence of foreign troops in Greek Macedonia is contrary to a spirit of neutrality and places the Bulgarian forces operating in Serbian Macedonia in a difficult situation. M. Zaimis recalled the fact that Greece had protested to the Allies at the time of the first landing of troops.

Since making this reply to Turkey and Bulgaria, the question has not been discussed, but it is expected further representations will be made to Greece. The Bulgarian newspapers are conducting a campaign against the presence of allied troops at Saloniki.

Official Account of Operations.

Following is the latest report of progress of the invasion as issued yesterday by the German Army Headquarters Staff:

Dobrin, east of Vishegrad (Bosnia) has been taken.

The armies of Generals von Koevess and von Gallwitz have driven back the enemy wherever he has made a stand.

As regards the main forces, the general line of Valyevo-Morawos (on the Ljig)-Docola has been reached. East of this line the Jasenica and Raca have been crossed on both sides of Svilajacrenava. In the Pek Valley Neresnika has been taken.

Forces advancing to the east of Orsova captured twelve heavy cannon near Kladowo.

At Ljubicevac, on the Danube, west of Ezra Palanka, direct connection with the army of General Boyadjieff (the Bulgarian commander) has been established by patrols. The right wing of this army is pursuing the enemy

from Negotin in northeasterly and southwesterly directions. Fighting continues for possession of Kniasyvac.

The Vienna War Office bulletin issued yesterday morning was as follows:

Our forces, advancing from Vishegrad, drove the enemy back on the frontier. The royal and imperial troops and the army of General von Koeveas, operating in the northwest corner of Serbia, are approaching upper Kolubara and the Valjevo positions which the Serbians evacuated before our cavalry.

Austro-Hungarian divisions sent south from Obrenovac wrested from the enemy after fierce fighting strong hill positions south of Lazarevac. German troops have driven the enemy across the Arangjelovac River, and these forces are engaged in battle at Topola and the hills to the east.

The mountainous country in the bend of the Danube east of Klissura Narrows has for the greater part been cleared of all hostile forces. Three cannon abandoned by the Serbians, including one howitzer, have been captured here.

A later bulletin issued by the Austrian War Office last night says:

East of Vishegrad we captured the heights on both sides of the Dobrano. The army of General von Koeveas threw back the enemy in the mountains north of Krn and Milnova. We drove the enemy with the bayonet from positions on the heights of Topolai.

The German armies operating on both sides of the Morava reached the heights to the south and continued their march up the River Klava. The Orsova army entered Brza Palanka.

At Kladovo twelve big Serbian guns and a quantity of ammunition were captured.

The forces west of Negotin have established communication between the Austro-Hungarian and German troops. The Bulgarian forces operating against Kniasyvac fought an engagement in the eastern part of the town.

Albanians Attacking Serbs.

Bulgaria's General Staff also issued a statement, which reads:

The offensive continues along the entire front.

In Negotin we found great quantities of flour and oats. In the Harbor of Kusnicke, on the Danube west of Prahovo, we found 4,000 Winter waistcoats, 2,000 hoods, 2,000 military caps, and 30 boxes of ammunition. Near Kujazeva we captured 4 field guns, 6 cases of ammunition, 1 Captain, and 30 men.

In the district of Kossovo the Albanians have commenced hostilities against the Serbians.

Several Serbian officers remained in Uskub. The Serbian authorities, while advising American missionaries and other foreigners to leave Uskub, as they said the Bulgarians were barbarians and would kill them, left their own families there, saying that the Bulgarians would not harm them.

RUMANIA NOW CONCERNED.

Way Through Serbia Opened Up Along Her Frontier.

The report of the junction of the German left with the Bulgarian forces under General Boyadjieff shows that the invasion of Serbia has entered upon a stage which intimately concerns Rumania. Communication has been established between the Germans and Bulgarians at a point on the Danube between Serbia and Rumania almost due south, eighteen miles from Orsova, where Hungary, Rumania, and Serbia meet. Both Ljubicevac and Brza Palanka are on the northern side of an elbow of the Danube, which at this point forms a Rumanian salient into Serbia for a distance of three or four miles. Here the river drops its general direction and flows from east to west.

As soon as the Serbians can be cleared from the northeastern river-peninsula, an area of about 300 square miles, whose isthmus is spanned by a highway seven miles long, running west from Brza Palanka to Mirocevo on the Hungarian frontier, the navigable Danube will doubtless be used to bring supplies for the relief of Turkey, for they can be transshipped at the Bulgarian river ports of Somovit and Rushchuk and thence get on to the Orient railway at Sofia and go direct to Constantinople.

Rumania, however, would be seriously affected by such traffic carried on along her river boundary, and it is doubtful if the transports could sufficiently hug the right bank to suit her, particularly at the Iron Gates of Orsova, where the Danube, at the only point of its entire course, flows through mountain gorges, and at the fortified port of Turnu Severin, where the western or right side is very shallow, inviting a trespassing on the Rumanian side.

As to what the junction between the German and Bulgarian means in regard to land operations with an opening up of the Orient Railway in the prospective, it all depends on what forces the Germans can bring to the elbow of the Danube to help the Bulgarians, who are fighting on the line, Radonyevac-Negotin-Vrazogrnac-Zaiecar - Kniasyevac, at entrances made at the junction of the Danube and the Timok, the Kadibogas, and St. Nicholas Passes.

The Germans who have arrived in Ljubicevac, could only have come via the Mirocevo-Brza Palanka highway, already mentioned—a small force evidently, for the road is rough and inaccessible to heavy traffic. Another highway, broad and well kept, but weak from a strategic point of view, as it passes through walls cut in the solid rock, leaves the Danube just west of Mirocevo and runs south for forty miles to Vrazogrnac, where it joins the Radonyevac - Vrazogrnac - Zaiecar - Kniasyevac Railway, for the possession of which the Bulgarians are now fighting.

The German possession of the highway of Vrazogrnac might enable them to cut off the Serbians, whose sole means of retreat from the Zaiecar line are the threatened railway to Nish and two highways, one from Zaiecar and the other from Kniasyevac, running west to the Belgrade-Nish railway. At any rate, it would make the holding of the Radonyevac-Nish line by the Serbians more hazardous than it now is.

Route to Constantinople Opened Up

A possible water and land way between Hungary and Constantinople has been opened up by the junction of the German and Bulgarian forces at Ljubicevac, in Northeast Serbia. It depends, however, on the Serbs being driven from the peninsula and the lack of opposition on the part of Rumania to the traffic at Orsova and Turnu Severin. With the Danube thus open, supplies from the river transports could be entrained at the Bulgarian ports of Somovit and Rushchuk, and thus reach Constantinople via Sofia and the Orient Railway. The points of river and rail connections are indicated by arrows.

FRENCH HISTORIAN ASSAILS FERDINAND

Reinach Quotes From Personal Messages, Charging King With "Shameless Hypocrisy."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—Joseph Reinach, the French historian, contributes a long article to The Morning Post, telling from personal knowledge the story of King Ferdinand's dealing with the Entente Powers.

M. Reinach was introduced to King Ferdinand in London on Aug. 21, 1906, by King Edward, who described the Bulgarian ruler as "very intelligent, but somewhat unreliable." Subsequently M. Reinach corresponded with King Ferdinand, who always protested his good will toward France, his mother's country, and signed his letters "The Good European."

M. Reinach first felt uneasy regarding Ferdinand's tendencies toward the end of 1914, and in February last, when it was announced that Bulgaria was negotiating with Berlin for a loan, he telegraphed the King expressing his regret at the news. The King replied:

"I know nothing whatever of the news to which you refer. Whatever it may be, I believe the historian is too shrewd to accept without confirmation statements of such doubtful authenticity. As to my sentiments, they remain unchanged.

"THE EUROPEAN."

M. Reinach again telegraphed: "In common with all our friends I knew that the Austro-German press calumniated your Majesty. I am glad to reply in fresh proof of the friendly feeling of which I feel proud. Let Bulgaria have confidence in those who have undertaken the liberation of Europe. The work of justice will spread to all Balkan peoples once that England, Russia, and France are fraternally united after so many struggles."

The King, however, did not reply.

Further, M. Reinach proceeds:

"I have been assured on best authority that he did not finally decide in favor of the Germanic empires until the month of March. The unchanged sentiments of which he assured me in his telegram of Feb. 12 had been changing. In the month of April the betrayal, one of the most despicable recorded in history, was accomplished.

"In fact, the Minister of Rumania at Sofia intimated as much to his Government which communicated the information to the powers of the Triple Entente at the same time the King of the Hellenes sent a warning on the subject to at least one of the three allied Governments. In fact he even sent two warnings, but Ferdinand continued to protest he would remain at least neutral and that at heart he remained friendly to Russia, England, and France. Rarely has a ruler displayed such shameless hypocrisy."

As a further proof of Bulgarian perfidy M. Reinach quotes from a letter written by Dobrovitch, chief of Ferdinand's political Cabinet, on Aug. 15, 1915, expressing satisfaction with the progress of the Entente armies, as follows: "The Russians have had some rather serious defeats latterly, but I do not think this fact will greatly alter the situation. They will now require some time to reorganize and prepare their forces, and they will afterward, I hope, be able to resume the offensive. Bulgaria continues to preserve her neutrality.

"Will she maintain it to the end? I do not think so, but in any case she will not abandon her neutrality before Greece and Rumania adopt the same course. The catastrophes of the last war, the second, have taught her to be cautious, not to trust too much to promises, and, above all, to discard sentiment in politics."

M. Reinach points out that the date of this letter is important, for the German-Bulgarian treaty had been signed on July 17.

"I was deceived," says M. Reinach, "in believing, with Shakespeare, that there is no such thing as a perfect scoundrel."

PLOT DISCOVERED AGAINST FERDINAND

Leaders of Military Conspiracy Said to Have Been Executed in Bulgaria.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—According to advices from Athens, the internal situation of Bulgaria is serious and may have some effect on the Balkan campaign.

A military conspiracy against King Ferdinand is said to have been discovered and the leaders put to death.

Many of the inhabitants of Bulgaria are still loyal to Russia, the advices say, and manifest a disinclination to join the colors.

A dispatch from Sofia on Sunday announced that General Radke Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian General who had been commanding a Russian army corps in the war, was in Rumania and seeking to foment a revolution in Bulgaria. According to other dispatches six Colonels had been arrested in Sofia and shot because of dissatisfaction in the army over the alliance with Turkey and Austria-Hungary.

20 TO 1 AGAINST FERDINAND.

Underwriters Will Pay If He Holds Throne to June 30.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Underwriters yesterday accepted a rate of 5 guineas per cent. for a policy, providing for payment of a total loss claim, should King Ferdinand still be on the Bulgarian throne on June 30, 1916.

The low rate indicates that, in the underwriters' opinion, the risk insured against is small.

KING TO STAY IN ATHENS.

Concludes His Presence in Saloniki Might be Misconstrued.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Information was received here today to the effect that King Constantine of Greece has given up his project of going from Athens to Saloniki.

The King had made all preparations for the trip, but finally concluded it might lead to an embarrassing situation, owing to the presence at Saloniki of the allied commanders, and exchange of official calls with whom might be misconstrued.

LONDON IN GLOOM OVER GALLIPOLI

Continued from Page 1.

The lecturer was the British press representative at the Dardanelles.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that the scheme to force the Dardanelles was a great conception. For to have an open road to Constantinople opened out great possibilities, and, therefore, I do not think any one can blame the originators of the enterprise, whoever they were.

The parents of the enterprise were a little doubtful, he remarked parenthetically, but a great deal of criticism might be made against the methods in which the expedition had been carried out up to the present. He did not think the British entered upon it with any real knowledge of the Turkish Empire at all. They judged from the Balkan wars that the Turks were on their last legs, and altogether underestimated their forces, but he believed that at the very least there were 800,000 Turks now under arms. He added:

"I have every reason to believe that the originators of the expedition supposed that, as we had a large supplies fleet of pre-dreadnought battleships, it would not matter very much if we lost some of them in getting through to Constantinople—which at least not as much as if we had to land an army, because then we should become engaged in a great war from which it would be difficult to withdraw."

Referring to the arrangements which were made for the operations after the failure of the naval attack the lecturer said that after the Turks had warning that England's intentions were serious Great Britain undertook land operations with far too small a force. With this force she started this desperate attack on the Turkish Empire, supposing they had practically no troops available to defend the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Bulair appeared to be the most desirable place at which a landing could be effected, and he was told by those who took part in a naval demonstration there that no one was in occupation of the coast at that point. The decision went against a landing at Bulair, but he argued that it was a mistake to have landed troops at Anzac, because, as it turned out, they could only just hold their own against Turkish counterattacks at Cape Helles.

His opinion was that if the Australians had been landed at Cape Helles also, the British would have had enough men to capture the Achi Baba position, which would have been a very decided success and useful for future operations.

The landing had been a complete success, but it was after that that the real troubles and difficulties of the British began.

The attack which followed on the position at Achi Baba was an utter failure, and it was at this point early in May that they should have decided whether they were going to withdraw or send an immense force there to carry the thing through. For some time they did neither one thing nor the other. The fresh divisions which arrived were used in various local attacks which led to practically no results at all.

Though it was essential to send these reinforcements, said the lecturer, it was far more important to have got Bulgaria on our side at this stage. He thought that might have been done. The Allies had suffered no big reverses at this time, and if the Bulgarians could have been got to move they could have got astride the peninsula and the whole Turkish Army in Gallipoli would have been starved out in a fortnight.

The criticism he would make was that everybody seemed to think that once the British did get through the Narrows they had got right through to Constantinople. From the information available it would appear that the Turks had fortified the whole channel right up to the entrance at Gallipoli, therefore if they captured the Narrows they were not at all sure of getting the fleet through. He had never wavered in the belief that the attempt to get astride the peninsula from Suvla never had the smallest chance of success, owing to the nature of the country.

There was no use denying the fact that the British had failed altogether to achieve their objective, said the lecturer, and the result was to make the Bulgarians believe that the other side would win. The participation of Bulgaria in the war entirely changed the situation, because the British could no longer really hope to get through to Constantinople. Even if the fleet got through the Dardanelles he was afraid the Turks would not give in at this stage.

FOUR GERMAN SHIPS SUNK IN BALTIC SEA

British Submarines Continue Their Destruction of the Kaiser's Shipping.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27, (via London.)—British submarines have sunk four more German steamers in the Baltic.

This announcement is made in the Russian official statement issued tonight.

FOREIGN LEGION TO BALKANS

Americans Transferred to Regular French Regiment Welcomed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A letter from a New York member of the Foreign Legion describes the transfer of the unwounded Americans after the Champagne offensive into a French line regiment as follows:

"The shattered legion was reformed to be sent to the Balkans, but could not take the Americans along, as they had enlisted to fight only in France. The American company in making the transfer marched nearly all night and immediately went into the first line trenches.

"They were tired and hungry, but the company cook had a meal ready and the soldiers gave them a great ovation. All the officers of the regiment received them, shaking them all by the hand, praising their courage while in the legion, and welcoming them as comrades."

The news has reached Paris that James Bache, the American airman of the Foreign Legion, recently captured, is well and uninjured. A paper bearing the news was dropped from a German aeroplane on a French aviation field.

AIRMEN'S BIG PART IN LOOS VICTORY

They Wheeled in Flocks Above the Field, Directing the British Fire.

DROPPED BOMBS ON TRAINS

Outnumbering the German Aviators 8 to 1, They Prevented Effective Reconnoissance.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, Oct. 13, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Since the taking of Loos all the army is singing the praises of the guns and the aeroplanes. No such bombardment had ever been heard on the British front as that which preceded the attack. There seemed no intervals between the reports of the guns—not even those of the beat of a snare drum. The roar had the power and continuity of Niagara Falls. House windows in the surrounding country kept up a continuous rattle.

"It is the sweetest sound in the world," said one of the surviving veterans of the retreat from Mons. "It means you will get into the German trench and have a fair fight of it, and you won't charge into the play of the machine guns or be hung up in the barbed wire. A year ago when we held the Germans back from the Channel ports, we were doing it with flesh and blood against the outnumbering German artillery. The most comforting sight in the world is an eight-inch howitzer, and next to that is a motor truck loaded with high explosive shells.

As morning approached after the night of bombardment, officers on the British front were looking at their wrist watches. In front of Loos the figure 6 marking the half hour—6:30—was the goal of the creeping minute hand. At that moment a wave of men rose from the first-line British trenches, and the volume of shell fire was lifted from the German line to the second line as the stream from a hose is lifted from one flower bed to another. Meanwhile every man in the charge tried to outrun every other man. The sooner they were in the German trenches the less the likelihood of the Germans coming out of their dugouts, recovering their senses after the bath of shells and firing on the advance. If only one machine gun can be manned before the charge goes home the charge may be stopped in that immediate section. It is all a matter of wrist watches, of speed, team play, and of seconds.

With the first flush of dawn the birds of war had come from their aerdromes. The shell fire and the aeroplanes were all that the onlooker might see.

"I should think that we had eight planes that day to one of the Germans," said an aviator. We had concentrated planes as well as guns.

Only when the scret of the point of concentration is kept can such an attack succeed against a modern defensive position. The Germans had learned that the British were preparing an attack; for their soldiers called from their trenches to the British: "When are you coming?" to which one Briton replied: "I'll let you know as soon as Sir John French tells me."

Attacks were made that morning at several places but the Germans expected the real attack elsewhere than Loos.

"There has been a good deal of talk," said a staff officer, "to the effect that the element of surprise has disappeared from war. It is as vital as it ever was. Only concealment was never so difficult."

Troops and guns had to be moved at night so that the German aeroplanes might not note the concentration. British aeroplanes must ward off German aeroplanes by day.

Infinite labor and pains in detail are required of hundreds of thousands of men for such an attack. That of the medical corps alone is stupendous. By the morning of the attack beds were ready, and the countless ambulances and the clearing stations and all the intricate organization for caring for the wounded.

When the attack proceeded a flock of aeroplanes was cutting circles and dipping and turning over the battlefield as if in an exhibition of airmanship. They appeared to be disconnected from the battle; but no participant was more busy or intent than they. All the panorama of action was beneath them; they alone could really "see" the battle if they chose. But each aviator stole only passing glimpses of the whole; for each one was in part. Each one had to keep watch of whether the shells of the battery to which he reported were on the target or not.

To distinguish whose shell-burst was whose in the midst of that cloud of dust and smoke over the German position seemed as difficult as to separate the spout of steam of one pipe from another when a hundred were making a wall of vapor.

Every youth in England apparently wants to get into the aerial service. So the corps has its pick. Promotion is rapid; the romance and the excitement of the work appeal. It is easy to learn to fly in the very stable latest types of machines which, as the saying goes, are "fool-proof." It takes only two months to train a man with aptitude to do the routine work of reconnoissance, but he must be young. Men do not learn readily after they are thirty, with few exceptions, and they are very poor pupils indeed after they are thirty-five. It is not difficult to spot shells when only a few batteries are firing, but when perhaps a hundred guns are dropping shells on a half-mile front of trench a highly-trained eye is required. Occasionally a plane was observed to sweep down like a hawk which had located a fish in the water. At all hazards that intrepid aviator was going to identify the shell-bursts of the batteries which he represented. The Germans might have him in rifle range, but they were too busy trying to hold back the English infantry to fire at him.

Other aeroplanes were dropping shells on railroad trains and bridges, to hinder the Germans, once they had learned where the force of the attack was to be exerted, from rushing reinforcements to the spot. For that kind of work, as for all along reconnoissances, the aviators like low-lying clouds. They slip down out of these to have a look around and drop a bomb, and then rise to cover before the Germans can bring their anti-aircraft guns to bear.

The first thing was to hold what was taken in this advance. All the labor of turning the wrecked German trenches into British, of making new dugouts, traverses and parapets and laying out barbed wire had to be done before the Germans swept back in the counter-attack which was expected and which came. A Niagara of German gunfire added to that of the British announces another German effort. So far the British have held their new positions; and when the Germans were attacking in one part of the line the British repulsed the German attack and took 500 yards from the Germans in an adjacent part.

KING GEORGE UNDER FIRE.

German Shells Burst Near Him and the Prince of Wales.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Four shells exploded only 200 yards from King George of England and President Poincaré of France during their visit to the front yesterday, according to a Temps correspondent back of the firing line.

The King and the President, with the Prince of Wales and General Joffre, says the dispatch, had taken a point of observation when a German battery fired two heavy salvos, resulting in the explosion of shells near the official party.

The party left soon afterward, felicitations being exchanged between the British ruler and the French Executive and the high officers at the front.

SMITH'S ISLAND

Oysters are now for sale at all First-class Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs.

GEORGE V. PAYS TRIBUTE TO FRENCH SOLDIERS

His Praise of Their Valor Officially Communicated by General Joffre.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The following order of the day was issued today by General Joffre, the French commander:

"It gives me pleasure to transmit to the army an order of the day which his Majesty, the King of England, has gracious addressed to you on the occasion of his visit to the French front:

Soldiers of France—I am happy to have been able to realize a desire long held in my heart and to express my profound admiration for your heroic deeds, for your élan, and also for your tenacity of purpose and admirable military valor, which are the worthy heritage of the Army of France.

Under the brilliant direction of your eminent Commander in Chief and the distinguished officers associated with him, you officers and men have won the regard of your beloved country, which will always recognize your valiant efforts to safeguard and defend it.

My armies are proud to fight beside you and to have you as their comrades. May the ties which unite you be permanent and may the two countries ever be united by intimate ties.

Soldiers, accept my most cordial and sincere salutations. I do not doubt that you will continue this gigantic struggle to a victorious conclusion. In the name of my soldiers and in the name of my country I express to you my most cordial greetings and best wishes.

"The President of the Republic, who accompanied the King of England on his trip, joins with him in extending his personal congratulations to those who are addressed by his Majesty."

GERMANS PIERCE DVINSK DEFENSES

Continued from Page 1.

and Dniester, was stopped by our flank counterattack. The enemy here was thrown back toward the village of Schoutromintze.

The official communication issued by the Austrian War Office today says:

The repulse of the Russians west of Czartorysk continues, despite the enemy's strenuous resistance.

HARDER BLOWS AT THE DVINA.

Germans Call Up More Troops and Mass Their Artillery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Uxkull and Illoukst are the points at which the Germans are making the biggest effort to force the Dvina. Uxkull is on the right flank of their Riga positions and Illoukst is on the left flank of their Dvinsk positions. Simultaneous attacks at these two points are probably being made with the definite object of separating the Russian Riga and Dvinsk armies.

The seriousness of this effort is not to be minimized. The Germans know perfectly well a new Russian advance is only a matter of time. To meet that advance on a strong front it is necessary for them to be in possession of the Dvina line before the Winter sets in, otherwise their position will be perpetually insecure. Moreover, established beyond the Dvina they can build their front with a much smaller force and devote closer attention to the western and Serbian fronts, where the need for men grows more pressing every day.

During the last fortnight the Germans have considerably strengthened their forces on the Dvina, perhaps to a certain extent at the expense of their centre and partly, according to one rumor, at the expense of the Belgian front. The main body of reinforcements seems, however, to consist of Landsturm troops mobilized for home service at the beginning of the war and latterly trained for first line work.

The number of guns operating directly against Dvinsk is not extraordinarily large, about 80,000 men on a twenty-eight-mile front, but they are supported by a most astonishing quantity of artillery which, at a maximum intensity pours out shells at the rate of 100,000 a day. This reckless expenditure has led to interruptions in the supply, as the light railway from Vilkomir has proved unequal to the task of transport and the services of peasants have been commandeered.

In point of courage and energy the battles near Uxkull and Illoukst do honor to both sides. Dashing attacks are followed by splendid counterattacks, and the magnificent fighting qualities displayed here shine out even in the long record of the courage of the patient millions which this war has already established in history.

The German soldiers are assured by their commanders that once Riga and Dvinsk are taken there will be no more fighting for the Winter, so they are gathering up for one desperate effort every scrap of courage and endurance left in their sorely tried spirits.

32,400 TEUTONS INTERNED.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—There are 32,400 Germans and Austrians in the alien internment camps in England at the present time, notes a circular from the Home Secretary.

Nearly nine thousand aliens have been repatriated. The number of exemptions from internment is 7,200. The number of women exempted from the repatriation rule is about 16,000.

FRENCH BLOW UP GERMAN TRENCHES

Mine Positions North of Arras and Establish Themselves in the Craters.

BALK CHAMPAGNE ATTACKS

German Assaults Break Down Under Concentrated Fire—French Hold La Courtine Gains.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—By a series of mine explosions southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast (four or five miles north of Arras) French troops today destroyed German intrenchments and occupied the craters, which they still hold in the face of a violent bombardment and several counterattacks. West of Soissons the French batteries are reported to have inflicted heavy damage on the German fortifications. In Champagne, east of Rheims, German infantry advanced against the French trenches under cover of gas clouds, but the attacks broke down before a concentrated rifle and artillery fire:

Tonight's official report from the French War Office follows:

After having exploded in the neighborhood of the road from Arras to Lille, to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, a series of powerful mines, which destroyed the German intrenchments and entanglements, our troops immediately occupied the excavations. They installed and maintained themselves there, notwithstanding a very violent bombardment and several counterattacks by the enemy, who suffered serious losses. We captured about thirty prisoners.

To the north of the Aisne, in the sector of Roche, west of Soissons, the methodical fire of our batteries has caused heavy damage to the organizations, blockhouses, and shelters of the enemy.

To the east of Rheims the Germans renewed on the front from La Ferme de Marquise to Prosnes their attempts to attack, with the employment of suffocating gases in large quantities. Our troops were able to protect themselves efficaciously against the blankets of gas coming from the enemy trenches. They broke down, by infantry and artillery barrier fire, the effort of the assailants, who were everywhere completely repulsed.

Spirited combats with grenades continued during the entire day, without appreciable change, in the trenches to the north of Ville-sur-Tourbe.

The French afternoon official statement says:

To the south of Loos our aeroplanes drove back and dispersed by their fire strong patrols of the enemy.

In Champagne in the course of the night the Germans attempted a new attack against our trenches at La Courtine. This attack was checked immediately by our infantry fire and machine guns, and failed completely.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Sir John French's report, made public tonight, says:

Since my last communication of Oct. 24 the situation on our front has remained unchanged. There have been mining activities on both sides, but without important results.

The enemy's artillery has been active east of Ypres and south of the La Bassée Canal. Our reply to this shelling has been very effective.

Our airmen brought down two German aeroplanes yesterday, one falling inside our own lines and the other close behind the enemy's front trenches.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The enemy displayed much activity this morning on the Belgian front. His artillery has bombarded Furnes, Loo and several points on our front. To the north of Steenstraete there has been bomb fighting.

The Berlin report from the Franco-Belgian front follows:

After the explosion of a French mine on the Lille-Arras Road an unimportant engagement developed, which went in our favor.

Northeast of Massiges, (in Champagne,) the French in the course of an attack with hand grenades penetrated one of our advanced trenches at one small point. They were driven out during the evening.

In an aerial combat Lieutenant Ingelmann shot down his fifth enemy aeroplane. It was a French biplane carrying British officers, who were taken prisoners. Two other enemy aeroplanes were brought down behind the lines of the enemy. One of them was destroyed completely by our artillery. The other fell at a point north of Souchez.

DENIES PROMISES TO BRAND WHITLOCK

Continued from Page 1.

of Standon, near Roullers, who received an order from German soldiers to deliver French soldiers supposed to have been concealed in his presbytery, was shot at point-blank before he could give a reply and killed. Three other persons are reported to have met the same fate."

WILSON TRIES TO SAVE CONDEMNED BELGIANS

Instructs Gerard to Intercede for 32 Persons Now Under Sentence of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—In response to appeals from Belgian sources to President Wilson, James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has been instructed by Secretary Lansing to intercede informally with the German Government with a view to obtaining clemency for thirty-two persons sentenced to death by the German military authorities in Liége for alleged espionage.

The State Department's advices on the subject say that there are no British subjects included among the group of persons which a German court-martial ordered to be shot. Press dispatches gave the number of the condemned persons at thirty-four, but the State Department was informed that the correct number was thirty-two.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via London, Thursday, Oct. 28.)—Although he has not yet been notified officially of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by the Germans at Brussels, Ambassador Gerard is anticipating the possibility that he may be required to investigate the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Gerard said today that he was yet uncertain whether he or Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, would be asked to make a further report to the State Department at Washington.

MADRID, Oct. 27, (via Paris.)—The Marquis de Lema, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces that he has received information which leads him to believe that death sentences imposed on women in Brussels will be commuted.

Aside from that of Miss Cavell the names of only two other women who were condemned to death in Brussels have become known. They are the Countess Jeanne de Belleville and Mlle. Louise Thulier. A dispatch from London on Oct. 22 said Emperor William had notified King Alfonso of Spain that he had pardoned these two women.

WON'T THREATEN VON BISSING

British Government Refuses to Fix the 'Murder' of Miss Cavell on Him.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In reply to a question whether the British Government intended to notify General von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, that he "will be held personally responsible for the quasi-judicial assassination of Miss Cavell," Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that would serve no purpose to convey such a resolve to any particular German official, who was not necessarily responsible. Lord Robert recalled the words of Premier Asquith last May that reparation would be exacted for any mistreatment of English prisoners. The Under-Secretary added:

"That pledge still holds good, and it applies with two-fold force to the savage murder under legal form of that noble woman."

WHAT SECRETARY GIBSON SAID

Cavell Case Report Included No Denial by the Governor.

The papers on the Cavell case forwarded by Minister Whitlock to Ambassador Page, the text of which was published in The New York Times of Oct. 22, included reports from M. Deval, the Counsellor of the Legation, (to whom presumably the German semi-official charges refer when they speak of a "Belgian advocate,") and from Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the Legation. A part of the latter's report read as follows:

Baron von der Lancken stated that it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced, and even if so it would not be executed so soon after the time, and that, in any event, it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning.

I further called attention to the failure to comply with Mr. Conrad's promise to inform the Legation of sentence.

So far as Mr. Gibson's report shows, Baron von der Lancken, the Civil Governor, did not repudiate the suggestion that a promise had been given to keep the legation informed as to the developments in Miss Cavell' case.

AMERICANS TAKEN WITH LADY PAGET

Her Hospital in Serbia May Be Made International or Staff Interned.

Advices from London, referring to the fact that Lady Paget and her hospital staff, among whom are several Americans, were in Uskub when that Serbian city was taken by the Bulgarians, say that her hospital there either will be made international or she and her associates will be interned.

Lady Louisa Margaret Leila Wemyss Paget is a daughter of General Arthur Paget and a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens of this city. She was married in 1907 to Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, a distant cousin, then British Minister at Bangkok.

Lady Paget has been identified with the Red Cross work in Serbia the past year, having established a hospital at Uskub. In March she was stricken with typhus and was reported to have died. Later this was corrected by her mother in a cable circulated through The Associated Press. She returned to England to recuperate, but went back to Serbia with her husband in July.

The Pagets being pioneer workers in the little Balkan States, their name is known and loved in every community. In Belgrade "Paget Ulitza" is the name of an avenue which forms a thoroughfare alongside of the royal palace of the Crown Prince. The principal thoroughfare in Uskub is named for them, as also is an avenue in Pirot.

The automobile taken by the Pagets to Serbia on their first trip was the first machine that the natives in the rural sections had ever seen. When it entered a village men, women, and children would crowd around, awed by the speed and silence of the strange vehicle. "Children," said Lady Paget, "would run up and touch the shining brass and then run off, frightened but satisfied."

At Nish where the Pagets established their headquarters, they have one of the largest and most modern private mansions. Every one in Nish knows Sir Ralph Paget as "Sir Rafe."

Dr. Harry Plotz of Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, is attached to the Paget Hospital in Serbia. Dr. Plotz, who is only 24 years old, announced in April last that he had isolated the germ of typhus.

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Capital and Surplus—1915	7,000,000
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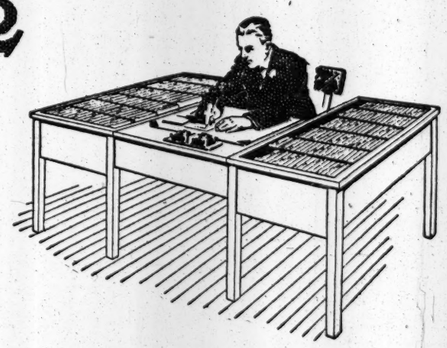

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You'd know what you were doing every minute—and you wouldn't be working nights to keep your "books" straight.

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One of them is to burn hard coal. The other is to install a boiler that burns soft coal so perfectly that none of the fuel is wasted. Because if all of the fuel is used to make heat there can't be any smoke—because smoke is nothing but unconsumed fuel.

As a matter of fact you can't afford to burn anything but soft coal. Hard coal is scarce; costs more money than bituminous; and contains *less heat*. So every time you install a boiler that burns soft coal smokelessly you save money in two ways. First because you can buy cheaper coal—and second because you waste none of the fuel you do use.

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May we give you complete information?

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29

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IVANGOROD'S GOLD DOME WAS MASKED

Russians Deceived the Germans by a Screen That Imitated Trees.

'LEARNED FROM JAPANESE'

Invaders' Explanation of the Subterfuge — Appreciate It, Though They Suffered.

'RUSSIA BROKEN IN TWO'

An Officer's Remark to J. O'Donnell Bennett in Regard to the Capture of the Great Fortress.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

CZENSTOCHOWA, Russia, Sept. 26.—In the days before the war the first object seen by the traveler journeying up or down the Vistula to the City of Ivangorod was the golden dome of the garrison's Greek church, which rises from the centre of the great block of buildings constituting the Fortress of Ivangorod. For miles upon miles across the plain it was visible and when the late afternoon sun shone across it it blazed against the sky like a ball of fire.

The dome is still there.

But unless he looked very sharply the traveler who sought it now would see nothing in that direction save what might strike him as a lofty tree—or perhaps a group of three or four trees—of peculiarly luxuriant foliage. If he had some hint that a deception had been practiced, and if he surveyed the landscape from the river through field glasses he probably would suspect that the outlines of this mass of trees were too regular to be natural, and if he were an artilleryman he would almost surely suspect something.

And his suspicion would be justified.

Certain German artillerymen were a good deal baffled when they came into this region with the purpose of pounding the Fortress of Ivangorod to pieces. They looked on their wonderful maps and they learned from them that at such and such a point there should be the gilded dome of a large church and with that fact in mind they said to each other, "Now where is that dome, and by any possibility can that mass of trees in the neighborhood of where the dome should be mean anything?" To clear up their doubts they sent some shots across the river and into the mass of trees.

The experiment was fruitful. What had seemed to be a mass of trees was not lopped and spread apart as it should have been had the mass been veritable trees. The shots went cleanly through. The doubts of the Germans were cleared up.

When they marched into the fortress they found the garrison church still standing. It was not much damaged. Looking up at the dome, they found that its gilded dome had received a coat of green paint and that then the whole extent of it had been carefully covered with a thick wave of evergreen branches. Through this mass and through the dome two of the German shots had gone clean.

The ruse had served a double purpose. It had not only given the Russians a safe signal station at a critical time, but it had deprived the enemy of a capital point for taking the range and left him at sea at a time when every instant was precious.

Taught by the Japanese.

When the Germans saw the masked dome they grinned appreciatively, for they are capable of taking a joke when it is a military joke, and said what they always say when the Russians do anything clever:

"We bet they learned that from the Japanese."

At present, Ivangorod having fallen and the Germans being safely in it, the only beings for whom the dome retains a practical value are the birds. They said "much obliged" and went to live among the faded evergreens.

As to the future of the church, the German officer now in command of the fortress said with a gravity through which not a gleam of irony shone: "As the Russians will not be coming back the church is being refitted for Catholic services."

All the forts of Ivangorod were blown up before the Russians evacuated the fortress and fire was thrown into all the buildings. The destruction is terrible to behold and the flight is deplorable to think upon.

"A beautiful fortress," said my friend, "a beautiful fortress. It seems as if it could have been held indefinitely. Certainly the speedy evacuation was not ethical."

His epitome of what Ivangorod meant in the general scheme of Russian affairs was worth listening to because he knit up the fate of that fortress with the fate of Novo Georgievsk and Brest-Litovsk—fortresses that constitute the great Polish trilateral.

And what he said was this: "Russia is broken in two."

Around Ivangorod we have done long stretches on foot, and it is grilling hard work. We are routed out at dawn and we have got so we consider it not bad luck if we get one hot meal every twenty-four hours. On one of these stretches a cold night followed a very warm day, and what with weariness and thirst and the abrupt change of temperature, some of us got queer in our inside. It was then that the Spaniard collapsed, not because he lacks spirit, but from sheer dog tiredness. Beside his own tongue he speaks German, French, Italian, and a little English, and he generally saves the Italian for his more emotional moments, which are numerous. When he is pleased with the situation he cries "Bravo!" and when it astounds him he shouts "Per Bacco!" and if he likes you and thinks you are "tres gentil" he addresses you as "Caro mio."

Well, the night he gave out we were plunging through the dark in the neighborhood of Novo Georgievsk, and our only light was the glow from the burning fortress. We were pretty quiet, and the road we had taken was silent and deserted except when we would come upon a detachment of Germans who were trying to manoeuvre the teams of frantic horses dragging the munition wagons through mires that would have broken the heart of an elephant. Once past this lashing and shouting, we would hear nothing for many a verst and see nothing but the red glow in the sky. Once a goat came scampering out of a field and joined us—whether for the sake of human companionship or in the hope of being milked after days on a deserted countryside nobody could determine. Always she emitted quite companionable bleats as she trotted along with us, except that sometimes when we paused to deliberate about the correct route she would set up crying that was so much like a child's crying that it was uncanny.

Suddenly there was a soft little moan of "Caro mio" behind us, and somebody said, "Was that the goat or Don Quixote?"

It was the Don, and after struggling along for hours a bad place in the road had brought him down. The Bulgarian, who is a grenadier of a man, and the Hollander, who is stock and grim, caught him up in their arms and half carried him through the dark until we found the place where we had had to leave our autos because the roads beyond that point had been reported very bad.

A World in Two Words.

When they lifted him into one of the autos he turned his wonderful eyes first to one and then to the other and said: "Caro mio." That was the only thanks he needed to utter. He can say "Caro mio" in a tone that almost brings tears to your eyes. War cures sentimentality, but it cannot drive from our hearts the very genuine tenderness we all feel for the courtly, gallant, excitable Don.

Next evening he was all right again and he and I drank to his health in a glass of mineral water for the lack of anything more convivial. That pleased him and he asked me if I who had so long studied plays knew the plays of his compatriot Jacinto Benavente.

I had to confess that I did not know them and asked if Benavente were one of the big men of the new Spanish drama.

"O," he shouted, "col-os-sal! O, enorme! Oh, like Shakespeare! O, our greatest poet of the theatre! O, he is my master, my master!"

So we had to drink some more mineral water in honor of Jacinto Benavente, and then I proposed the health of José Echegaray, to whom, I said, I could drink with intelligence because I knew his best plays pretty thoroughly and revered the author.

The Don blew a kiss and bowed his head at the mention of that name and taking the toast for a compliment to him—as it was meant—said that, per Bacco, if the Americans and the Spaniards had only understood each other better seventeen years ago they never would have fought each other and that when I came to Barcelona he would be my guide and that nobody else should be, per Bacco!

As the townsmen of one of Arnold Bennett's heroes used to say of him, "he's a card"—the Spaniard.

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FRENCH AVIATOR BAGS TWO GERMAN AIRCRAFT

Jumps From "Cloud to Cloud" and Surprises Balloon and Sentinel Aeroplane.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Sergeant Aviator "G. G.," who recently destroyed a German captive balloon and an aeroplane on one trip, describes his double exploit in a letter received by friends at Fontenoy-le-Comte, where he was a high school teacher.

"It was our fourth attempt," writes the aviator, "to attack a famous balloon which was so well guarded that we never were able to get near it. When we got over the Boche lines I saw the balloon emerging from a sea of clouds fifteen miles away. Being wary, we made a wide detour so as to get to windward and bear down upon it from its own lines, whence it was certain not to expect an attack.

"On the way, however, we came upon a sentinel aeroplane which, being beneath us, did not appear to see us. I signaled our pilot. He pushed his engine to 1,300 revolutions and dropped vertically upon the enemy. My position was precarious, my body hanging out over space, clinging to a strut with the left hand, my right hand on the butt of a machine gun.

"At 350 yards I opened fire. Instantly the Boche swerved and tried to flee, but he got across us and I gave him a broadside. He pitched downward into the clouds.

"We were then within three miles of the balloon. We advanced crab-wise, jumping from cloud to cloud. The balloon didn't budge. We got close up, I gave the sign and we swooped upon him. When 300 yards above it I opened with the second gun.

"In twelve seconds it was all over. I leaned over and could see the balloon, half deflated, lying on the trees. The German batteries saw nothing and did not fire on us.

"We waltzed home delirious with joy, photographing each other on the way."

MRS. NICOLL WATCHED AIR RAID ON LONDON

Seemed Like a Battle of Fallen Angels to Wife of New York Lawyer.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, who is temporarily living in London in apartments at 13 Wilbraham Mansions, witnessed the big Zeppelin raid on Oct. 13. In describing it to a friend in New York, she wrote:

"It was somewhere near 10 o'clock. I was thinking of going to bed, when my sharp ears caught a muffled 'bomb, bomb.' For one instant I thought of subway explosions—realized that they did not have them over here, and that it must be Zeppelins, so I seized a coat and scrambled through the dormer window out upon my balcony.

"It was a clear, starry night, with just the usual cold London night mist in the streets, and there, way up among the serene stars, were exploding, falling globes of fire—many searchlights darting across the heavens, and the distant muffled 'bomb, bomb' of the guns; then a muffled explosion like dynamite under ground. I cannot describe to you how spectacular and yet how simple it was—like titanic fireworks. That men were fighting up in the air gave it a completing touch of unreality. So might the fallen angels have battled. It was all over in fifteen minutes. There really was not enough of it. My little cook joined me on the balcony, but her sister was crying and frightened in the kitchen, so she went back and I watched alone.

"This is a very quiet part of London. Hardly any one was in the street, and presently a policeman ordered me in for fear of bits of falling shell. The explosion was so far off and dull I thought the raid was nowhere near London—so fancy my surprise when I went to see the damage done yesterday. I found that it was just one block from the Savoy.

"Last night another raid was predicted, but none came off. It is rather like sitting at the theatre and waiting for a dilatory curtain. Some people say they saw the Zeppelins, but I did not—and the noise near the Strand must have been intense; here it was dull and far off."

NEW AIR FLEET FOR FRANCE.

Aerial League Wants 5,000 Machines to Wreck German Factories.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 28.—The formation of a supplementary air fleet of 5,000 aeroplanes, the special mission of which will be to conduct a ceaseless campaign of destruction on German factories, is the object of the new French Aerial League.

The league was founded by a group of prominent Frenchmen headed by ex-Premier Louis Barthou, Georges Clemenceau, Stephen Pichon, the Duc de Rohan, Baron Henri de Rothschild, Etienne Clementel, Count Robert de Clermont-Tonnerre, Paul Doumer, Guillaume Capus, Charles Humbert, David Menet, and Professor Paul Painlevé.

GERMANY PUTS BAN ON SALE OF SHIPS

Passes a Law to Prevent Transfer of Any of Her Merchant Vessels.

ENACTMENT A WEEK OLD

Law Is Said to Apply to All German Subjects Residing Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The possibility of the sale of German merchant vessels tied up in American ports has been disposed of by the action of the German Government in forbidding it. The State Department has received advices from Berlin to the effect that on Oct. 21 a law was enacted under which every German subject owning or having a share in any merchant vessel was forbidden to sell or in any way dispose of this interest to any person not a German subject. The Department was informed that the law applied to German subjects residing in foreign countries.

Whether the law applies to the sale of interest in merchant vessels since the beginning of the war and prior to the date of the enactment of the law, is not known here. If it should apply in that way it would materially affect the status of the several steamers which have been sold in this country since the outbreak of hostilities. The French Government has never recognized as legal the sale of an enemy-owned merchant vessel during the progress of hostilities, and in accordance with that position the French Government seized the American steamship Dacia, which was purchased in this country from the Hamburg-American Line after the war began.

While the British Government had in the past taken a position indicating that it would recognize such sales to citizens of neutral countries during the progress of hostilities, action was taken within the past week showing an intention to change this policy. Announcement was made by the British Government last week that British shippers must not charter vessels carrying neutral flags in which enemy subjects were interested financially, and in the list of vessels suspected of being included in that category were the names of eight ships of the American Transatlantic Company, a Delaware corporation, which purchased the vessels in Denmark and had them transferred to American registry. The British Government announced that it would not recognize a section of the Declaration of London which sanctioned the transfer of enemy merchant vessels to a neutral ownership and flag during the progress of hostilities.

It has been charged and denied that in its plans for organizing a Government-owned merchant marine the Wilson Administration contemplated getting the nucleus of the proposed line by buying German merchant vessels which were tied up in American ports. The enactment of the new German law appears to dispose effectually of the chance of any purchase of these vessels for the Government-owned merchant marine should the so-called Ship Purchase bill be enacted.

In the view of officials the enactment of the German law means that the German Government has decided that it must keep what is left of the merchant marine for use after the war. Germany has suffered heavily on the sea, and even if there are no more sales or captures of German merchantmen the merchant shipping of the country will be badly crippled when normal conditions are restored.

TRADE PROTEST GOES TO ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

projected action by Germany and England, but the unofficial reports that reached Washington today are known to have been supplemented by similar information reaching private interests in New York City. The information is of such a character that officials here are inclined to regard it as authentic. Should this be so it is probable that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will find it necessary to take vigorous diplomatic action in an effort to facilitate the movement of American-owned goods now in Germany.

Retaliatory Measure.

According to the unofficial information received here, the Berlin Government contemplates the embargo in an effort to force Great Britain and the Allies to relax blockade or to permit American cotton and other goods to enter Germany when destined only for the use of the civil population. It was intimated here tonight that the Berlin Government felt that in the present condition of affairs, Germany could very well afford to establish such an embargo. The probable purpose is to force President Wilson to take a decisive stand in behalf of the freedom of the seas. In one of his notes to Germany during the correspondence over the submarine controversy, President Wilson asserted that he intended to leave no stone unturned to maintain the freedom of the seas for American commerce, and that he would challenge all efforts to restrict such freedom of the seas for American commerce from whatever source assailed. The information reaching Washington is that unless the United States Government takes definite action to compel England to maintain the freedom of the seas, so far as non-contraband shipments to Germany are concerned, Germany will retaliate by refusing to permit any products to be shipped out of Germany.

Germany has been saying that she would permit certain products to come to the United States, provided the British Government would not interfere with the movement of these shipments, or with certain non-contraband shipments into Germany from the United States. In this situation, the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department in their efforts to bring potash, dyestuffs, or other goods from Germany have first been endeavoring to obtain permits from England for the movement of such goods through the blockade, and then informing the German Government, asking it to lift the embargo on the particular product affected.

Vast Sum Tied Up.

After considerable negotiation and difficulty the United States Government, acting informally, has finally made arrangements whereby American-owned goods, made in Germany and Austria, may be permitted to come through under special permits, if satisfactory proof is offered to show that the goods were bought and paid for, or actually contracted for, before March 1, 1915. The goods that have been held up and for which special permits are now being sought are worth approximately $150,000,000. Some of these are in Rotterdam, or in various neutral ports contiguous to Germany. Still other goods, although owned by American importers, are in mills in Germany and Austria and have not yet been shipped.

If Germany should prohibit all exports the American-owned goods which the Trade Advisers have been endeavoring to have brought to this country will be marooned.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR FRENCH.

Institution Headed by Dr. Blake Not for British Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Lady Allen Johnston, wife of the British Minister at The Hague and a sister of Gifford Pinchot, made the following statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"In American papers it is stated that the Reckitt-Johnston Hospital at Risorangis will take the place of the British base hospital, which is incorrect. It is for French wounded only and under direct control of the French War Office.

"Harold J. Reckitt, M. P., joined me in offering a fully equipped hospital of 100 beds. The Government placed at our disposal the former monastery of the Maronite Father, Risorangis, which was modernized and transformed into a hospital.

"Later they asked us to enlarge the accommodations to 225 beds, and the funds were raised by Mr. Reckitt and English friends.

"We have a staff of American, English, and Canadian doctors under the direction of Dr. Joseph Blake, assisted by Kenneth Taylor, bacteriologist.

FORM ZEPPELIN WATCHES.

London Citizens Volunteer to Warn Householders of Raids.

LONDON, Oct. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Watching for Zeppelins is a new form of volunteer duty not yet recognized by the Government. It is undertaken by men who have nervous women to look after, and it consists in scanning the sky from 9 P. M. until about 2 A. M., on the theory that this is the period of the night the "Zeps" are likely to operate.

In the districts which have been raided heretofore the feeling of uneasiness is strong, especially in families with children, as time is needed to carry them to the basement or lower floor. Here the watchers organize themselves and divide up the watches. While they are not officially recognized, they are known and unofficially recognized by the police.

These organizations practice surprise drills, and have arranged telephone connections with the small shopkeepers who have friends in the suburbs.

SPY SHOT IN LONDON.

Had Been Tried by General Court-martial and Found Guilty.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Official announcement was made today that another spy had been put to death.

The announcement says the prisoner, charged with espionage, was tried recently by the general court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to death. This sentence was confirmed, and was carried out this morning.

NORWEGIAN SHIP IS SUNK.

Nineteen of the Selma's Crew Believed to Have Been Drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamer Selma, of 987 tons, has been sunk. Two members of the crew were picked up.

Nineteen others are believed to have been drowned.

German Beer Higher; Output Less.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—There has been an increase in the price of beer in Germany, and it is announced that the consumption of Pilsener beer must be reduced to one-third, as, owing to a shortage of raw materials, the famous Bohemian breweries have been forced to reduce their output to one-third.

"The Drizzler" Removes All Doubt

THE new metropolitan idea is "The Drizzler," which has made its Broadway bow in the Weber and Heilbroner stores.

★ ★

When you leave the house or the hotel, whether the weather is thick or thin, "The Drizzler" is the safest, as well as the smartest, companion you can have.

★ ★

The latest Fifth Avenue overcoat styles—a brown, or a gray, a herringbone or a heather, cravenetted so that it protects you against the rain—and keeping the secret under cover.

★ ★

As smart as turning up your trousers because it's raining in London.

And at a very reasonable overcoat price—$20, $25 and $30.

Largest Distributors of "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks—$15.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.

SHOOTING OF FOOLS SHAW'S WAR MISSION

He Tells Audience He Wants to Obliterate Looters of England's Character and Morals.

TOO MUCH LUSITANIA FUSS

Seeing That the Army Suffered Terrible Losses at Same Time—Gentlemen Don't Hate Foes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—George Bernard Shaw's lecture on "Illusions of the War" in the King's Hall, Covent Garden, last night, was the first of a series of Fabian Society addresses. Curiously enough, the fullest report of the lecture available is given, not by any London paper, but in The Manchester Guardian.

Mr. Shaw said that when the war began he wanted the War Office to issue this placard: "If you have any business, go and do it; if you have none, get out of the way—Kitchener."

Mr. Shaw seems to be of the opinion that the nation as a whole has for the past year been holding on to a level-headed view of things, but that the talking and writing part of the nation has been going in for sentimental ravings of all kinds, and he thinks England's success in the war depends largely on getting the ravers suppressed and getting rid of the illusions which tempted people to say that war was a disease.

In war, he said, everything depended upon pluck, good humor, and industry, on a light heart and a serious mind, but these things were founded on facts and not in illusions.

Mr. Shaw said his mission in the war was to shoot those who were looting the character and morals of the nation. The great need in war was economy, and the intellectual waste which took place in the talking of nonsense might possibly lead to England's defeat.

Mr. Shaw contrasted the war code of the gentleman and the code of the cad in a most effective passage, remarking that a gentleman refused to hate his enemy, and that the only thing that made war tolerable to honorable soldiers was that it was not a matter of spiteful and vicious hatred. In a real sense, the brave man was the man who loved his enemy.

After some more remarks to this effect, Mr. Shaw dealt out some fierce badinage to the Anti-German League and other advocates of vindictiveness, saying:

"It is time for the gentlemen of England to take the upper hand. The mischief with the ecstatic view of war is that it is kaleidoscopic and constantly changing, but the truth does not change. If all the brains and literary talent, energy, and enthusiasm which have been put into the writing of balderdash during the last year had been devoted to pulling us through the war, we should have been almost in Berlin by this time."

Speaking incidentally about the "scrap-of-paper" controversy, Mr. Shaw said he had always maintained that nothing was more sacred in this war than Great Britain's obligation to Belgium, adding:

"If we don't get the Germans out of Belgium we are dishonored and beaten, because Belgium was forced into the conflict by an alliance to which we belonged. Belgium had nothing to rely upon except a treaty called a 'scrap of paper.'"

Speaking of what he called the "intense selfishness of ecstatic people," Mr. Shaw was indignant at the "want of proportion" shown in the "storm of fury and rage" over the sinking of the Lusitania on the part of civilians, who had practically nothing to say about the terrible losses that had happened in Flanders at about the same time. He said that the only persons he could talk to on this subject were soldiers, and they heartily agreed with him.

The lecturer thought it would be more decent on England's part not to make so much of Zeppelin raids, saying that the country should feel it was just as well that it should have personal experience now and again of what the soldier had to face in the trenches every day. He went on:

"What is dangerous at present is that our statesmen are enjoying utterly demoralizing impunity. We want an infusion of younger men among the politicians and the General Staff. We can only get that by bringing men strictly to account when they make a mess of things."

What ought to be tried now, said Mr. Shaw, was relaxation of military law. People had seen what happened under military law in the shooting of Miss Cavell. Some of the remedies that had been suggested were as bad as the disease. He would rather see the Kaiser installed in Buckingham Palace than see Lord Northcliffe prevented from expressing any of his opinions on the war. "Lord Northcliffe's liberty," he remarked, "is as precious to me as my own liberty."

Mr. Shaw said he would rather have open oppression and subjugation than a pretence of liberty. To save England by oppression would be to save her by losing her old liberties. The remedy for what Lord Northcliffe was saying was not to shut up Northcliffe, but to open the mouths of other people. The remedy for political confusion was a general election, and there was no reason why there should not be a general election during the war except the reluctance of all Governments to come to a democratic test.

Style and How to Get It

¶ We get things in this world in just that proportion that we desire them, be it love, money, knowledge, reputation or *Style*.

¶ But don't confuse a wish with a desire—*a wish is the echo of a regret*—but to desire a thing is to go out in the world and get it.

¶ If you like style, if you really want it, if you are genuinely keen about it, Saks' is the one clothing store where you can get it.

¶ Whether you want a suit or an overcoat or both is secondary to the fact that it must be Saks-made if you really want style.

¶ And that goes whether you pay $25 or $40, for *Style* is the common and uncommon attribute of every suit we make, regardless of price considerations.

Suits ..... $17.50 to $50
Overcoats .... $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

RHODES SCHOLARS WON BELGIAN GIRLS

American Students at Oxford Took Time from War Work to Fall in Love.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OXFORD, Oct. 27.—Many Americans at Oxford are wearing American flags or the insignia of the Belgian Relief Commission of the American Red Cross Corps since a correspondent of the 'Varsity Magazine mistook a group of them for "slackers" and wrote in criticism of Oxford patriotism. The Oxford roll of service includes more than 9,000 names. Of these men from 800 to 900 already have been killed, while virtually complete registration figures show 600 against a normal count of 4,000 undergraduates in residence, these 600 being to a man training for commissions, foreigners or men unfit for military service.

The present year is one in which normally no American Rhodes scholars are elected, but about thirty of them who spent last year doing some form of war work now are beginning their first year of Oxford. A rather unexpected result of the work of these young Americans in Belgium and their rôle of heroes in Belgian eyes has been the announcement of a number of engagements to Belgian girls.

C. H. Carstairs of Philadelphia and London will shortly marry a girl living near Mons. T. B. Kittredge, who now is teaching history in the University of California, will return next Summer and marry a girl of the Province of Limburg whom he met when bringin into Limburg the first cargo of American food to reach that part of Belgium.

Rhodes scholars now returning to Oxford have been in nearly every theatre of the war, sometimes facing one another from opposite sides of the lines. F. H. Gailor of Tennessee and Dorsey Stephens of California were in charge of relief work behind the German lines in Northern France only a few miles from where two classmates, Preston Lockwood of St. Louis and E. F. Hollman of California, were driving field ambulances behind the French trenches.

BRITAIN RAISES INTEREST.

Treasury Bills Now Yield from 4¾ to 5 Per Cent.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A reduction in the selling price of treasury bills over the counter was announced today by the Bank of England.

Three months' bills now yield 4¾ per cent., six months' bills 4⅞, and nine and twelve months' bills 5 per cent., as compared with the previous rate of 4½.

These higher rates seem to indicate that the next loans made by the Government will be on a 5 per cent. basis.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Furs of Fashion and Quality

High-Class Hudson Seal Coats

Made of the choicest Seal-dyed Muskrat. Models in exclusive Russian Cossack, belted and flare types with deep funnel, muff, chin, convertible and novelty collars of contrasting furs, full fur bordered and quaintly cuffed effects. *95.00 to 550.00*

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Full flare model with Skunk or self funnel collar 95.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Entirely bordered and with collar and cuffs of Skunk; flare model 125.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Loose, full model, with border, collar and cuffs of Skunk 165.00

"Jenny" Model Hudson Seal Coats
52 inches long with deep Skunk border, collar and cuffs 245.00

Hudson Seal Coats—*Replicas of Paris Models.*
Exact reproductions of the best Paris models trimmed with contrasting fur 295.00

High-Class Caracul Coats

Coats that mark the highest standard not only in quality of pelts but in workmanship as well. Designed in the very newest models. *75.00 to 950.00*

Trimmed Caracul Coats
Full flare model of flat curl pelts, Skunk funnel collar 75.00

Trimmed Moire Caracul Coats
Entirely bordered and with collar and cuffs of Skunk, flare model 145.00

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Cross & Blue Fox Sets

Cross Fox Animal Scarf and Muff 69.50
Cross Fox Animal Scarf and Muff 95.00
Cross Fox Animal Scarf and Muff 125.00

Other Cross Fox Sets up to $350

Natural Blue Fox Sets 195.00
Natural Blue Fox Sets 225.00
Natural Blue Fox Sets 295.00

Other Blue Fox Sets up to $550

A Collection of Rare Silver Fox Sets $450 to $2,850

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Wholeskin Animal Scarfs

Raccoon 9.50
Natural Lynx 14.50
Skunk 14.50
Baum Marten Fox 25.00
Red Fox 22.50
Battleship Gray Lynx 22.50
Battleship Gray Fox 24.50
Afrique Brown Fox 25.00
Slate Fox (white dyed) 50.00
Blue Fox (white dyed) 39.50

The New Barrel Muffs to Match Scarfs At Correspondingly Moderate Prices.

GEN. WOOD WANTS 35,000 OFFICERS

He Hopes to Get Many from the 40,000 Students Attending Military Schools.

WOULD TRAIN 1,500 A YEAR

Urges Graduates to Join the Summer Camps and Suggests a Short Service in the Army.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, in an address to the members of the Technology Club, 17 Gramercy Park, yesterday, discussed the movement for the military instruction of the boys and men of the country in the colleges and at the Summer instruction camps. Several of the great universities, among them Harvard, Yale and Princeton, are already considering the proposal to make military instruction part of their courses, while the General Staff of the Army is working on a plan to standardize the military training in schools of a military or semi-military character.

General Wood traced the development of the military instruction camps during the last three years, and ended with a tribute to the business men who made the recent Plattsburg camps such great successes. General Wood said he expected to have three such camps next Summer, lasting all together three months, during which the training would be of the most intensive sort, averaging nine and a half hours' work daily under picked instructors from the regular army.

"We have got to make a lot of officers," said General Wood. "I do not think that the people realize how few we have. All told the number of line officers in the United States, and the figures include those of the National Guard as well as those of the regular army, do not total much more than 11,000 men, whereas for an army of 1,000,000 men we would need at least 35,000."

General Wood then referred to the activities of the National Reserve Corps, the head of which is President Drinker of Lehigh University. Among the other officials are President Lowell of Harvard, President Hibben of Princeton, and many other educators in various parts of the country. This corps was organized after the close of the first student encampments, three years ago, and has had several thousand students. General Wood pointed out that the board controlling the Reserve Corps had not a single army or navy man on it.

"I want to see the military schools and other institutions in which military training is offered send at least 1,500 men to these Summer camps every year," said General Wood, "and I also hope it will be made possible to give many of them a chance to better themselves by serving a year in the regular army as reserve Second Lieutenants. We have men qualified to make a splendid reserve of officers, and out of all this splendid material we ought to be able to train a body of men who would be ready for service in the event of need.

"We have more than 40,000 young men receiving some sort of military instruction with army officers as instructors. We have got to standardize that training, so that when a man comes out of the colleges we will know what he has done. There are about 9,000 men who graduate. We want to get as many of these as possible and put them through intensive training, so that they will be fitted to become First or Second Lieutenants.

"Large numbers of reserve engineers are needed near all cities to attend to the plans of defense which are all written in engineering language and can be carried out by any engineer of small military training. Men of some military training can be made quickly into officers, if they can be put in camps for short periods. Now a vast quantity of good material for officers is going to waste. It takes a long time to make a good officer, so it is wise to co-ordinate the work in the schools as soon as possible."

General Wood said there were two sorts of soldiers, and that the best sort were the intelligent sort who learn quickly, are actuated by intelligent purpose, and are highly patriotic.

In response to questions General Wood said that older men would be taken in the instruction camps because of the influence that they have on their communities when they go home.

NAVY WILL BUILD A GIANT AEROPLANE

First Flyer Constructed by Government Will Rival Big French Fighters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary Daniels today signed orders for the construction at the Washington Navy Yard of a very powerful and speedy biplane of the Government's own design.

It will be the first aeroplane built in any Government establishment, and is designed to carry about 2,200 pounds, a speed of from fifty to eighty miles an hour, and a maximum range of seven hours at full speed. The machinery is to be equipped with two 160-horsepower motors. The load of 2,200 pounds, which may be made up either of passengers, fuel or weapons in varying percentage, will allow the employment of the machine over the broadest field, from the long range scouting to a rapid ascent or the conveyance of heavy explosives. It will be almost as big as the great French fighting aircraft, and it is said it may be equipped with special three-inch guns.

For some months experts in the Navy Department have been at work designing a type of aircraft which, it is hoped, will prove adequate for the naval service. This work has been conducted under the direction of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering and under the immediate charge of Naval Constructor H. C. Richardson, U. S. N., who is himself a qualified air pilot and has been a close student of aeronautics for the last two years.

Work on the machine will be started at once, and it will be rushed to completion with all possible speed.

FLETCHER TO KEEP COMMAND.

Rumors That He May be Relieved as Head of Fleet Are Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—No action will be taken by the Secretary of the Navy against Admiral Fletcher for the manner in which the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet conducted his end of the recent war game. There have been reports that, on account of the criticism directed against the Admiral, he might be relieved from his command.

The principal critics of Admiral Fletcher's strategy were Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Knight, commander of the "enemy" fleet in the war game, and Captain Sims, commander of the torpedo division of Admiral Fletcher's fleet. Admiral Knight submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a written report on the war game, in which Admiral Fletcher's conduct of the home defense fleet is held to have been faulty. Admiral Benson and Captain Sims, in discussing the war game at a meeting of officers at the Naval War College in Newport, said that Admiral Fletcher, by dividing his fleet, weakened it to such an extent that the victory of the "enemy" fleet was made possible.

Admiral Fletcher has submitted a report of the war game which defends his methods of conducting the operations, and his statements have impressed some of the officials of the naval administration. He has been defended also by officers who participated in the Newport meeting.

A very high opinion of Admiral Fletcher is held by the Wilson Administration because of his work at Vera Cruz in April, 1914. He directed the operations resulting in the occupation of Vera Cruz, and after the arrival of Admiral Badger, his superior officer, he was the shore administrator of the Mexican city.

In naval circles the frank discussion of the strategy of the recent war is regarded as an excellent thing for the service. The knowledge that a commanding officer will be freely criticised, and that his future in the service may depend on the manner in which he displays his ability to conduct a fleet engaged in these operations, is expected to stimulate all officers to study strategical problems.

CHAMBERLAIN FOR DEFENSE

Chairman of Military Affairs Committee Backs Wilson Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—An important conference will take place at the White House tomorrow between President Wilson and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, concerning the Administration's policy increasing the national defense. Senator Chamberlain arrived in Washington today, and he indicated that he was in accord with the President's desire to have the country in a condition of preparedness. He said he was one of the original advocates of better means of national defense and expressed the belief that opposition to the movement would dwindle.

In the opinion of Senator Chamberlain, full garrisons should be maintained at all times to guard the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal.

Some relief is felt among those who are backing President Wilson, Secretary Garrison, and Secretary Daniels in their national defense plans by statements coming from friends of Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, who will be the Democratic floor leader in the House, that he will not attempt to lead his party associates in opposition to the Administration's preparedness program. Mr. Kitchin had let it be known that he was opposed to the maintenance of large military and naval forces and did not see how he could stand behind the Administration without abandoning his convictions. While Mr. Kitchin will not declare definitely a national defense policy until he has conferred with President Wilson, his friends believe that he will oppose the Administration program as individual Representative, leaving some other Democrat to take his place temporarily as the Democratic floor leader, who will seek to carry through the House legislation designed to provide a stronger force on land and sea.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL ABSORBS BACTERIA

Antidote for Cholera, Typhus, and Other Toxins in Alimentary Canal, German Scientists Find.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Behind the curtain of war, German science has made discoveries in medicine in the benefits of which the civilized world will share. The new line of work has been done by German chemists in the use of animal charcoal for medical purposes. It has been learned by practical experiments that this substance, which has been used to remove coloring matter from chemical solutions, will absorb and remove not only poisons from the intestinal canal, but the bacteria of typhus fever and cholera. The poisons can be neutralized within a very short time, and all poisonous substances in the alimentary canal can be removed by absorption. The action of the animal charcoal extends to the bacteria themselves, which it mechanically absorbs and destroys.

Consul Talbot J. Albert at Brunswick, in a report to the Department of Commerce, mentions as deserving credit for the discovery the chemists Freundlich, Lichtwitz, Glassner, and Suida. He says they have proved that the absorbing quality of animal charcoal is promoted by the presence of the phosphates, sulphates, and nitrates of calcium, sodium, and potassium. The rapidity of the absorption increases with the temperature, so that the heat of the animal body aids the therapeutic effect of the animal charcoal.

The application of animal charcoal extends chiefly to cases where the poison is conveyed to the organism from the outside, and where it arises from bacteria in the intestinal canal in the natural course of living. Cholera was the first disease to be considered; then came typhus and dysentery, when it was possible to exclude the injurious microbes from the system. As the charcoal becomes infected with the bacteria, or with the poisons which it absorbs, such aperients as Glauber salts, Karlsbad salts, etc., are used.

It also appears that animal charcoal is applicable in surgery, as it will stop suppuration, which destroys the tissues.

E. WEINACHT ARRESTED.

Former European Manager of Adams Express Co. Held in England.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Edward Weinacht, a shipping agent and an American citizen, was remanded at the Bow Street Court today on a charge of trading with hostile interests. He was admitted to bail on furnishing two sureties of $2,500 each.

The attorney for Mr. Weinacht said the latter had a complete answer to the charge. He was general manager of a company with large interests both here and in the United States, and had only arrived in England four days ago, on his first visit to this country since the issuance of the warrant.

Until a year ago Mr. Weinacht was European manager of the Adams Express Company. He severed his connection with that company and returned to New York on Aug. 11, 1914. He then obtained an emergency passport, which set forth that he was a native of New York.

Weinacht lives in Elizabeth, N. J. After leaving the Adams Express Company he assisted in the organization of the Sutherland International Dispatch, with offices in New York and London. He was arrested at the London office of that company.

The full extent of the charges against Weinacht has not been made public, but his attorney states that there is more behind them than appeared in today's proceedings. The preliminary hearing will be resumed next Wednesday.

Edward Weinacht is general manager of the Sutherland International Dispatch, customs brokers and forwarding agents, with offices at 1 Broadway. At his office yesterday those in charge said they knew nothing of his arrest and declined to make any comment until they had been advised by cable from Mr. Weinacht.

From inquiries made at his home, 540 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., it was learned that Mr. Weinacht sailed for England on Oct. 9 for the purpose of transacting business in relation to the Sutherland International Dispatch. Mrs. Weinacht said last night that her husband was an American citizen, born in New York. He has been living in Elizabeth for eighteen years.

Previous to last Jan. 1 Mr. Weinacht had been for ten years general manager of the foreign department of the Adams Express Company. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club.

BELGIANS WIN IN AFRICA.

Defeat Germans in Two Battles Along the Congo Border.

HAVRE, Oct. 27.—That there has been heavy fighting between the Belgians and the Germans along the boundary line of the Congo Free State and German East Africa is indicated by advices just received by the Belgian Minister of the Colonies.

These dispatches say that the German troops were beaten with heavy loss and put to flight by the Belgians on Sept. 11 near the Rusisi Delta, and on Sept. 29 near the frontier station of Lavingi.

The Belgians are reported to have captured machine guns, rifles, and a quantity of munitions.

6,500 TROOPS SENT TO GUARD ARIZONA

Two Infantry Regiments Added as Villa Nears Border to Attack Carranza Force.

FUNSTON MAY USE HIS GUNS

They Would be Turned on Villistas, Who Are Now Outlaws in the Eyes of This Government.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 27.—The advance guard of General Villa's forces invading Sonora was reported late today by cowboys to have reached a point near the international border, eighteen miles east of Agua Prieta, opposite here, where the Carranza forces of General P. Elias Calles are concentrated.

General Villa was reported to be near Colonia Morelos, to the rear of this advancing column of soldiers, supervising the transportation of artillery and baggage wagons.

The troops which reached the border were estimated to number from 1,500 to 3,000, cavalrymen. Additional soldiers were arriving there hourly, the cowboys said.

Army officers here today selected a site for the camp of the Seventh and Twentieth United States Infantry and two additional batteries of artillery, which are to arrive tomorrow from El Paso.

The arrival of these reinforcements will increase the border patrol in this vicinity to approximately 6,500 United States soldiers to enforce American neutrality in the event of an attack upon Agua Prieta by the Villa forces.

Villistas Now Considered Outlaws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Should Villa troops cross the border and attack the Mexican town of Agua Prieta from the Texas side, as press reports from the scene have indicated they might do, they would be treated as outlaws, disarmed, and, in the event of resistance, shot down by United States troops. Officials at the State and War Departments made this clear tonight, although no official advices had been received that such developments were in prospect.

Major General Funston, commanding the American border forces, has full authority to take any necessary steps to prevent violation of American territory by Mexican armed parties, short of actually invading Mexico. An order to cross the border would have to come from Washington, but if bullets fall on the American side during any battle across the line General Funston may use his artillery to drive the combatants away.

In the event of a battle at Agua Prieta, in which General Funston should find it necessary to use his guns to protect American lives and property, it is said that they undoubtedly would be trained upon the outlaws, not upon the Carranza forces.

CARRANZA BARS POLITICS.

Generals Agree Not to Form Parties Until Country Is Pacified.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Oct. 24, (Delayed.)—A meeting of Generals in Torreon on Saturday issued the following statement:

"We acknowledge receipt of the circular sent by the Secretary of State to all Governors making known the necessity of prohibiting the formation of political parties or groups until the complete pacification of the country, as it is considered prematura and inconvenient, and work of a political character under the circumstances could not be done without dividing the elements of the Constitutionalists, endangering the proud fruits won by the revolution. This measure will place us in a condition to realize more easily the definite triumph that has been obtained by the Constitutionalists, consolidating the political discipline of the triumphant revolution."

The statement was signed by Obregon, Aguilar, Hill, Caballero, Murguia, de la Garza, Trevino, Luis Gutierrez, Admiral Malpica, Governor Espinosa Mireles, and Dr. Alt.

This means absolute control by Carranza and removes all danger of a split in the party. The signers control the army and navy and the statement is taken as evidence of a determined effort to consolidate the Constitutionalist cause.

BRITISH SUBJECT KIDNAPPED.

With a Priest He Is Held for Ransom by a Mexican Band.

EL PASO, Oct. 27.—Ernest F. Ayton, a wealthy British mining man, and the priest (unnamed) of the Guanacevi district of Chihuahua, were kidnapped on Oct. 19 by an armed force whose affiliations are unknown, according to advices received today by the Acting British Consul here.

Representations have been made to the State Department, the British Embassy and to General Carranza.

PRINZ ADALBERT'S FATE THREW FLEET IN PANIC

Escorting Craft Fled Without Attempting to Attack British Submarine.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—A story of the sinking of the German armored cruiser Prinz Adalbert, just received from Copenhagen, pays an enthusiastic tribute to the skillful work of the British submarine, inasmuch as the cruiser was specially protected against submarine attack by an accompanying flotilla of torpedo boats.

The attack occurred 25 miles west of Libau, when the cruiser was returning from a voyage in the Gulf of Finland.

The fact that so few of the Prinz Adalbert's crew were saved was due in part, according to this account, to a panic which seized the torpedo craft, all of which fled to top speed, alarmed by the amazing violence of the explosion and fearing further attacks.

No attempt was made to attack the submarine.

CAPT. COLQUHOUN MISSING.

Columbia Man Supposed to Have Been Captured by Germans at Loos.

Relatives and friends of W. W. Colquhoun, Columbia '14, now a Captain in the British Army in France, have appealed to the United States Consuls in Germany to help locate him if he is still alive. The last word was heard of him Sept. 25, and if he is living it is feared he has been captured by the Germans. A cablegram received by a former classmate from Colquhoun's father reads: "Captain Colquhoun fought in battle Loos 25th September; reported missing 26th; probably prisoner of war."

Captain Colquhoun was graduated from Columbia in June, 1914, with the degree of mining engineer. The war started while he was on a visit to England with his father, James Colquhoun, for many years President and General Superintendent of the Arizona Copper Company. He enlisted and received a Lieutenant's commission in the Eleventh Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, and while in the Aldershot training camp he was promoted to a captaincy.

Since last Spring he has been in active service in France, and early in July he was wounded in the right arm by a bullet from a German sniper. On another occasion he was slightly wounded while watching for a sniper, when the man who took Colquhoun's place was killed by the same sniper fifteen minutes later.

Captain Colquhoun was born in Clifton, Ariz., and was educated in Scotland. At Columbia he took an active part in campus activities, played three years on the 'Varsity soccer team, and was Captain during his last year.

NO HOPE FOR TIEPOLOS.

Experts Say Austrian Shells Entirely Destroyed Venetian Frescoes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Oct. 27.—Tiepolo's magnificent frescoes in the Church of the Barefooted Friars, representing the finest work of his maturity, have been hopelessly destroyed by Austrian shells. This is the verdict of art critics like Signor Modigliani, Director of the Brera Gallery in Milan; Ugo Opetti, and others who hastened to Venice to ascertain whether the damage was irreparable.

They say that the frescoes are now merely a memory, a bomb having penetrated the vaulted ceiling and burst in a confined space, destroying the entire roof, which fell in heaps of dust and small fragments on the pavement of the church.

Fortunately the side chapels were untouched, and paintings by Giovanni Bellini and other masters had been removed earlier to places of safety.

A large crowd surrounds the ruined building throughout the day, weeping with rage at the destruction of a cherished treasure. Venetians say the Austrians could not have discovered a more efficacious means to rouse Italian feeling against the age-long enemy and to increase the enthusiasm for the war against what they call "spiteful barbarians."

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—In the official Austrian report today this explanation is made of the attack on Venice:

"On Oct. 24 an Italian aviator bombarded the town of Trieste, killing three inhabitants. His visit was returned by our naval aviators with a visit to Venice. Our aviators bombarded the arsenal, electric power station, railway station, some fortifications, and other military buildings with bombs of medium calibre, causing many fires. Next morning our squadron of naval aeroplanes again attacked Venice, where fires from the previous attack were still burning. This time our airmen bombarded a flying shed and a war vessel.

"Weak attempts by two of the enemy's airmen to disturb our attack were quickly frustrated by our rifle fire. During both attempts our aviators were subjected to a heavy but unsuccessful fire by the enemy's artillery. They all returned unharmed."

Near Plava the Italian infantry could not advance.

In the southern sector the Gorizia bridgehead is still under a heavy fire. The enemy penetrated in the afternoon a small portion of our trenches, which we recovered at night.

The artillery fire against the Doberdo Plateau has slackened considerably.

Attacks on our Dolomites front continues. Attacks by strong Italian forces against the Col di Lana, Sief Saddle, were unsuccessful.

GORIZIA STILL HOLDS OUT.

Italians Unable to Retain Captured Positions Under Austrian Fire.

CHIASSO, Oct. 27, (via Paris.)—Advices from Brescia state that the Italians on Oct. 25 interrupted their bombardment at Gorizia to permit of the launching of a formidable infantry attack. They captured strong positions, but the Austrian artillery proving effective against them, the Italians resumed the bombardment from south of Tolmino to St. Andrea.

The situation of the Austrians at Gorizia is considered critical, the Brescia dispatches indicate, as the Austrian artillery is outranged, and the Italians are now attacking the Austrian inner lines.

VIENNA, Oct. 27, (via London.)—The early official Austrian bulletin today regarding the action in the Italian theatre, said:

Yesterday's fighting on the Doberdo plateau was less active than that of previous days. The severest fighting was involved in the attempts to take our bridge-head positions from Goerz and Tolmino up to Krn. These engagements all ended in complete pacification of the country, as is considered premature and inconvenient, and work of a political character under the circumstances could not be done without dividing the elements of the Constitutionalists, endangering the proud fruits won by the revolution. This measure will place us in a condition to realize more easily the definite triumph that has been obtained by the Constitutionalists, consolidating the political discipline of the triumphant revolution."

The statement was signed by Obregon, Aguilar, Hill, Caballero, Murguia, de la Garza, Trevino, Luis Gutierrez, Admiral Malpica, Governor Espinosa Mireles, and Dr. Alt.

This means absolute control by Carranza and removes all danger of a split in the party. The signers control the army and navy and the statement is taken as evidence of a determined effort to consolidate the Constitutionalist cause.

Shells Fell Near Italian King.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Signor Barzilai, the irredentist Minister, who has just returned from the war zone, says that Austrian shrapnel burst only a hundred yards away from the observatory where he was watching the battle on the Isonzo, in company of King Victor.

SEES CAPTURED GUNS.

Twenty-one German Field Pieces and Three Mortars in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 28.—"With their silent nozzles pointing toward St. James's Park," says The Daily News, "the first trophies of the great offensive in France were ranged on the Horse Guards' Parade yesterday. Twenty-one German field guns and three trench mortars formed a war exhibit of the highest interest to Londoners.

Not since the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny have guns captured from an enemy crunched the gravel of the Horse Guards' Parade and been publicly ranged as labeled exhibits. With the exception of three pieces captured at Le Cateau on Aug. 26, 1914, all the guns took part in the Battle of Loos on Sept. 25, last.

"The mud and stain of the battlefield are upon them. In some cases it appears that the Germans had time to remove the breech-blocks. Otherwise the guns are in good condition and suggest that they were hastily abandoned before they could be severely battered by our men.

"The trophies were hauled into position by gunners of the Royal Horse Artillery, and beneath the nozzle of each gun was driven a little notice board informing the public of the name of the regiment or division which captured it and where it was captured. Four armed sentries guarded the trophies, and a sentry box was placed at each of the four corners of the wired inclosure.

"The presence of these captured guns from Loos made an appeal to the imagination of the thousands of people who swarmed round the inclosure."

BRITISH ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Five Major Generals Advanced for Distinguished Service.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The following Major Generals in the British Army have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General for distinguished service: Sir John Stevens Cowans, member of the Army Council; Sir Archibald James Murray, chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters, London; Sir Charles Carmichael Munro, the new commander on the Gallipoli Peninsula; Sir William Robert Robertson, chief of the General Staff, and Sir William Riddell Birdwood, who on the withdrawal of Sir General Ian Hamilton was placed in temporary command on the Gallipoli Peninsula pending the arrival there of General Munro.

J. C. CRAIGIE WOUNDED.

Only Son of "John Oliver Hobbes" Is Hurt by Bomb in War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lieutenant J. C. Craigie, "John Oliver Hobbes," was wounded in the leg and foot by a bomb on Oct. 10 in northern France. He is reported to be doing well.

VILLA AGENT SEIZED IN HOTEL AS A THIEF

F. A. Sommerfeld Arrested in the Astor on an Indictment Seventeen Years Old.

CALLED AN ARMY DESERTER

Hans Zimmerman Identifies Prisoner as Man Who Stole $275 —Clew In Newspapers.

Felix A. Sommerfeld, a mining engineer who played an exciting part in the Madero administration in Mexico, and subsequently attached himself to the staff of General Villa, for whom he is now purchasing ammunition in this country, was arrested in his suite in the Hotel Astor yesterday for a theft alleged to have been committed by him seventeen years ago. He protested angrily when taken to Police Headquarters and insisted he was the victim of a case of mistaken identity.

Before Detective Russo took him in custody at the Astor, Sommerfeld was identified by Hans Zimmerman, a real estate agent, of 150 East Twenty-seventh Street, as the man who stole $275 from him on Sept. 14, 1898. An indictment was found against Sommerfeld in that year. Zimmerman on Oct. 1, 1915, read of the appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of a Felix A. Sommerfeld who was called to testify in the passport conspiracy charge against Andrew D. Meloy, a real estate operator, of 55 Liberty Street. Meloy had been arrested by agents of the Department of Justice on board the Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-America line for aiding Franz Rintelen, a German Government agent in this country, to obtain an American passport by swearing that he was a United States citizen.

From the accounts of the Federal Grand Jury proceeding, Zimmerman discovered that Sommerfeld had established headquarters as General Villa's purchasing agent in the Hotel Astor. Recalling a rumor that the Sommerfeld who had stolen his money had fled to Mexico, Zimmerman thought General Villa's agent might be the very man he had been seeking for seventeen years. He reported his suspicions to the police. The old indictment was discovered in the files of the District Attorney's Office and a warrant was issued for Sommerfeld's arrest.

When he appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in the Meloy case Sommerfeld said he was a German citizen and purchasing agent in this country for General Villa. But Zimmerman asserts the prisoner is an American citizen and a deserter from the United States army. According to the police, the old records of the case identify the Sommerfeld who stole Zimmerman's money as a man who was a member of a regiment at Huntsville, Ala., and who deserted after the Spanish-American war began.

Zimmerman says he became acquainted with Sommerfeld seventeen years ago through the latter's brother, Herman Sommerfeld, who had a newsstand near Zimmerman's home. Sommerfeld visited him on Sept. 14, 1898, in his army uniform and pretended to be on a short furlough. Zimmerman says, and he was invited to remain overnight. That night, according to Zimmerman, Sommerfeld stole a box containing $275 from under a pillow in Zimmerman's bedroom. It was not until the following day when Sommerfeld left, presumably to join his regiment, that Zimmerman discovered the theft.

Sommerfeld told the detectives at Police Headquarters that he was a close confidant of Francisco Madero during the revolution which overthrew Diaz. He said he had served in the Secret Service under Madero's administration and when Madero was killed he rescued the members of the President's family and took them to a place of refuge.

Sommerfeld gained prominence in Mexican affairs again when he was accused of inciting Villa to revolt against Carranza. He denied the charge, but after the split between the two leaders became decisive Sommerfeld came to America as the purchasing agent for General Villa's army.

The Federal authorities summoned him before the Grand Jury in the Meloy investigation, for it was believed he could tell something about the operations of secret agents of Germany believed to have fomented the revolts on the Mexican borders.

Sommerfeld, in answer to questions, said yesterday that he had great mining interests in Mexico. He said he was 38 years old and single. He denied he ever had taken any money from Zimmerman, and said he would clear himself of the charge within a few days. He gave $1,000 bail before Judge Malone in General Sessions.

ARMS MACHINES BY RUSE.

Germany Buys Old Equipment from Neutrals, Which Import New.

In spite of the efforts of England and her Allies to prevent Germany from obtaining war materials in this country, large quantities of metal-working machinery, such as could be used in the manufacture of arms and munitions, have been shipped from New York and other American ports, with Germany as the ultimate beneficiary, according to L. P. Alford, editor of The American Machinist.

"Engineers from abroad told me recently that Germany had been procuring a great deal of nominally old metal-working machinery from the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland," Mr. Alford said yesterday. "The reports prompted us to have a statistician compare the reported shipments of such machinery from this country to the Scandinavian countries for this and preceding years, and many of the statistics are already in. These show that during the fiscal year ended last June these countries purchased hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of such machinery in excess of their normal purchases in America.

"According to the engineers from abroad, the German agents buy up the old machinery in the shops of Sweden and Switzerland, and leave the machinery in the original plants until it can be replaced with new machinery from America or elsewhere. Through this ruse they prevent the Allies from being able to prove that the new machinery is not actually intended simply to replace the old machines. It is also said by the engineers that some of the new machinery is smuggled into Germany with the old. Nine-tenths of the machinery from America has been shipped from New York."

MRS. ANGLE TO REMARRY.

Woman Tried for Waldo Ballou's Death Will Wed Former Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Helen M. Angle, who was acquitted a few months ago of the charge of murdering Waldo R. Ballou, will remarry her former husband, Frank W. Angle, a foreman at the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of this city. Mr. Angle this afternoon confirmed the rumor that he was to remarry Mrs. Angle, and said that the wedding would probably take place Saturday.

The Angles were first married in the Stamford Methodist Church by the Rev. F. W. Crowder on Sept. 21, 1898. Four years later Mrs. Angle and her husband separated, and in 1910 she started action for a divorce, which she received the following year. The ground was desertion on the part of the husband.

Waldo R. Ballou was found dying in front of the Rippowan Building in Stamford in 1913. During her trial Mr. Angle's sympathies were aroused and he was a frequent visitor in the court. This sympathy led to their meeting again on cordial terms and to several months of courtship.

Mr. and Mrs. Angle were in Stamford a few days ago.

FAY'S NEW TALE OF GERMAN PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

pany, and Breitung left the court with his lawyer. He refused to make any statement, as did Mr. Parke, but the latter said that he was confident that it would be easy to prove Breitung innocent.

Breitung Disappears.

It was said that Breitung was going back to 11 Pine Street, where he is secretary and treasurer of the Oil Well Device Corporation, of which E. N. Breitung is President. At those offices information was refused.

Mr. Parke said Breitung got off the train at the 125th Street station, walked through the party of detectives and reporters, and took a taxicab downtown. This was not admitted by the police and secret service men, who say he must have left the train at Harmon, where the change is made from a steam to an electric locomotive.

John B. Stanchfield, senior partner of Mr. Parke's firm, is expected from Washington today and it is said that he will take charge of Breitung's defense.

Dr. Herbert Kienzle, whose release on bail on Tuesday afternoon was prevented by a technicality, was still in the Tombs last night. His lawyer, Benno Loewy, said it would have been easy to get the bail from a surety company, but that for sufficient reasons it had been decided not to do so. What these reasons are he did not say. Mr. Loewy said he would not waive a hearing, but would fight for one.

Louis Jersawitz and Abraham Snydecker, attorneys, respectively, for Fay and Scholz, visited their clients yesterday, and Mr. Snydecker was quoted as saying that Scholz had been used as a doormat and that he had advised him to confess. This report Mr. Snydecker promptly denied.

Still Seek Men Higher Up.

While it is understood that other arrests are not expected immediately, there is good reason to believe the heads of the conspiracy have not been reached and that others, farther up the social and financial scale, and nearer the headquarters of intrigue will soon be taken. William J. Flynn, Chief of the Federal Secret Service, is making a careful investigation of the activities of German plotters and, while he will not admit knowledge of the identity of the persons who may be involved, the impression was general yesterday that there would be further exposures.

At Police Headquarters there was dissatisfaction with the implication that the Secret Service men thought the New York police had been too precipitate in rushing the arrest of Fay and Scholz last Sunday in Grantwood. It was pointed out there that the police from previous experience knew that there was much risk in waiting in the hope of getting somebody higher up. The Secret Service, however, is understood to be disgruntled over the part played by the police.

The police as well as the Federal authorities are going ahead with investigations.

The 200 letters found in Fay's rooms were turned over yesterday by the police to the Secret Service. They have not been translated, but have been read carefully by the police.

Government Takes Explosives.

Yesterday afternoon several Secret Service officials, accompanied by Colonel Dunn of the United States Army, went over to Weehawken and took charge of the explosives belonging to Fay and Scholz, which were seized after their arrest on Sunday. They also took charge of the fast motor boat which the two had purchased for use in their trips about the bay and presumably to take them out to fasten the mines on munition ships that was run down to Governors Island, and is now in custody of the Government officials there.

The mechanisms, mine cases, and machinery used in making the mines will be held as evidence in the case. The materials, amounting to 400 pounds of chlorate of potash, 300 pounds of dynamite, about fifty pounds of trinitrate of toluol, and a considerable quantity of detonating caps, were also taken to Governors Island, where the Secret Service is in charge of them.

Alarm aroused among makers of war supplies by the exposures of the Fay plot was reflected yesterday when detectives were put on guard at the plant of the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City. This plant is said to be connected with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, where there has been a strike, and a few days ago 250 skilled workmen at the Vehicle plant struck. More than 600 workmen are still employed at the Vehicle plant under police guard. The men sleep in the factory and there has been no disorder.

NOT A FOREIGN OFFICE SPY.

Berlin Denies Knowledge of Fay or His Activities.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via London.)—Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein of the Foreign Office, speaking today of the arrest in New Jersey of Robert Fay, said that no such person as Fay is known at the Foreign Office, that the Foreign Office maintains no Secret Service Department, and that any bona fide officer in giving reliable information about himself would give the name of his regiment, to which he was always attached, and not his army corps, from which he was liable to be dissociated at any time.

Baron Mumm expressed ignorance concerning the Fay case and discredited the man's claims, but said he was investigating the matter.

BERNSTORFF DENIES FAY.

Says Prisoner Has No Connection with German Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has telegraphed to the State Department that Robert Fay, arrested in New York for alleged conspiracy to put bombs on departing ships, had no connection with the German Secret Service or the German Government.

With this assurance, the State Department is disposed to leave it to the courts to deal with the alleged conspiracy.

CONVICTED OF RECRUITING.

San Francisco Men Found Guilty of Hiring Men for British Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Ralph K. Blair and Dr. Thomas Addis were found guilty today of conspiring to hire men in the United States for British military service. The cases against Lieutenant Kenneth Croft of the British Army and Harry G. Lane were not considered. They were merely wanted as witnesses. Clive E. Lawrence and the Blair-Murdock Company were found not guilty. The verdict was returned under instructions from Judge Maurice T. Dooling in the United States District Court.

Stipulations were filed by prosecution and defense that an instructed verdict should be given. A jury was impaneled as a matter of legal procedure.

Counsel for the defense said an appeal would be taken. It was reported that the British Consulate, which was represented in court during the trial, urged such a course.

Judge Dooling's findings conformed with the action of John W. Preston, attorney for the Government, who did not press the charges against Croft and Lane, whom he said he considered merely as "tools." Mr. Preston said he considered Dr. Addis and Blair the "ringleaders." The penalty for the offense is imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

The neutrality cases came into prominence when nineteen men bound for England were stopped in Chicago and New York and brought back here. The defendants admitted that they had provided these men with money, which, the Government attorneys asserted in court, came from British official sources, but maintained they merely used it to send men to England, without any agreement as to fighting.

The stipulations filed with Judge Dooling admitted funds for recruiting men were furnished by A. Carnegie Ross, British Consul here; that 155 men were recruited, that headquarters were maintained where the men were housed and fed; that transportation and $9.10 each for sustenance on their journeys were furnished the men, and that the men were to be transported to England.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Convictions under the old statute making a crime of conspiracy to employ men on American soil for military service abroad is thought by State Department officials likely to bring to an issue the question whether the United State shall permit to remain in effect a law based upon a policy which might operate to its own disadvantage in time of war.

The statute under which Blair and Addis were convicted at San Francisco does not affect the activities of representatives of a foreign power, who arrange for the return of reservists but imposes heavy penalties upon agents of a nation undertaking to send back home for service citizens or subjects who are not already on military rolls.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who was at the State Department today, conferring over an adjustment of the question of facilitating the release of American-owned goods of German and Belgian origin now held in Holland, expressed surprise when he learned of the convictions. Embassy officials have conferred with the Department of Justice on the subject, and it is understood that at the embassy's instance the cases will be appealed and that if the result is then unchanged the matter will be taken up diplomatically between Great Britain and the United States.

COTTON BOARD BANS ALIENS

Exchange Makes It Impossible for Them to Do Business.

The New York Cotton Exchange members, by a vote of 190 to 40, adopted the following amendments to the by-laws yesterday:

No member elected after Nov. 1 shall, while an alien, vote at any meeting or election or be eligible to serve or act as an officer; and no member elected after Nov. 1 shall, while an alien, either make any contract on the Exchange or sign any contract made on the Exchange.

The effect of these changes will be to make it unprofitable for any but citizens of the United States to become members of the Exchange after Nov. 1.

A current opinion that this action was due to prejudice is not substantiated by Cotton Exchange leaders. It was explained that the movement was taken as a measure of "preparedness." The new rule would help to avoid embarrassment and trouble if this country ever became involved in a war with a European nation, it was stated. The step is also regarded as a retaliatory measures against the Liverpool Exchange, which allows Americans only associate membership and limited privileges.

INSTRUCTION.

It Is a School's Work That Counts

CONCENTRATION is the keynote of our work. Before a boy leaves here he has learned once for all to keep his mind on one thing at a time. It is not a cramming process. It is simply utilizing the moments a boy wastes if he lets his mind wander. These records are more than isolated cases. They are representative of the type of work we do. Names and indisputable records on request.

Not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION

A Boy of 12 in Two Years passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

Our Boys Have Made Excellent Records in College.

Individual instruction by the

VICTROLAS

VICTOR RECORDS

THESE Ten Associated Victrola stores represent the type of store you like to do business with. Large, complete stocks of newest machines and latest records—and service that's really "complaint-proof." Convenient Weekly or Monthly Payments.

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85th ST. — I. ZION, Inc., 2300 B'way. Tel. Schuyler 8973.
108th ST. — EMANUEL BLOUT, 2799 B'way. Tel. Riverside 3623.
125th ST. — ALBERT SICHEL, 233 West 125th St. Tel. Morningside 907.
138th ST. — JAMES BROOKS, 510 E. 138th St. Tel. Melrose 123.
145th ST. — F. L. STEERS CO., 3496 B'way. Tel. Audubon 5159.
183rd ST. — L. J. ROONEY CO., 1451 St. Nicholas Ave. Tel. Audubon 2372.

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Why Not Get Relieved of Skin Diseases?

If your skin itches and burns with any tormenting, unsightly skin disease, simply wash the sore places with Resinol Soap and hot water, dry, and apply a little Resinol Ointment. The itching stops PROMPTLY, you no longer have to dig and scratch, sleep becomes possible, and healing begins. That is because the soothing, antiseptic Resinol medication strikes right into the surface, arrests the action of the disease, and almost always restores the tortured, inflamed skin to perfect health—quickly, easily and at little cost.

Prescribed by doctors for over 20 years, and sold by every druggist. For sample free, write to Dept. 1-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS IS FOOT COMFORT WEEK AT ALL REGAL SHOE STORES

Here is welcome news for weary straphangers. Skillful, experienced Foot Specialists are demonstrating and fitting the famous Dr. Scholl corrective foot appliances at all Regal Stores in New York during this week. Free examinations and advice as to the care and treatment of your feet will be given you by men qualified by long experience in orthopedic work. If you have a fallen arch, turning ankles, painful cramped toes, callouses, a corn or a bunion, go to the nearest Regal Store and let the Foot Specialist there tell you how to get rid of it forever. A consultation costs you nothing—there is no obligation to buy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Although you may have indigestion so severely that anything but the most limited diet causes you the keenest suffering, there is a simple way to get back safety onto pleasanter, more nourishing food. Just sip a glass or two of clear, good Man-a-cea Water with each meal and begin at once to eat a little of any food you crave. Man-a-cea Water is not a laxative, but stimulates the secretion of the digestive fluids and soon enables you to try one more good dinner without fear of bad results. Sold by all druggists, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other first-class grocers. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

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It is read by more persons earning over $2,000 per year than any other newspaper in America. An applicant for a furnished room advertised in The New York Times is generally one who is making much more than the average wage. Such an applicant is able to pay a good price.

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BUFFALO APATHETIC TO SUFFRAGE PLEAS

Municipal Contest and Barge Canal Issue Overshadow Equal Franchise Question.

WOMEN WELL ORGANIZED

Conducting a Vigorous Campaign in Western Counties—Antis Predict the Amendment's Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—This city is watching the woman suffrage struggle with a somewhat absorbed air, for pressing questions of political purport are holding the attention of the voters here. Buffalo, intent upon setting its municipal house in order, has just emerged from a thrilling primary fight to enter upon its first city campaign under a commission charter.

The hotly waged municipal contest, the campaign over the revised Constitution, and the question regarding the $27,000,000 additional appropriation for the Barge Canal, which is of vital importance to the business interests of Buffalo, overshadow the woman suffrage amendment in the city proper.

To appreciate to what extent the woman suffrage amendment has been subordinated to other questions which will come up for settlement on election day, one should enter this end of the State from any of the other States where suffrage fights now are in progress. In New Jersey, prior to the special election where woman suffrage was defeated, the equal franchise was the subject of general discussion.

In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the biggest cities of Pennsylvania, the suffrage colors were seen on all the main thoroughfares even though hot municipal campaigns were in progress. Here one might walk for miles up Main Street, Buffalo's Broadway, without seeing a suffrage banner or any evidence that suffrage was an issue in the campaign.

The suffragists here are well organized, militant, and under splendid leadership. The city is the headquarters for the local suffrage campaign and the campaign in Erie County, of which Buffalo is the centre. Moreover, the fight in eight of the western counties is conducted with Buffalo as the base.

The anti-suffragists are conducting a campaign, too, but they are not as well organized as their opponents, nor are they covering the territory which their opponents are making their battle ground. The Buffalo branch of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has not been organized on a war footing for more than a month.

All the pro-suffrage forces here have pooled their interests and are conducting their campaign in Buffalo and adjacent territory under the auspices of the Empire State Campaign Committee, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the President. Mrs. Frank J. Shuler is the general of the suffrage forces in the Eighth Campaign District, which has its headquarters here. The district includes, besides Erie County, the counties of of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Wyoming, Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee. Most of it is rural territory.

Suffragists Are Hopeful.

The hottest suffrage fight, of course, has been made in this city. The suffragists have been conducting it without let-up for two years. According to statements made at their headquarters, public sentiment here has undergone a remarkable change. Once it was one of pronounced hostility. By degrees the audiences have become more sympathetic.

"If this remarkable change means anything, it indicates that we have made headway, and that we can look hopefully for a good vote on Election Day," said Miss Marjorie Shuler, speaking for her mother.

The suffragists believe that the vote in at least three of the counties in the district will do credit to the suffrage cause and to the work done here by its advocates. In Niagara County there is a suffragist organization which carries on its fight without any help from the district headquarters. There and in Orleans County the suffragists believe that they have a chance of winning. In the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua County they are expecting a good vote. The Socialists have shown considerable strength there. In Erie, in Wyoming, Cattaraugus, and Genesee the odds are heavily against woman suffrage.

The woman suffragists here have not found the rural districts fertile soil for their propaganda as did the suffragists in other States. According to all accounts they have had disheartening experiences among the farmers, where they encountered indifference when hostility was not manifest. This has been true in Wyoming, Allegany, and Cattaraugus, despite the fact that the suffragists have conducted a campaign in these counties for years.

"I guess the people there have become gospel hardened," said a suffragist to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

The absence of woman suffrage banners and insignia from the streets in these closing days of the campaign was explained by Miss Shuler.

"We are working on different lines," she said. "We are not bothering so much about Main Street, with its transient traffic. We are carrying our campaign into the Assembly districts where we are more certain to meet the men who have votes. And we have found these people in their home environments ever so much more sympathetic than the man on Main Street."

While the suffrage forces, even though they will not admit it, have abandoned all hope of carrying Buffalo for the amendment, they have found in spots pronounced and widespread sentiment in favor of letting women vote, according to the statement made at their headquarters. They have made canvasses in various wards of Buffalo. In one ward, the Twenty-fourth, the canvass has been completed. This is a district where persons of moderate means make their homes. According to the report, the canvass showed "one voter out of every 1.90 in favor of woman suffrage, a little better than an even break," as it was put by the woman who conducted the canvass in her talk with THE TIMES correspondent.

The suffragists have an actual enrollment of 25,000 in Buffalo, and the women are all of voting age, according to data furnished at the headquarters of the Empire State Campaign Committee. On an average eighteen open-air meetings are held daily in this city alone, and all the smaller towns in Erie and the surrounding counties are visited regularly by workers from headquarters.

"We have found it necessary not only to tell them what to do, but to actually show them how it should be done," said one of the suffrage leaders in discussing the campaign in the rural counties. "The stage fright those women away from the city suffer from is one of our greatest perplexities in this fight."

Many leading women of Buffalo are enlisted in the suffrage fight. Most of the financial support has been supplied by two of the wealthiest women in the city, Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey and Mrs. George Howard Lewis. The suffragists have spent about $12,000 in carrying on their propaganda in Buffalo.

The antis have been less active here than in any other district visited by the correspondent. The suffragists insist that they are not worried by the campaign conducted against them by opponents of their own sex.

"The anti movement has never got off Delaware Avenue," said one of the suffrage leaders. Delaware Avenue is the Fifth Avenue of Buffalo.

Views of the Antis.

In one respect the anti-suffragists believe that they have done some very effective work, and say that they are beginning to see results. They have devoted much of their time toward converting the labor organizations from their supposed suffragist tendencies. At first they found it difficult to obtain a hearing. Recently, however, they have been receiving invitations to send speakers to the gathering of local labor unions, and in some instances resolutions have been adopted by such bodies indorsing their stand even though the Central Labor organizations in this State are on record as favoring votes for women.

"We believe that the woman suffrage amendment will be defeated very heavily," said Mrs. Frank W. Fiske, Jr., one of the leaders in the anti-movement. "It will be defeated if the men who ought to know what they are talking about are telling us the truth."

The political leaders of Erie County have been too busy to take much account of the suffrage campaign. They profess to take no interest. Both ex-Postmaster Fred Greiner, leader of the Republican forces in Erie County, and William J. Fitzpatrick, the Democratic leader, expressed the opinion that the suffrage amendment would be lost. In the Democratic camp the suffrage cause has found an outspoken advocate in ex-Chairman William J. Conners, who, until the time of Fitzpatrick's ascendency, was leader of the Erie County Democrats.

"If having the ballot would tend to make our women folk more happy and contented, we ought to let them have it," said Mr. Conners when he was asked to give his reason for advocating woman suffrage. He is supporting the movement in both of his Buffalo newspapers.

The registration in Erie County is heavier this year than at any time in its history. Buffalo in particular will roll up a big vote this year. Buffalo, however, has not been propitious fighting ground for the suffragists.

The voting on woman suffrage here will be by machine. The arrangement is rather intricate, and the general opinion among the political leaders is that the vote will slump off considerably, and that less than 80 per cent. of the vote cast for the various candidates will be polled for the suffrage amendment.

Marc Cole, Democratic leader of Orleans County, who was here today, said that the suffragists had no good reason for claiming a victory for suffrage in Orleans. He said that, in his opinion, the amendment would be defeated there by a majority of about 2,500.

From all the western counties in the group of eight for which this city is the suffragist base, with the exception of Niagara County, come reports that presage defeat for the suffrage amendment. In Niagara County George W. Batten, the Democratic leader, predicts defeat for suffrage, while the Chairman of the Republican County Committee expresses the belief that it will win.

HAYWARD AFTER THIRD AVE.

But Other Commissioners Vote Railway Co. Extension of Time.

Commissioner Hayward moved yesterday at the meeting of the Public Service Commission that its counsel should be instructed to take immediate action to enforce the orders issued to the Third Avenue Railway Company concerning the repairs to its track. He was, however, voted down by Chairman McCall and Commissioners Williams and Weed. Commissioner Hayward asserted last night that this amounted not only to his own "spanking" but to the absolute nullification of the public service law by his colleagues, and the grant of immunity to the company from the consequences of its action.

The state of the tracks of the Third Avenue Company came before Colonel Hayward soon after he was appointed Commissioner through a complaint of a broken rail near Bretton Hall in Broadway. A complete survey of the tracks was made, and on May 23 the commission adopted a schedule of repairs which the company should be required to carry out, some of them by Oct. 1, some by Nov. 1, and so on. It was reported yesterday to the commission by its engineers that this schedule had been disregarded, that only some of the repairs in Forty-second Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, had been undertaken.

This led Commissioner Hayward to move that the counsel of the commission should take action, which would mean the imposition of a penalty on the company of a fine of $5,000 a day and a charge of misdemeanor against the officials who were responsible. Commissioner Hayward has already tried to enforce the criminal side of the Public Service law against Superintendent Dempsey of the B. R. T. on account of a neglected order. His colleagues, however, gave the Third Avenue an extension until Dec. 1 for compliance with the order. Speaking of this afterward, the Commissioner said:

"The files of the commission are choked with complaints against the Third Avenue, and I find that the order concerning the completion of repairs was accepted by both Edward A. Mahar, General Manager of the company, and his son. Yet all the Summer apparently they have done only enough to keep their cars on the track.

"My motion would simply have carried out the mandate of the law, and now, not content with spanking me, the commission gives the company until Dec. 1 to carry out its order. This means that it will be impossible for any one to start a damage action against the company till then, and so it gets immunity. In effect, the commission has repealed the law under which it was constituted. Its order has had no more effect on the Third Avenue than the wind blowing over it."

LIFEBOAT TO CIRCLE GLOBE.

Captain Cosgrove to Start in the Safety First Next Week.

The Safety First, a lifeboat cruiser anchored in the Hudson River off the house of the Columbia Yacht Club, will start next week, probably on Wednesday or Thursday, on a trip around the world, according to Capt. O. L. Cosgrove.

The Safety First was built by the Holmes Motor Company of West Mystic, Conn., as a non-sinkable lifeboat, to cruise on one load of fuel for a distance of 5,500 miles and in an emergency carry 100 passengers or more. It was originally known as the S. O. S., but its name was changed at the direction of Government officials, because the lifeboat carries a wireless outfit, and the signature of S. O. S. to messages might be taken for the sea call for help.

The lifeboat is to go up the Hudson River and then take the Erie Canal to the Great Lakes, reaching the Mississippi by the Chicago drainage channel and going down to New Orleans. It is then to go to San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal. Captain Cosgrove said he would go to Hawaii, then to the South Sea Islands, back again to Hawaii, thence to Australia, Japan, Madagascar, and by way of the Suez Canal or the Cape of Good Hope to England. From England it is intended to cross the Atlantic to New York. Captain Cosgrove said the trip would take from eighteen to thirty-six months. He will be accompanied by his wife and two seamen, Joseph Jesiek and Richard Landman, both Hollanders.

The Safety First is 38 feet 6 inches long, with a beam of 8 feet 4 inches, and looks much like an ordinary motor boat. It has an iron keel weighing 2,000 pounds. Its normal speed is between nine and ten knots.

Porto Ricans Want Home Rule Now

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 27.—The Unionist Party, of which the leader is Luis Munoz Rivera, a Resident Commissioner at Washington, has drafted a platform in which a declaration is made in favor of immediate home rule, as against independence of the United States.

Original Renaissance Drop

Dale Can Save You Money

By selling you Dale quality lighting fixtures direct at factory prices, we can save you at least one-third and give you original designs. Our lighting engineers will be glad to lend you their assistance free of cost.

Write for Booklet,

"Lighting the Home"

Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
111 WEST 18TH ST., NEW YORK

SUFFRAGE REMINDER FOR WIGWAM ANTIS

Photograph of Signature to Democratic Plank Sent to Tammany Men.

UNION ASKS EXPLANATION

Mrs. Whitehouse Charges Advertising Firm Is Unfair to "Votes for Women."

The Women's Political Union yesterday began the circulation of photographs of the names of Tammany Hall men signed to the woman suffrage plank of the Democratic platform, adopted at the Saratoga Convention in 1914, because some of the Wigwam braves have declared they will vote against suffrage on Tuesday.

The letters sent out by the union quoted the plank in question:

> We the undersigned, members of the Democratic Party in the State of New York, urge upon our Representatives in State Convention assembled, that the platform of 1914 not only renew the party's promise of 1912 to refer woman suffrage to the voters, but pledge the party to stand in the Constitutional Convention for submitting a Constitution embodying woman suffrage.

And we further urge that the platform of 1914 call upon all Democratic voters, when woman suffrage is submitted to them, to help fulfill the ideals of the greatest leader of our party and establish in this State a government based upon the consent of the governed.

The first photographed signature was that of John F. Curry, executive member of the Thirteenth Assembly District. Mr. Curry was quoted on Tuesday as saying that he was decidedly against woman suffrage. Peter J. Dooling, who says that he is non-committal on woman suffrage, signed the plank, and so did John V. Coggey, leader of the Eighteenth, who now says he is neutral. George L. Donnellan, leader of the Twenty-seventh, who says that the women ought to decide the question for themselves as a special election, the men having no part in it, is another whose name was photographed.

Dr. S. Goldenkranz, leader of the Tenth, who now is a neutral, and "has not time to take up the question," signed the statement, the Union points out, and says that if the men would like to refresh their memories it would like to have them come around to its headquarters at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, and see the signatures or it will send them one of its photographs.

Meantime Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee, was out gunning yesterday for another of the suffragists' enemies. Mrs. Whitehouse wrote a long letter to the Public Service Commission asking for a hearing to enter a complaint against Ward & Gow, the firm which, she says, discriminated against the suffragists by refusing to take suffrage advertisements in the subway trains, but later accepting the advertisements of the anti-suffragists. The women were not even allowed to occupy the space which was donated to them by a firm occupying space in the subway cars, so Mrs. Whitehouse says.

The suffragists were working hard yesterday getting ready their placards to carry in their laps in the subway trains Saturday and Monday, telling that 1,000,000 women in New York State want the vote.

Sixty speakers are to take part in the twenty-six-hour suffrage demonstration in Columbus Circle beginning at 10 o'clock Friday night and ending at 12 P. M. Saturday.

OPEN FORUM ON SUFFRAGE.

Only Anti Speaker Drifts Off to the Constitution.

There was an open forum "in the interest of democracy and woman suffrage" under the auspices of the Democratic women of the city at the Hotel Netherland last evening. The "open" meant that antis would be allowed to speak, but there was only one on hand, Francis D. Gallatin, who, besides William Harman Black, a suffragist, was the only man speaker of the evening. The two men sat harmoniously side by side, which was explained later when Mr. Black said he and Mr. Gallatin had a gentleman's agreement not to hurt each other's feelings.

The other speakers were mostly suffrage campaigners who came in between meetings at other places.

"One of the arguments against women having the vote," said Mr. Black, "is that they will have to serve on juries. Now, I don't know much about it because I am not a family man, but I think I should rather have the women of my family, if I had one, serve on a jury than go to tango teas or smoke cigarettes. Not that I think there is any harm in either of these things—in fact, I think they are rather nice."

"Politics is perfectly easy to understand," said Miss Grace Isabel Colbron.

"It is just housekeeping on a larger scale. Take home rule for instance. You know perfectly well that you would not like to have another woman come in and try to rule your house. Every woman wants to spank her own children, discharge her own cook, and tell her husband what she thinks of him. That is home rule. You only have to know a few little technicalities to understand the same thing applied to States and countries."

Mr. Black got away from suffrage to the Constitutional Convention, and called Elihu Root the Svengali who played and made "all the little Trilbys sit up and sing." He said that New York City would never get her proportionate voice in the Legislature or say as to the taxes she pays. "New York is sick and they give her poison for medicine," he said.

SUFFRAGISTS AT THEATRES.

Women Have Their Night in All the Prominent Playhouses.

The suffragists carried their propaganda to the theatres last night. In many of the Broadway playhouses prominent suffragists occupied boxes, while groups attended the performances in dozens of the theatres in the outlying districts.

The boxes in all the theatres were decorated in uniform style. They were draped with yellow bunting and bore an American flag or two and a poster which read: "Vote Yes on Woman Suffrage Nov. 2." In a few theatres the visitors made speeches between the acts or after the performance, but in the majority there was no speaking. Packages of matches with the legend of the poster printed on the paper covers were distributed to the men as they left the auditoriums and printed circulars containing quotations from speeches by President Wilson and other prominent men giving their reasons for favoring the cause were handed out.

At the Playhouse Mrs. D. Clark Balch, Miss Anne Rhodes, Mrs. Belle de Rivera, Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Dudley Field Malone were among those in the four boxes given over to the suffragists. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. H. Holman, and Mrs. Mary Johnston saw the performance of "Chin-Chin" at the Globe. At the Candler were Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. John Grainger, Percy Grainger, and Miss Ruth Morgan, Miss Lillian Wald, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald G. Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Order Reid, Miss Minna Lewisohn, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hillquit made up the party at the Gaiety. There were other groups at the Republic, Cohan, Hippodrome, Century, Harris, Liberty, Knickerbocker, Vitagraph, Belasco, Bandbox, Lyceum, and Hudson Theatres and the Manhattan Opera House.

BORAH HEARD IN BRONX.

Senator Urges Woman Suffrage at Overcrowded Meeting.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, one of the speakers at a mass meeting of the Bronx Woman Suffrage Party in Hunt's Point Hall, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, last night said the success of woman suffrage in his State indicated beyond a doubt that universal suffrage would result in general national benefit.

"Do not mind what the antis say against suffrage," he suggested, "for I am willing to predict that they will be the first to rush to the polls when women get the vote. According to the voting records there were 108,000 citizens who did not vote at the last election. Is that a reason for depriving others of their vote? Why not permit the 200,000 women of this greater city to vote and make up this deficiency on the part of the men who fail to perform their political duty?"

"Are men a success or failure at voting?" was one of many questions propounded to the Senator.

"Men here will never make a complete success of the franchise until they share the vote with the women," he asserted.

In the audience of more than three thousand there were, at fewest, 1,800 men. A bar in an ante-room where liquors were sold at political meetings of men was closed. The crowds became so large within and without the hall that Police Captain Palmer closed the doors at 8:30 o'clock. The speakers included Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, President of the Bronx Woman Suffrage Party; Judge L. D. Gibbs of the Bronx County Court, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Mabel D. Curry of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mrs. Florence Cotnam of Arkansas.

New Submarine Is Launched.

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 27.—Submarine L-9, built for the navy by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, was launched today.

B. Altman & Co.

direct attention to the enormous quantities of Floor Coverings exhibited in the greatly enlarged

Rug Department

Rare Oriental Rugs in large and unusual sizes are shown in generous assortments.

Beautiful specimens of genuine

CHINESE RUGS

are ready for immediate use.

AMERICAN RUGS

of the finest qualities manufactured in this country, many of the designs being exclusive to B. Altman & Co., are offered at very moderate prices.

B. Altman & Co. unreservedly guarantee the wearing qualities of every Rug sold in the establishment.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets - New York

PLANS PROTECTION WITHOUT NEW TARIFF

Administration Seeks Means to Prevent Dumping of Cheap Goods Here After the War.

AND TO EXTEND OUR TRADE

Foreign Sales Agencies and Application of Clayton Act the Proposed Remedies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Legislation to aid American merchants in their efforts to take advantage of trade opportunities growing out of the European war and to protect home industry against ruinous foreign competition upon the restoration of peace was considered today by President Wilson in conference with Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Chairman Davies of the Federal Trade Commission. The President favorably received suggestions as to anything that would put limits upon foreign competition and enable exporters to co-operate in the establishment of foreign sales agencies.

As a result of the conference the Secretary of Commerce will recommend to Congress the enactment of a law making selling by foreign firms at less than the cost of production "unfair competition" punishable under the anti-trust laws. A similar recommendation will be made by the Federal Trade Commission in its annual report to Congress, which also is expected to propose an amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law to legalize combinations for the operation of co-operative selling agencies abroad.

Both of these subjects have been exhaustively investigated by the Department of Commerce and by the Federal Trade Commission.

It is probable that they will be dealt with by the President in his next message to Congress.

The Federal Trade Commission has held numerous hearings throughout the country to develop information as to the need for co-operative selling agencies, and while no report has yet been made it is understood that the commission is practically unanimous in favoring an amendment to permit their establishment.

No Tariff Amendments.

In considering proposals for legislation to prevent foreign manufacturers flooding the American market with products at prices below the cost of production at the close of the war commercial officials have rejected plans calling for tariff law amendments. Dr. E. E. Platt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has been in charge of the investigation of this subject by the Department of Commerce, said today:

"The question of the tariff has been raised in connection with the building up of new industries. The tariff question can be left out of the discussion. We are not likely to reach any conclusion in such a discussion."

Secretary Redfield made it apparent that he believed the "anti-dumping" problem could best be met through changes in the Clayton anti-trust act. Suggesting a tentative plan for an amendment that would cover the anti-dumping evil, he said:

"It would seem possible that legislation supplemental to the Clayton Anti-Trust act of 1915 might render difficult, or impossible, in international trade, commercial transactions which involve unfair restriction of domestic trade through foreign transactions

Outlines New Law.

"For example, it might be enacted substantially as follows:

"A. It shall be unlawful for any person, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or industry, to sell or purchase articles of foreign origin or manufacture, in the sale of which, in the country of origin, or elsewhere, discrimination as to prices is made between different purchasers, where the prices to be paid for such articles by any American buyer, user, consumer, or dealer, after deduction of all charges incident to transportation, handling, and entry, are materially below the current market rates for such articles in the country of production, or from which shipment is made to the United States, in case such prices substantially restrict competition on the part of American producers of similar or allied articles, or tend to create a monopoly in the sale of such articles in American markets.

"B. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in interstate commerce or industry to buy, sell, or contract for the sale of articles of foreign origin or manufacture, or to fix a price charged therefor, or rebate upon such price, conditioned upon the purchaser thereof not using or dealing in wares produced or sold by competitors of the manufacturer or seller, where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition in the production in the United States of such articles, or tend to create a monopoly in the sale of such articles in American markets.

"The appropriate penalties are prescribed in the Clayton Anti-Trust law."

ANTHRAX VICTIM IS CURED.

Illinois Physician Had Been Given Up by Attending Doctors.

BENBOW CITY, Oct. 27.—Dr. J. C. Helper, who a month ago was stricken with anthrax, today was pronounced cured by his attending physician. Dr. Helper's wife was largely instrumental in bringing about his cure. Throughout the greater part of his illness she applied, at fifteen-minute intervals, an antiseptic treatment to a wound on the physician's neck, which had been caused by the disease.

Dr. Helper believes he caught the disease from a mosquito bite. For a week both he and the physician in charge of the case held faint hope of his recovery.

The only permanent ill effect left by the disease is a three-inch scar on Dr. Helper's neck, where the flesh had been eaten away.

Hill Gives $125,000 to Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—Gifts to Harvard University amounting to $142,000, including one by James J. Hill of $125,000, were announced today at a meeting of the President and fellows. Mr. Hill's gift will be added to the principal of the James J. Hill Professorship of Transportation, recently established.

CUTS BUDGET FOR SCHOOLS

Board Reduces 1916 Estimate by $1,520,211.25.

The Board of Education yesterday adopted the report of its Committee on Finance on the departmental estimate for 1916, with amendments reducing the amount originally asked. An appropriation of $42,374,312.06 for the general and special school funds is requested now. The deduction is $1,520,211.25.

John Greene, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that at midnight on Saturday the final estimate would be made up. It was, he said, the smallest increase that had been asked since he became a member of the Board of Education.

The night schools, it was said, would be kept open on the $50,000 from the repairs fund until Monday, Nov. 8. This includes Wednesday and Thursday of next week, the schools being closed on the night before election and on Election Day. This will allow the Board of Estimate to act on the granting of $237,000 special revenue bonds by the Board of Aldermen to keep the schools open until the Christmas holidays. William G. Willcox said that the shortage of money for the evening schools was not due to the use of their funds for any other purposes. President Churchill said that nothing had been taken from the evening schools fund to meet any other expense.

Morton Stein, Chairman of the Committee on By-laws, asked that the matter of leaves of absence with half pay granted to Principals and teachers be laid over. They were now, he said, examining into each case, and that Associate City Superintendent Shallow hoped to have ready in forty-eight hours a full statement. This would be gone over and a conference would be held with the Controller to restore to duty such persons as were deemed fit.

Mr. Greene said yesterday that he was not a candidate for Vice President on the Willcox ticket.

CAUGHT BY DICTOGRAPH.

Police Charge Labor Union Man with Extortion.

A dictograph used by the police in Brooklyn in labor troubles for the first time yesterday resulted in the arrest of Andrew Eagan of 355 East Fifty-seventh Street, business agent of the Elevator Constructors' Union, on a charge of extortion. He is charged with trying to get $300 to prevent a strike on a building being constructed by J. G. Bailey of Thomaston, Ga., at Bond and Fulton Streets.

Two weeks ago, it is charged, Eagan went to William S. Shaw, in charge at the building, and demanded $1,000. After several meetings, it is said, the demand was cut to $500. Shaw visited the police and Detectives Roddy, Weldon, and Murray were put on the case. A dictograph was installed in a shanty at the building and connected with the office of Shaw. A meeting was arranged for yesterday morning, and the detectives say they heard every word spoken in the office.

A remark about the weather served as a signal that money had been passed and the detectives arrested Eagan. The police say they found $200 in marked bills in their prisoner's pocket.

Arnold Constable & Co.

October 28th (today) till Friday, November 5th, to 2 P. M.

7 DAY SALE

Biggest event of its kind ever held.

$486,000.00

No Job Lots. Every Rug our own.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Reductions 25% to 30% off

NOTICE—To make this the biggest event of its kind ever held, we offer every Rug and Carpet from a stock which inventories at $486,000 at the following range of prices. This sale is final and preparatory to our removal to our new building, November 8th, at 40th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Beluchistans, Daghestans, Mousouls and Kirmanshahs, ranging in size from 2.6x4.6 to 4x7. *Value $16.00 to $150.00.* — 12.50 to 112.50

Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs, in plain effects or allover designs, ranging in size from 6x9 to 16x25. Prices 90.00 to 900.00 — 25% Reduction from ticketed prices, which are actual former selling prices.

Kirmanshahs, Sarouks and Bijars in exceptional qualities and exquisite colorings, ranging in size from 9x12 to 15x26. Prices from 465.00 to 5,000.00 — 30% Reductions from ticketed prices, which are actual former selling prices.

5,000 Yards

Celebrated Bigelow Carpets

At Drastic Reductions in Price

Former Actual Retail Price $1.65 to $2.25 yard.

A special assortment of our private patterns in Bigelow Brussels and Axminsters of superior grade and suitable for all styles of furnishing. — Removal Sale Price 1.10 to 1.50

Former Actual Retail Price $3.00 and $4.00 yard.

A particularly choice lot of the finest grades of Bigelow and English Wiltons in a variety of desirable patterns and choice colorings. — Removal Sale Price 1.75 to 2.75

3,000 Yards

(To Sell at Below Cost)

Fine Upholstery Fabrics

Former Actual Retail Price $2.75 to $6.50 yard.

Comprising a special assortment of handsome fabrics, including Armures, Damasks and Tapestries. — Removal Sale Price 1.50 to 2.75

Appropriate for hangings, furniture covering, pillows and other interior decorative purposes.

Broadway & 19th Street

Waists for—

Stout Figures

(Sizes up to 56 bust measure)

Especially designed and correctly proportioned to give stout figures slender lines. Made extra long and with needed roominess at armholes. From the simplest lawn waist at $1.45 to elaborate theatre waists at $25.00 all bear a distinctive style and individuality.

SPECIAL

Elegant waist of chiffon cloth combined with satin in colors to match your suit; lined; sizes up to 56 bust; value 12.50; special 8.75

The entire main floor is devoted to Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Negligees, Corsets and Underwear to fit you from stock, no matter what your figure or bust measure—a service which no other house can render.

Phone 6416 Greeley. **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Custom Made Shirts

WE now have on display 300 of the newest designs in fine imported and domestic shirtings, ready for our shirt experts to make into custom made shirts at

$2.48 and $3.44

If you are in the habit of paying from $4 to $5 for your shirts, give us an order for one—say at $3.44. Try it on, and if you are not perfectly satisfied as to fit, quality of material and workmanship, we will refund your money.

The risk is ours—why not place your order today.

We make evening dress shirts equally well and at prices correspondingly low—ranging from $2.48 to $4.89.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Interior Decoration

Its Principles and Practice

By Frank Alvah Parsons

$2.69

Publisher's price $3.00

TIMELY and authoritative discussion of interior decoration that treats not of the vogue of the moment, but of what is correct as judged by the true principles of art and practice.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Gillies' Broken COFFEE

Retailers 35¢ Quality 25¢ Per Lb.

Fresh off the Roaster From Wholesaler Direct

This is derived from the smaller and broken beans of higher-priced coffees. It's as pure, as strong and as good, but not so fancy in appearance. It must be ground anyway, so what's the difference? Bean or ground

ARECO COFFEE 20¢ Per Lb.

Equal To Retailers Regular 30¢ Coffee.

ARECO is famous for its superior excellence over coffees in the 30c. grade, but our price is only 20c. a pound. That's because you buy it direct from the wholesaler and SAVE THE RETAILERS' PROFIT.

DELIVERED FREE—5 lbs. in Greater New York and within 25 miles, or 10 lbs., 300 miles, C. O. D.; 5 lbs., 300 miles, or 10 lbs. within 1,000 miles, cash, M. O. or check with order.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

Interesting Booklet, the Story of Coffee, with Complete Price List Free on Request.

GILLIES COFFEE CO.

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Bet. Park Pl. and Barclay St.

Estab. 75 Years. Phone Cortlandt 8471.

Make a note of it—to join the Superior comfort fans today.

Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

DEAD STORAGE FOR AUTOS AT NOMINAL RATES.

PIONEER

Fireproof Storage

Warehouses

51 to 53 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

PHONE MAIN 6900.

PERKINS ATTACKS NEW ORGANIC LAW

Each Amendment Should Be Submitted Separately, Progressive Says.

KILLS MARKET DEPARTMENT

Exempts Sea Food from Conservation Commission's Jurisdiction—Budget Plan Wrong, He Insists.

George W. Perkins, who announced several days ago that he would vote against the proposed Constitution, gave his reasons for opposing it in detail yesterday in a letter to Elihu Root. In the first place Mr. Perkins said he was opposed to it because the voters had to accept it as a whole or not at all. Sixteen of the eighteen sections, he said, are submitted in one block and these sixteen questions are the all-important part of the Constitution.

The Convention, in arranging this, either did not think the voters capable of wisely discriminating between the sixteen different sections, or it feared their intelligence, said Mr. Perkins. Whichever reason existed, he said, the fact was that the voters had been deprived of their unquestioned right to select and reject as they might deem proper. He added:

"It seems clear to me that there is no answer to the serious objection to the manner of submitting the new Constitution. It is a fundamental weakness in the whole scheme. I appreciate that in a great document like a State Constitution there has to be a certain amount of give and take and that half a loaf is sometimes better than no loaf at all, granted always that the half loaf be not poisoned. Why should a man who objects to the conservation article, for example, but who favors the short ballot article, be forced to take the conservation article in order to get the short ballot article? This illustration applies to many of the articles."

Apportionment and Census

The apportionment article, which is submitted separately, Mr. Perkins called a delusion and a snare.

"It makes no difference in the apportionment," he said, "which way the people vote on it, for if it is adopted things remain as they are and if it is defeated things remain as they are."

By tying up the State enumeration amendment with the apportionment, he said, the voters will be put in the position, if they vote for the proposition, of apparently approving the present apportionment, and if they vote against it, of apparently approving the continuance of the present "unnecessary and extravagant State census."

Regarding the short ballot, Mr. Perkins said:

"I personally regard this as such a long short ballot as to be inefficient. It does nothing except in a very slight way recognize the theory of a short ballot. The only real short ballot recognized by the convention is in the method of submitting the Constitution to the voters. That is a short ballot with a vengeance! There is no compromise about that."

Mr. Perkins said there were so many changes in the judiciary article and they were of such far-reaching effect that it was impossible for the people to comprehend their importance in the short time they have been given in which to consider them. On this point he said:

"Briefly, my objection to the article is that it puts the judiciary more into the practical politics of the State than it has ever been before, while progress should be made in exactly the opposite direction. To give Judges the power to appoint subordinate Judges in my judgment is all wrong. To give them, as the new Constitution proposes, power without limit to appoint as many Judges as they desire under the name of 'Supreme Court Commissioners' is conferring on them a patronage that is bad in principle and sure to bring the court into politics. If the appointive principle is to be established in our Constitution, it would be much safer to leave it with the Governor than with the Judges."

The Budget in Politics.

Regarding the power of the Governor and the budget, Mr. Perkins said:

"In the matter of giving the Governor more and broader power, I believe there are mistakes of such a serious character that the proposal in this respect will prove more harmful than beneficial. I believe thoroughly in a proper budget system, but under our plan of electing a Governor for two years, granted that there is a change every two years, we would get an independent responsible budget system but every other year. For, if the Governor were to be elected this year and take office on the 1st of January, the budget for him would be made up by the department heads that were going out with the outgoing Governor. The next year the new Governor and his department heads could make up their own budget, but the following year he in turn would make up the budget for the next incoming Governor. This certainly provides a beautiful opportunity for outgoing Governors of different political parties to play politics with the efficiency of the State departments at the expense of incoming Governors and vice versa. No large business concern could obtain anything like reasonable efficiency under this method of doing business, and in my judgment, no State with such vast administrative interests as ours can do so either."

Mr. Perkins is against the establishment of a State printing concern, as it might confine the printing to Albany County printing firms. Mr. Perkins said he is in favor of consolidating a great number of State departments into a few large departments, but the matter is of such vast and far-reaching importance that before adoption it should be studied by a committee of experts and recommended to the people "as a carefully thought-out, practical, and efficient scheme of administering the State's affairs." He added:

"The plan, as submitted, is intended to be made copper-fastened for twenty years. The proposed Constitution specifically takes away from the Legislature the power to create a single other department, for it specifically says: 'No new department shall be created hereafter. Any bureau, board, commission or office hereafter created shall be placed in one of the departments enumerated in this article.'"

No Department of Markets.

This plan, he said, not only abolished the recently created Department of Markets, but prohibited the Legislature from creating a new one. He said:

"As a department of markets is not created as one of the seventeen departments or even indirectly referred to, the only possible way in the future to have anything that would resemble a department of markets would be to have it created as a bureau of one of the seventeen existing departments. This means that it would be a very subordinate affair—in the hands of an assistant without direct responsibility publicity or control, without any opportunity to obtain recognition for his work in behalf of the people if it were good, or criticism from the people if it were poor—the precise position in which many dealers in foodstuffs desire to have the matter placed.

"Perhaps the most burning question of the day, particularly in this great city of New York, is the high cost of living. We will never get anywhere in the solution of it until we have a market department in this State that is recognized as such and that is given the dignity of a department with all the power necessary to serve the producers on our farms and the consumers in our cities. In view of my experience in this matter, I regard the omission to create a department of markets and the provision prohibiting the Legislature from hereafter creating one as so detrimental to the people of the State that I would vote against the adoption of the Constitution for this if for no other reason."

Mr. Perkins said he regarded the entire scheme of conservation as outlined in the proposed Constitution as "pernicious and thoroughly objectionable."

"In place of centralizing power," he said, "and placing it where the people can put their finger on it, the new Constitution broadly scatters it and places such executive power as there is in the hands of a Superintendent."

Sea Food Not Conserved.

Among the most serious objections to the Conservation program, said Mr. Perkins, was the exemption of "migratory fish of the sea" from the jurisdiction of the commission. He said:

"This, of course, means to a large extent the sea fish in and about the waters of the City of New York. This again brings up my own experience of the past year on the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, where it was found that the lack of supervision and control of this industry causes great destruction of perfectly good sea food, and to a considerable extent accounts for the high price of such sea food as we get. To deny to the Conservation Commission this extremely important function is, in my judgment, not only a great mistake, but an insurmountable impediment to any reforms necessary to provide New York City with a suitable supply of sea food at proper prices."

In summing up his objections Mr. Perkins said:

"There are various defects in the proposed Constitution. I doubt if a layman could find them all, for there is so much vagueness about so many provisions and one is put to the necessity not only of studying the new Constitution but the old Constitution, the laws of the State, and the practices of the Legislature in order to reach anything resembling an intelligent understanding of the matter. In my judgment the reasons stated above are ample to convince any thoughtful voter that it is his duty to vote against the adoption of the Constitution as submitted.

"If this proposed Constitution is rejected, then automatically under the old Constitution a new convention will be elected in the Fall of 1916 to assemble in 1917. Broadly speaking, if the proposed revision fails of adoption the time and money spent on it will not have been in vain, for it has aroused a State-wide discussion that has been of great educational value and we will approach the whole subject another year better equipped to deal with the great problem of really representative and efficient government which is facing us for solution. In view of the discussion since the Constitutional Convention adjourned another convention at least would not dare to submit a Constitution in block. Public opinion would compel its submission article by article."

ATTACK BUDGET PROVISIONS.

Amos Pinchot and Rabbi Wise Talk to 250 in Cooper Union.

Amos Pinchot told 250 persons scattered about in the great hall at Cooper Union at a meeting to oppose the new Constitution last night that one of the most dangerous features of the instrument, although it had passed unnoticed up to the present, was the section which permitted the Legislature to cut down the budget as submitted by the Governor, but does not permit the Legislature to add to it.

He said that this provision would enable the Governor to starve out any department of the State by refusing to allow appropriations for it. The Governor could, he said, practically abolish the Civil Service Commission by denying funds for its maintenance, or could coerce any officeholder or any department into supporting his measures or wishes by the threat to cut off appropriations. Mr. Pinchot said authorities to whom he had submitted this provision of the budget article had told him that no one would dare to put forth such a proposal in any other free Government in the world.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise attacked the new Constitution on the ground that it opened the door to military usurpation. He said:

"Who will claim that the men who managed the convention could pass fairly and impartially upon a direct issue between the safeguarding of property rights on the one hand and the security of merely human rights on the other?

"As for the fear of getting a still less effective Constitution in 1918 it needs but to be said that the present Constitution was framed in a year of timidity and reaction. The next Constitution will be framed by a convention carefully chosen and not elected virtually by default. The State is hardly likely to fare worse in the next convention as far as its membership is concerned in view of the circumstance that the present convention included in its membership Quigg, the accelerator, but no social worker; William Barnes, the unlibellous, but no physician; Ray Smith, and Mr. Sheehan, but no teacher of ethics or religion."

NO SUFFRAGE CONFUSION.

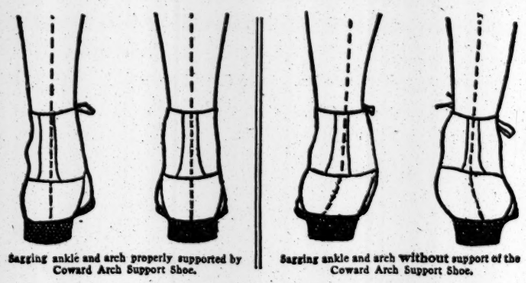
Parsons Answers Attempt to Confound Constitution.

The Empire State Campaign committee yesterday issued a statement from Herbert Parsons, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, in which he said:

"There is no truth in the statement in a leaflet which is being circulated around New York that the woman suffrage amendment, if approved, will not be part of the Constitution. It will be part of the Constitution. If the new Constitution should fail of adoption, then the woman suffrage amendment, if approved, becomes part of the old Constitution. These matters were all carefully considered by the Constitutional Convention, and provisions were unanimously inserted so that there could not be any possible question of the effectiveness of the woman suffrage amendment, if adopted.

"A vote for woman suffrage is not a vote for or against the new Constitution. It has no connection with the questions submitted by the Constitutional Convention, which are on a separate ballot."

Children's Feet Need Care



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B. B. ODELL APPROVES NEW CONSTITUTION

It Offers Relief from Many Evils State Has Suffered Under, He Says.

PAUL FULLER PRAISES LAW

Democrat Says Narrow Partisanship of 1894 Convention Was Not Repeated This Year.

Ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., said last night that he would vote for the proposed Constitution next Tuesday. That is, he will vote for the Constitution proper, under Question 1; he will oppose Question 2, the apportionment article, and Question 3, the taxation article.

"I believe the proposed Constitution offers relief from a number of evils from which the State has been suffering," he said. "I consider the serial bond provision for the contracting of State debt a most wise provision, for the sinking fund system has proved a most expensive plan. I also consider the judiciary article an able provision. Not only does it tend to speed up the action of our courts, but any one who knows the situation at Albany knows how lawyers have introduced special bills amending the code to suit their needs. The code is against the contentions of a lawyer who has a big suit pending; he goes to Albany and has the code changed. This is a nuisance I think the proposed Constitution will abate."

"Do you think it wise to give the Governor the increased powers contained in the new Constitution?" was asked.

"I will answer that by saying that it all depends on the Governor," was the reply. "Of course, it won't help matters to make a bad Governor more powerful: it may help to assist a good Governor in his undertakings. I want to say that I do not believe the giving to the Governor of arbitrary power in making his appointments will increase efficiency in those officials. I do not think the provisions which tend to mix up the three branches of government will do any good. But I do not see in those objections sufficient reasons to oppose what seems to me good in the Constitution.

Discusses the "Pork Barrel."

"I do not take much stock in the talk of the abolition of the 'pork barrel.' A Governor who wants to cut that out can do it under the present Constitution. I never approved an appropriation which the departments didn't give good reasons for. If a Governor hasn't spunk enough to veto these appropriations he probably won't have spunk enough to keep them out of an Appropriation Bill he frames. However, the Constitution certainly does not make the situation any worse.

"I have studied the proposed Constitution very carefully, and as a result I am going to vote for the main part—that is Question 1. I am against Question 2 and Question 3, the taxation article. I regard this as especially bad because it takes assessment powers away from local authorities, and centres the power of appeal in a distant court. I hope the voters will defeat the last two questions. I think they will be wise to support the first."

State Controller Eugene M. Travis issued a statement yesterday, in which he said he believed the adoption of the proposed Constitution will remedy many defects in the State's financial system. He said:

"Especially important is the adoption of the amendments from the viewpoint of the financial features. When the last Constitutional Convention met in 1894 the revenues and expenses of the State Government were on a much smaller scale than now, and no adequate provision was made for conditions which have since developed. Indeed, it is safe to say that much of the needless growth of expenses would never have occurred had there been such constitutional control as is provided in the new Constitution.

Remedies Financial Errors.

"Furthermore, during the last fifteen years we have been creating a great bonded debt in this State, and because of inexperience errors were made in sinking fund calculations, as the result of which we are at present compelled to pay an excessive amount toward the extinguishment of the debt. This condition is remedied in the proposed amendments.

"As an economic proposition the amendments should be adopted. This convention has cost the State $1,200,000. If its work is not confirmed and another convention is called, the expense of the new gathering will be just as much, without any prospect that its efforts would be any more satisfactory.

"Inasmuch as the Controller's duties under the new Constitution will remain practically as they are, it makes it possible for me to speak impersonally and without bias regarding its various features and to indorse it purely on its merits."

Paul Fuller, personal friend of President Wilson, was asked by Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, to give his views on the measure. In his reply to Mr. Price Mr. Fuller wrote yesterday:

"You inquire of me whether I purpose to support the adoption of the proposed Constitution. Why shouldn't I? Is it because of the clamor that it is a Republican document, framed by a convention having a large Republican majority? I scarcely think that this is a platform broad enough for a citizen to stand on.

"In fact, recalling the convention of 1894, I rather think we Democrats should be thankful that the narrow partisanship of that day was not repeated in the convention of this year, and those of us who are inclined to be Democrats before being citizens may console themselves with the fact that the proposed Constitution was drafted with the aid of a very large Democratic vote.

Fuller Sees Many Good Points.

"Can Democrats object to the improvement of the annual budget, or are they satisfied to have the money of the citizens appropriated in the haphazard way which has prevailed heretofore? Is it an objection that taxation is to be so regulated by the State that it may be somewhat more equal and uniform and rest upon a basis which will in part at least do away with local favoritism? If this is the obvious purpose of Article X., and if they still object, they are free to vote against the adoption of Article X., still saving the other benefits of the Constitution.

"Some resentment may not unnaturally be felt at the failure to give to the City of New York a larger legislative apportionment, but there is a two-fold answer to allay this resentment—first, that the new Constitution does not make the situation any worse than it is under the present Constitution, and second, that voters are free to express their dissent from this particular provision and yet vote for the Constitution as a whole.

"The home rule amendment, although not as radical as many of us would have desired, is unquestionably a long step forward toward granting to municipalities the freedom to regulate their own affairs. Shall we reject this first and important concession because more has not been given us? Can't we realize that it is an entering wedge which it would be folly for us not to hammer in?

"All of us Democrats and Republicans alike—and even Independents—have suffered from the confusion and delay in court procedure. Here again we have an honest effort in the new Constitution to remedy this distressing loss of time and money to all the litigants and taxpayers of the State. The remedies suggested may not be all that you and I would have desired, but they are remedies, and if compromise is one of the essentials of Democratic Government, this surely is an occasion when we should welcome the betterment which the judiciary article affords and await our opportunity, if need be, for further betterment.

Short Ballot a Reform.

"Lastly, and by no means least, the short ballot provisions, which reduce the long list of elective State officers to the Attorney General and the Controller, is of enormous importance to enhance the dignity and the value of representative government, the virtue of which I conceive consists in the people electing representatives whom they know and whom they can trust, almost an impossibility if we hold the long list of elective officers heretofore in vogue.

"Incident to this is the reorganization of the innumerable, unrelated, and often irresponsible departments among which the business of the State was 152 times sub-divided. Whether or not economy will result from reducing these departments to seventeen, one thing seems certain—that we will have greater responsibility brought home to those upon whom it should fall, and a more sound, coherent, business-like administration of the affairs of the State.

"Are all these benefits to be rejected because the members of the convention did not agree upon other improvements which a part of our people at least desired, or because, as some believe, these other improvements were denied to us by the Republican preponderance in the convention? Let us gladly accept the excellent changes secured by this proposed Constitution, and with time and patience work for other amendments, which are always in reach of the people if they really desire them."

Mr. Fuller was a member of the Board of Education until recently, when he resigned, and was appointed a trustee of Hunter College. He is an authority on international law, and was recently President Wilson's special envoy to inquire into conditions in Mexico.

Two Organizations Object.

The United Anglers' League yesterday issued a circular letter opposing the new Constitution. The circular asks for contributions to fight the measure.

"The new Constitution," the letter says, "gives the fish trust complete power over your fish food supply for twenty years by taking from the proposed commission the right to make any regulations affecting migratory fish in the marine district—in other words, every fish that swims in salt water. Do you want to pay trust prices for your fish for twenty years? Do you want to see fish pounds put up all over the coast to ruin your sport? Do you want to see netting going on in every little bay along our coast, with no possible way of regulating it? If not, vote against, and get others to vote against, this barefaced robbery of your rights."

The War Veterans Citizens' Committee, with headquarters at 44 Cedar Street, yesterday offered twenty reasons for opposing the new Constitution. Their circular was signed by L. F. Fetzer, Chairman.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR IT

President Seth Low Makes Organization's Position Clear.

Seth Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce, gave out this statement last night:

"Members of the Chamber wish it made clear that the Chamber has acted favorably on the revised Constitution, known on the ballot as Question 1; on the tax article, known on the ballot as Question 3, submitted by the Constitutional Convention, and on the canal referendum, known as Proposition 1, submitted by the Legislature, but that the Chamber has taken no action on the apportionment article, submitted by the Constitutional Convention; nor on the woman suffrage amendment, submitted by the Legislature; nor on the amendment authorizing the Legislature in certain conditions to change the rate of contributions to the sinking fund."

GRIFENHAGEN SEES SPLIT.

Thinks Citizens' Union Is Divided on Smith's Indorsement.

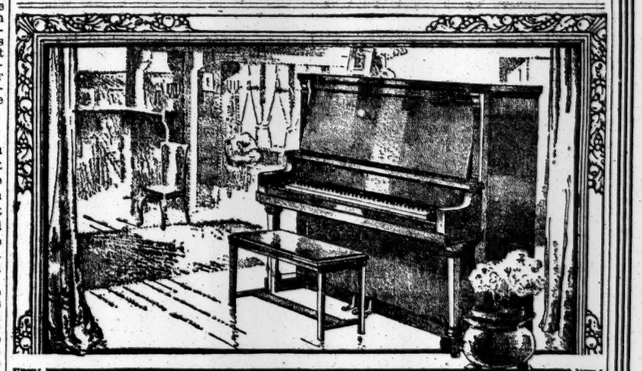
In a speech at the Yorkville Casino last night Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen said that a serious split is imminent in the ranks of the Citizens' Union, owing to the action of the Executive Committee in indorsing the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith, the Tammany candidate for Sheriff, and expressing the opinion that he would improve conditions in the Sheriff's office.

"Letters are beginning to pour in on me," said the Sheriff, "from indignant members of the Citizens' Union who resent the new-born alliance between Tammany and the Union's Executive Committee. Other members are writing, I am informed, to Chairman Schieffelin, and there is every prospect of an open split in the union. Such a split can only be avoided, I believe, by a recantation of this unholy alliance between Fourteenth Street and 41 Park Row.

"As to the criticisms of my administration of the Sheriff's office, I have asked in vain for an explanation and have demanded that Mr. Schieffelin, as Chairman of the Citizens' Union, inform me that conditions exist in the Sheriff's office under my administration which he hopes the Tammany Hall candidate will improve. But Mr. Schieffelin has not responded except, indeed, to tell me that I am too thin-skinned and take too lofty a view of the office.

"Perhaps I am taking Mr. Schieffelin too seriously, but I intend to find out what change has come over the spirit of his dreams to make Mr. Schieffelin such an ardent advocate of the Tammany candidate for Sheriff. I have been long identified with the Citizens' Union and have been proud of that connection, for the union has stood for progress and good government and against Tammany and corruption."

Joseph Belhilf, a member of the union, wrote Chairman Schieffelin yesterday expressing regret that the organization had indorsed Smith. As between Smith and Frank K. Bowers, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, he said there was no comparison.



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ROOSEVELT INDORSES TWO.

Praises Payne for Alderman and Callaghan for Bench.

Colonel Roosevelt in a letter to Richard W. Lawrence, Chairman of the committee that has charge of the campaign of George Henry Payne, candidate for Alderman from a Bronx district, said of Mr. Payne:

"I know him well and have been associated with him in more than one capacity. I am extremely pleased that the Republican, Progressive, and Independence League Parties have joined to put him forward for Alderman and I trust that all good citizens will give him their support."

Mr. Payne's candidacy has also been indorsed by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, former Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson, Oswald G. Villard, and William Jay Schieffelin.

Colonel Roosevelt also indorsed the candidacy of Judge Stephen Callaghan for the Supreme Court on the Republican ticket in the Second Judicial District, which includes Brooklyn, Long Island, and Richmond County.

"Ordinary partisan consideration," wrote the Colonel, "should not obtain in choosing a Justice of the Supreme Court, for it is always a misfortune when an ordinary machine politician is put on the Bench. Judge Callaghan is peculiarly fitted for the high office to which it is sought to elect him and he should be supported by all independent citizens without regard to party."

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The Case of Edith Cavell

An answer to Dr. Zimmermann, Germany's Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

By James M. Beck,

Late Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and author of the most widely read article published since the war began, "In the Supreme Court of Civilization: The Dual Alliance vs. The Triple Entente," written for The New York Times. This article has been reprinted in nearly every language of the civilized world, and over a million copies of it have been published.

The execution of Miss Cavell is dealt with from several standpoints, but especially from a legal one, and Mr. Beck presents the case with force and skill. In

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MORGAN DISAVOWS 'YELLOW DOG' FUND

Tells Committee He Never Heard of Interborough Plan to Hide Dual Contract Cost.

FOUND SHONTS RELIABLE

Satisfied Proposed Stevens Contract Was Not Extravagant When Risk Was Considered.

J. P. Morgan told the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee yesterday that he had never heard of an attempt by Theodore P. Shonts or the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to meet by subterfuge obligations covertly incurred by the company in its efforts for the adoption of the dual subway contracts with the city.

Mr. Morgan denied knowledge of any obligations made by the company which it might not wish to have on its books, and he testified that he had always found Mr. Shonts thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.

Mr. Morgan was summoned by the committee to tell of his part in the discussions relating to the one-time proposal by the Interborough Company to let a contract to John F. Stevens for third-tracking the elevated lines of the Manhattan Railway Company. Mr. Morgan's name was brought into the question by William A. Read, a former director of the Interborough Company, who told the committee last August that, when Mr. Shonts attempted to persuade the Board of Directors in 1913 to accept the contract, he opposed the action and requested Mr. Morgan to dissuade Mr. Shonts from entering into it. Mr. Read, who was supported in the Board of Directors by the late Gardiner M. Lane of Boston and George W. Young, told the committee that the three opposed the contract on the ground that it was extravagant in that it allowed Mr. Stevens too much profit.

$2,000,000 for 18 Months' Work.

According to testimony before the committee, Mr. Stevens would have got about $2,000,000 for eighteen months' work had the contract been given to him, and the efforts of the committee have been directed toward finding out why Mr. Shonts and many of the Directors of the Interborough were willing to make a contract so apparently advantageous to Mr. Stevens. Specifically, the committee has sought to prove or disprove a rumor that a part of this profit to Mr. Stevens was intended as an indirect appropriation to cover expenditures in connection with the dual subway contracts which the company did not want to enter upon its books. This rumored "appropriation" has been described as "the yellow dog fund."

Mr. Morgan seemed a frank and willing witness. As he took his seat in the witness chair, half a dozen cameras were aimed at him, and preparations were made for a flashlight picture. Senator Thompson told the photographers to wait for Mr. Morgan's permission, and asked Mr. Morgan if he objected.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Morgan, "let them go ahead. I don't mind."

So the picture was taken, Mr. Morgan and Senator Thompson sitting side by side.

Mr. Morgan said he was not a Director of the Interborough, but his firm had taken more than $100,000,000 of the company's bonds and, therefore, had been interested in its financial ventures. Whenever he questioned or advised Mr. Shonts or the company, he said, he did so to be sure that the bonds would be well protected. When the Stevens contract was under discussion, he testified, Messrs. Read and Lane called upon him and expressed objections.

Complained of Extravagance.

"They said," Mr. Morgan went on, "that the contract was extravagant, that the Interborough's own engineers could do the third tracking for much less than Stevens would get. After I had seen them, I asked Mr. Shonts to come to see me, and he told me that because of the liability for injury and damage suits that might result from the work, he thought it to the interest of the company to let the contract to Stevens, whom he had worked with in Panama and knew well. I told him that I simply wanted his assurance that the contract was not extravagant, and he gave me that assurance and I was satisfied. I recall that he used a favorite saying of his, 'When quality and price are equal, friendship begins.'"

"Did Mr. Read or Mr. Lane give reasons for objecting to the contract?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Not beyond saying that it was extravagant," Mr. Morgan replied. "Mr. Lane said: 'I don't like this thing and I don't want it to go through.' That was enough for me. When Mr. Lane said a thing was extravagant, I wanted to know that it was not extravagant before I disagreed with him."

"Did Mr. Lane make any charges of bad faith on Mr. Shonts's part, or refer to any collusion between Mr. Shonts and any one else?"

"I don't think so. I recall nothing like that."

"Did you ever hear from Mr. Lane or any one else, Mr. Morgan, that money had been expended by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to bring about the dual subway contracts and that the company wanted to cover such expenditures without record on its books?"

"No."

"Didn't you know that George McAneny opposed this contract on the Board of Estimate?"

"I don't think so."

"Didn't you know that Public Service Commissioner Maltbie opposed it and presented memoranda on it to the commission?"

"No. There have been so many memoranda, answers, and rejoinders in the Public Service Commission that I can't remember them all."

No Supervision Required.

"Did you know that the certificates for third tracking issued by the Public Service Commission to the Manhattan Railway Company and the New York Municipal Railways Company were the same except that the Manhattan Company was permitted to contract for the third tracking of its lines in Manhattan without submitting the contracts for approval to the Public Service Commission, while the New York Municipal Railways Company had to have its contracts for third tracking in Brooklyn approved by the commission?"

"I probably knew it at the time, but I have forgotten all about it now."

"You knew, didn't you, Mr. Morgan, that, shortly after the Stevens contract had been abandoned, Messrs. Lane, Read, and Young were eliminated or eliminated themselves from the Board of Directors of the Interborough Company and that shortly after that the board let a contract similar to the proposed Stevens contract to T. A. Gillespie?"

"I knew that Mr. Lane resigned, but I never heard of the Gillespie contract."

"Did Mr. Lane tell you why he resigned?"

"He talked about resigning for some time before he got out. His health was failing, and he said that, as he lived in Boston, he could not attend the meetings of the board as regularly as he should."

"Did he intimate that he felt that he should watch the Board of Directors carefully?"

"Not any more than he would watch any other Board of Directors of which he was a member."

Big Profit for Gillespie.

"Did you know that the Gillespie contract allowed Mr. Gillespie a profit of 15 per cent. over costs?"

"No. I knew only that the work of third-tracking was going on because my firm had to pay out the money for it."

"You did not know then that Mr. Gillespie sublet a contract to Terry & Tench by which that firm did 80 per cent. of the work, took almost all of the liability of which Mr. Shonts spoke, and yet received only a little over 4 per cent. profit, while Mr. Gillespie, who took almost no risk and simply sublet the work, made a profit of about 9 per cent?"

"No, I didn't know that."

"Wouldn't you call such a contract as that let to Mr. Gillespie an extravagant contract?"

"I think that would be a matter for the Board of Directors to look into."

"Don't you think that it is a matter for the Legislature to look into?"

Can't Direct the Legislature.

"That is for the Legislature to determine," Mr. Morgan replied, laughing. "I can't direct the Legislature."

Mr. Morgan said that when his firm accepted the bonds of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company his counsel, Francis Lynde Stetson, had examined the details of its contracts and business and that he personally had never acquainted himself with many of these facts.

Mr. Morgan was on the stand just forty minutes, and after his testimony the hearing was adjourned. It is expected that George W. Young will testify before the committee when it meets again in the latter part of next week.

EPISCOPALIANS BAR RELIGIOUS CRUSADE

Mission Board's Delegates to the Panama Congress Can Do Nothing but Confer.

HIGH CHURCH WILL FIGHT

Will Appeal to the General Convention of the Church, and Bishops May Also Use Pressure.

High Church will keep up its fight on the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, which at its adjourned meeting yesterday at the Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, officially appointed delegates to attend the Panama Congress on Religious Work in Latin America.

The five Bishops and clergymen who had resigned the day before, after the board refused to rescind its action in arranging for representation at the congress, consulted with the eight others who had opposed the action but had not withdrawn.

The delegates who are to visit Panama are to pay their own expenses and are to do nothing but confer with others at the congress, but the opponents of the project feel strongly that even that limited participation endangers church unity and widens the gulf between Protestants and Catholics.

They still insist that a slight has been put on the See of Rome, whose work for four centuries in South American countries, they think, should be considered in a conciliatory spirit.

Bishop Weller, who left last evening for his home at Fond du Lac, Wis., said that before the forces of Pan-Protestantism gathered at the Isthmus in February there was likely to be a special meeting of the House of Bishops. Although the prelates cannot actually forbid the delegates to go, Bishop Weller and his associates believe that if the house declares its disapproval none will attend despite their appointments from the board.

High Church Party to Appeal.

Certain it is that the High Church party will make an appeal from the action of the Board of Missions in the Panama matter the next General Convention of the Church, which will be held a year hence in St. Louis. Its adherents maintain that they have been overridden ruthlessly, and not only do they propose to file an appeal, but they may also try to depose the present board and elect one more to their liking.

Bishop Weller said in response to a direct question that there was no thought entertained by him or any of his associates of going over to the Church of Rome. They consider themselves the most loyal of churchmen, and, in fact, they regard themselves as "The Church" and their opponents in error on this question.

He said that siding with Pan-Protestantism at this time was peculiarly unfortunate, for the Anglican community, including both the English and the Episcopal Churches, had always regarded itself as an intermediary between the Catholics and the Protestants.

"The Catholics can understand us," he said, "for we have orders and a priesthood and an episcopate. We can treat with them with the idea of bringing about unity and help in drawing all Christian bodies into one fold."

The Bishop said he and the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, were members of a Congress on Faith and Orders, which had church unity for its ultimate goal. Letters had been interchanged between members of a committee of this congress and the Papal Secretary of State just before the outbreak of the European war.

Planned to Consult the Pope.

"It was the intention," said the Bishop, "eventually to send a delegation of Episcopal Bishops from this country to confer with the Pope on this matter, but everything was stopped by the war. After that conflict is over, I think the hearts of men will be more disposed toward religion and something can be done. I do not expect to see church unity come in my life, but I believe it will some day."

It was decided by the thirteen members of the anti-Panama contingent that it was well that some of them remained on the board, so that when an appeal came up before the General Convention they might be in a stronger position. The resignations of the five members were intended as an emphatic protest. The Right Rev. G. Mott Williams, Bishop of Marquette, although he had resigned, appeared as usual at the meeting and took part in the discussions. He said he did this because as a Bishop he was still an ex officio member and entitled to speak, although he had surrendered his right to vote. He asked that the resignations of Bishop Weller, Bishop Harding, Dr. Manning, Dean Selden P. Delaney, and himself be formally accepted in accordance with their action of the day before. The board, however, declined to take any such step, and several of the lawyer members declared it was not required.

While the anti-Panama faction was foregathering in another part of the building the board addressed itself to the task of preparing instructions for the delegates to the congress. Copious extracts from the bulletins of the Executive Committee of the congress were quoted. Referring to Bulletin 2, it appeared that the congress was not to be a gathering for legislation on ecclesiastical questions or even on matters of missionary policy, and that other faiths were not to be antagonized."

Delegates' Powers Restricted.

On the motion of Bishop Talbot a resolution, amended by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston, was passed as follows:

Resolved, That our delegates go for conference only and with no purpose, authority, or power of committing this board to co-operation.

To act under such conditions the following seven men were chosen: The Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, President of the board; the Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Brazil; the Right Rev. Albion W. Knight, formerly of Cuba and now in charge at Panama; the Right Rev. Hiram R. Hulse of Cuba; the Right Rev. William Cabell Brown, formerly at work in Brazil but now Coadjutor Bishop of Virginia, and the Right Rev. Henry D. Aves, Bishop of Mexico.

It is understood that, although appointed as a delegate, Bishop Knight is not in favor of the congress. Bishop Aves has not been heard from for several months, owing to difficulty of communication.

The Right Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas, Bishop of Wyoming, introduced this memorial, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Board of Missions appoint a committee to draft a resolution to memorialize his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to use his influence, as a well-known champion of Christianity, with the Sultan of Turkey with a view to assuaging the ravages of religious persecution now inflicted by the Turks upon their Armenian subjects.

Much of the morning session was taken up with the discussion of the best method of raising $100,000 as a fund to be specifically applied to domestic missions.

The afternoon session closed with an interchange of views on missionary work and an address by the President of the board.

'JITNEYS' IMPERIL TROLLEYS

Atlantic City Traction Company Asks for Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—The "jitney" threatens to push the local trolley company into bankruptcy with its success at this resort. Relief must come shortly in the way of regulations against the auto-buses, according to the traction officials, or the service must be discontinued, as the advent of those conveyances has cut the receipts three-quarters, they say.

The hotel men, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent business men say they hope to enact city legislation to keep the "jitney" off the thoroughfares. The move, however, must be deferred until June 15 next, as the licenses already out allow this franchise. The "jitneys" have been averaging from $15 to $20 a day all during the Summer and $10 now. There are 500 in operation here.

COLORADO'S CAPTAIN TRAPPED BY FLAMES

But Crew of Burning Freighter Stood by in Boats and Saved the Skipper.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—The Merchants and Miners' steamer Suwanee brought to this port today Captain L. E. Congdon and the crew of thirty-five of the Mallory steamer Colorado, which caught fire off the Carolina coast.

For three hours, from 1:30 until 4:30 on Monday morning, these men rowed about the Colorado in lifeboats, risking their lives again and again by getting near the crackling, roaring steamer in order to save Captain Congdon, who had been trapped on the forward deck of his ship by the flames.

"I was asleep when the fire was discovered by Second Officer Frank Magruder," said Captain Congdon today. "We had left Charleston some hours before with 6,000 bales of cotton, bound for New York. Mr. Magruder first saw the flames coming from an afterhatch. He gave orders to get the pumps to work and called me.

"I got out on deck wearing nothing but my undershirt. There isn't time to dress when a ship catches fire at sea. We had worked for half an hour when the flames broke out again from another hatch, this time forward. There was a ring of fire between the crew and the lifeboats and I thought for a minute that we were trapped.

"But I ordered the men to rush across the flames, and they made it. When I had seen that all were able to reach the lifeboats the fire between me and the boats was too hot. I couldn't go through, so I ordered them to put off. Mr. Magruder didn't want to do it, but he obeyed orders. Then for four hours the thirty-three men, in two boats, stuck close to the Colorado.

"It was getting hotter and hotter where I was, but I wasn't so much afraid that I would be hurt as I was that the flaming masts would tumble overboard and finish the crew. I told them to stay away, but they stuck around. Finally the masts went and I managed to get over the side with a rope.

"All the men lost everything they had. The greater number of the crew were asleep when the fire started and did not even have time to snatch their clothes. I haven't the slightest idea how the fire started. I wish I knew."

James Kibler, wireless operator on the Suwanee, says it was about 8 o'clock on Monday morning when the Merchants and Miners' ship sighted Captain Congdon and his crew about eight miles northeast of Cape Romain.

The Mallory liner was equipped for wireless, but did not have an operator aboard. Walter Osterloh, who made the trip down to Savannah on the Suwanee, was to have joined the freighter at Charleston, but missed her by a few hours.

Captain Congdon left today for New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—The steamer Colorado was still burning tonight, after having been turned to this port and the damage could not be estimated. It is believed that the 5,900 bales of cotton aboard and the vessel itself have been badly damaged.

FOX UPSETS A FIELD MEET.

Leads 46 Beagles Ten Miles in an Impromptu Chase.

ROSELAND, N. J., Oct. 27.—Members of the New Jersey Beagle Club, which was holding a field meet here this afternoon, were treated to an impromptu fox chase of more than ten miles, the dogs killing the fox in Riverside, Morris County.

Two of the dogs that had been sent away on the scent of a rabbit picked up the fox scent. The yelps from these two dogs indicated that they were on a new trail, and the forty-four other dogs were released and the whole pack trailed the fox across the Passaic River into Morris County.

Some of the members of the club followed the dogs as best they could in automobiles and on bicycles. When they came upon the pack it was found the dogs had killed a little red fox.

GYMNASIUM FOR STEVENS.

Institute Will Erect $80,000 Building at Castle Point Field.

Plans were filed in the Building Inspector's office in Hoboken yesterday for a gymnasium to be erected on the grounds of Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken. The gymnasium is to cost about $80,000, and is to be erected on the east side of the Castle Point Field, southeast of the old Stevens Castle.

The building is to be 112 feet long by 88 feet wide, oval, and two stories, with a basement. It will be of terra cotta brick, with a wide entrance from the terrace. In the basement there will be a pool 60 by 20 feet, with a depth varying from 4 feet 6 inches to 8 feet. Adjoining the pool there will be shower baths and appliances for heating, purifying, and emptying the water.

Just above the second floor will be the running track. This will be suspended from the roof by trusses, so that the floor will be clear. The track will be 10 feet wide.

The entrance to the gymnasium will be through the trophy room, and an arrangement of folding doors will close off the rear part of the lower floor for secret practice and for classes in boxing and fencing.

The plans were filed by Architects Ludlow & Peabody of 101 Park Avenue, New York.

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FIRE IN PATERSON CHURCH.

Blaze Does $12,500 Damage to First English Lutheran.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The First English Lutheran Church, at Carroll and Pearl Streets, this city, was damaged by fire this afternoon to the extent of $12,500. The rectory was threatened by the blaze, but the firemen and the police managed to save it and the silver communion service and the books belonging to the church, under the direction of the Rev. Arthur N. Bean, the rector. The fire was reported by a passerby, who saw the smoke coming from the roof, and two alarms were turned in.

Fireman Frank Giebelhausen was chopping a hole in the roof when he was overcome by smoke and fell 20 feet to the ground, breaking his right leg and sustaining internal injuries. He was taken to the General Hospital.

INQUIRES INTO POISONING.

Atlantic City's Mayor Asks Report on Death Due to Nurse's Error.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—Mayor William Riddle sent a letter today to the Board of Governors of the Atlantic City Hospital asking for a report on the death on Oct. 14 of Joseph W. Thomas, to whom a nurse gave poison in mistake for a remedy of similar color. The board announced tonight that the letter probably would not be considered until the next regular meeting on the second Wednesday of next month. It was said, however, that only two victims of the error of the nurse remained in the hospital and that only four had been affected at any time. Thomas died, and one other recovered. Here is Mayor Riddle's letter:

Gentlemen: Whether it be true or not I am unable to say, but this morning's papers say that the hospital refuses to file an account or information about three people who were handed the poison cup, one of whom died. As Atlantic City contributes $32,500 annually to the support of the hospital it is quasi-municipal, and therefore all the taxpayers of the city are anxious to have an explanation and an investigation. I trust you will send it to me.

The nurse who administered the poison gave oxalic acid, and on discovering her mistake became nearly frantic. She is now in charge of the Rev. Father John Howard of St. Nicholas's Church, and is held to await action by the authorities.

Don't "Jiggle" the Hook

There are two ways to recall the telephone operator when you are making a telephone call.

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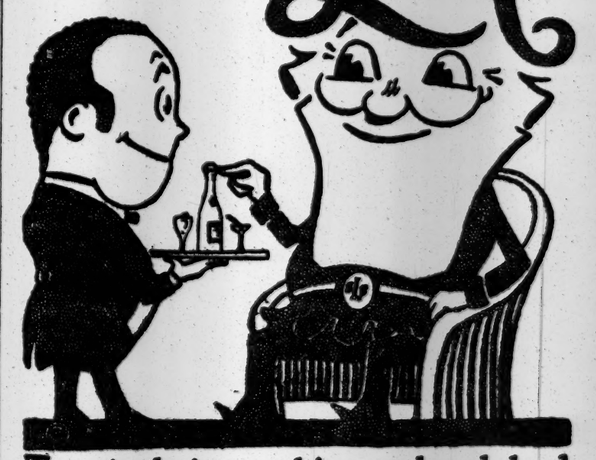

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CHARGE LOSS OF F-4 TO RUSTED RIVETS

Naval Board of Inquiry Also Says the Craft Had Poor Diving Qualities.

ABSOLVES VESSEL'S CREW

Submarine's Builder Takes Issue—Says Open Air Valves Caused Disaster, and Charges Carelessness.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A graphic story of the battle for life waged in vain 300 feet beneath the surface of the sea by the twenty-one men who perished in the navy's submarine F-4 last March at Honolulu is told in the final report on the loss of the vessel submitted by a board of inquiry headed by Rear Admiral Busch and made public today. Examination of the wrecked hull after it had been brought to the surface and placed in dry dock convinced the board that the disaster was caused by a leak resulting from a corroded battery lining and corroded rivets, and the failure of the boat, through poor diving qualities, to respond promptly to the rudder change which should have returned her to the surface.

Sharp issue with the conclusion reached by the Naval Board as to the cause of the loss of the F-4 was taken in a statement given out here tonight of Henry R. Carso, President of the Electric Boat Company, which built the submarine. While admitting that there may have been corrosion of rivets and that this corrosion may possibly have been contributory to the disaster, Mr. Carso practically charges that carelessness in leaving open air tanks was the real cause of the tragedy. In this connection Mr. Carso says in his statement: "The question of air valves having been found open on the forward, middle, and aft main ballast tanks and the auxiliary ballast tank will account for the loss of the vessel."

Fight of Trapped Men.

Discarding the theory once advanced that chlorine gas brought quick relief in death to the crew, the Naval Board of Inquiry, from signs within the rusted and battered hulk, pieces out in its report a dramatic account of how the doomed men strove desperately to save themselves as their vessel sank to the bottom. Fifteen met death in the engine room, where they sought refuge at the last; six died at their posts in the flooded forward compartment. All members of the ship's company are absolved from blame in this tribute:

"From the facts established, we find that the accident resulting in disaster to the U. S. S. submarine F-4 on March 25, 1915, was not due to carelessness, negligence, or inefficiency on the part of the officers or men of the vessel and that, furthermore, the personnel remained at their respective stations until all effective means employed to avert the disaster impending had failed and thereafter sought refuge."

Cause of the Disaster.

After a review of all the facts established in the investigation, the board gives its conception of the disaster as follows:

"The primary cause of the disaster was the corroded condition of the lead lining of the battery tank, and, in consequence, of certain rivets in the port wall of the forward battery steel tank.

"The secondary causes were:

"(A) The poor diving qualities of the vessel, and

"(B) The consequent failure of the vessel promptly to respond to measures taken to bring her to the surface.

"Unknown to the commanding officer, the vessel acquired some negative buoyancy forward of the centre of gravity, through the leaky rivet in the port wall of the forward battery steel tank.

"Water accumulated in the forward battery lead-lined tank and, through corroded slop tanks, overflowed into the battery cells, in contact with sulphuric acid in the cells generating chlorine gas.

"The vessel developed a strong tendency to dive.

"Upon these intimations of danger, there followed:

"Up-rudder, but, due to the poor diving qualities of the vessel, aggravated by the additional quantity of water taken in through the port wall of the forward battery tank, the vessel did not respond, but, in fact, continued to descend, and downward momentum gained before propellers were stopped.

"Automatic blow was tripped, and blow valve on auxiliary tank opened.

"In the endeavor to check the downward momentum manoeuvring with propellers probably took place.

"The appreciable length of time requisite for air to build up in ballast tanks for the expulsion of sufficient quantities of water resulted in the vessel reaching crushing depths.

"The seams of the vessel began to open and—probably through open torpedo tubes and seams—water entered the vessel. A condition of positive buoyancy was never attained.

"There followed actual disaster. The vessel began filling with water. The personnel abandoned stations, and many sought refuge in the engine room, closing its doors. Under great pressure, the engine room bulkhead failed suddenly, leaving the vessel on the bottom, completely flooded."

Emergency Measures Failed.

From its examination of the valves of the automatic device, which was set to expel water from the vessel's ballast tanks at a depth of 100 feet as required by departmental regulations, the board found that the accident which started the F-4 on her downward plunge had occurred before the 100-foot mark was reached.

The most effective procedure for sending the boat to the surface was promptly carried out, diving rudders were set to send her upward, valves opened to empty the forward ballast tanks, and the electric motors started to drive her upward, all without avail. It was then that some member of the crew rushed into the engine room compartment and the door of the bulkhead was closed. Fifteen bodies were found there, and from this fact and the position of the valves and rudders the board concluded that:

"Some member or members of the personnel were alive and capable of action for at least a short time after the occurrence which led to the disaster."

The board places the primary cause of the tragedy forward of the engine-room bulkhead. In this connection it says:

"Slop tanks and lead lining of battery steel tanks found corroded and therefore this corrosion resulted from the chemical action of sulphuric acid upon impurities in the lead.

"Battery steel tanks in general were found in excellent condition, and therefore the corrosion of certain rivets occurred prior to March 25, 1915, the date of the disaster.

"Valves and rudders found operated; switches found thrown; engine room door intentionally closed; and, therefore, the personnel were not asphyxiated before the vessel, under normal conditions, could have been brought to the surface.

"A corroded rivet in port wall of forward battery steel tank, in wake of frame No. 51, was found to leak slightly under even a small head of water—not more than one foot—to which this portion of tank could be subjected in dock, and, therefore, on the dive of March 25, 1915, this corroded rivet leaked considerably.

"Due to inevitable short-circuit or heavy ground, caused by flooding of cells through slop tanks, in the presence of chlorine and free hydrogen, (or, in the presence of free hydrogen alone, if in sufficient quantity,) an electric arc struck, and therefore an explosion occurred.

"A battery fire of limited extent occurred in the forward battery positive cell, but, nevertheless, this battery fire was not the primary cause of the disaster.

"Leak found in port wall of forward battery steel tank; probable leaks around certain other corroded rivets in both battery tanks; probable leak through open torpedo tubes; otherwise no positive evidence found as to where leakage occurred.

"The vessel began to leak through open seams when, or before, the depth of 300 feet was reached, and at such a rate that the weight of water coming in was greater than the weight of water being expelled from the ballast tanks."

The report continues:

"No evidence was found that the F-4 had poor diving qualities prior to her docking in February, 1915, when experimental propellers were fitted—the only known alteration made—and, therefore, the experimental propellers so substituted probably so affected the influence of the after diving rudders as to make it difficult for the diving rudderman to control the vessel.

"The poor diving qualities consequent upon this change of propellers were the secondary cause of the disaster.

"Air valves were found open on forward main, middle main, auxiliary, and after main ballast tanks, and, therefore, in the endeavor to check the vessel's downward momentum, the interval of time requisite for the expulsion of sufficient quantities of water, permitted the vessel to reach crushing depths."

Builder Charges Carelessness.

In his statement tonight assailing the report of the Board of Inquiry, President Carso of the Electric Boat Company said:

"The item of lead lining and corrosion of rivets would indicate lack of care. All vessels and machinery are liable to corrode, and should be regularly overhauled, cleaned, and painted. A similar experience in connection with the battery tanks was met with some time before the loss of the F-4 in connection with one of the boats of the E class on the Atlantic coast. Measures are now being taken carefully to guard against deterioration of this nature of boats now in the service.

"While this corrosion may possibly have been a contributory cause to the accident, it could not have been the main cause, as it is always possible to detect such leaks and bring the boat to the surface before serious damage results.

"The propellers on the F-4 were an improved design on those used on previous boats. The propellers differed only slightly, having increased area of blades. They were used on this boat during her official acceptance trial, and no evidence of poor diving qualities was discovered then, or was any mention of poor diving qualities ever made in official reports after commissioning. It is impossible to see from a technical point of view how such slight variation in propellers could affect the diving qualities of the boat in any way.

"The question of air valves having been found open on the forward, middle, and aft main ballast tanks and the auxiliary ballast tank will account for the loss of the vessel.

"When a submarine is properly handled these valves are only open sufficiently long for the air to escape from the ballast tank when the tanks are being filled. Immediately after filling the tanks the valves must be closed; if they are not closed, it is impossible to blow the ballast from the tanks and allow the boat to rise to the surface.

"In case a boat is carelessly trimmed and in case she should spring a leak, or have a collision with a reef or any submerged object, she is doomed unless these valves are closed. To make the function of these valves clear it may be stated that they are known as vent valves, and connected with the top of the tanks. At the bottom of the tanks there are large valves for the admission or discharge of water. If the vent valves are left open when the boat is submerged, the compressed air which is turned into the tank for the purpose of blowing out water merely escapes through the vent valves and will not lighten the vessel.

"An automatic device known as the automatic blow is fitted for the purpose of automatically admitting air to the ballast tanks when the boat through negligence or accident exceeds a predetermined depth. If, however, the vent valves are left open the automatic valve, although it may work properly, can accomplish nothing.

"This one fact is sufficient evidence of the cause of the loss of the vessel. Such primary causes as negative buoyancy, a leak, or a collision, would not necessarily result fatally unless these valves had been left open. All instructions governing the operation of boats require these valves to be closed. Nothing further is required to explain the much regretted loss of this vessel.

"In the foregoing remarks there is no intention of reflecting on the unfortunate men who lost their lives in the vessel, but the fact that these valves were left open must not be overlooked."

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POLITICIANS OUT OF IT

Women and Children Boss Celebration of Affection for Tammany Candidate.

Any one who happened along Oliver Street on the lower east side last night must have thought the election for Sheriff was over. It was "Old Home Night" for "Al" Smith. Several days ago friends and neighbors of the Tammany candidate decided to show him just what they thought of him. "Al" has lived on Oliver Street all his life, and his neighbors have been watching his career since he first entered politics. Even the children call him by his first name.

So the neighbors "chipped in" and arranged a carnival. Politicians were not allowed to contribute. All that "Big Tom" Foley, Congressman "Dan" Reardon and others prominent in Tammany affairs, who live on Oliver Street, a door or two from Smith, were allowed to do was to look on. The women of the district arranged the celebration and nothing just like it has ever been accorded an east side candidate.

The blocks bounded by Oliver, Henry, Catharine, and Madison Streets were closed to traffic and the houses were festooned with Japanese lanterns, bunting, and incandescent lights. In front of 25 Oliver Street, the candidate's home, there hung a great painting of Smith bordered with red, white, and blue lights. Inside "Al," Mrs. "Al," and the five "Al" kiddies were "at home" to the multitude. For hours a stream of men, women, and children filed in and out of the house and congratulated everybody connected with the Smith family.

Outside every now and then perspiring policemen would push back the crowds and arrange a square in the middle of the street, where the children, some Greek, some Chinese, and some Italian, but mostly Irish, in carnival costumes, performed folk dancing and sang. Three bands had trouble making themselves heard. Open-air movies also furnished entertainment. When the candidate appeared on the steps of his home from time to time a mighty shout went up, the bands blared, and the children screamed. And every time "Al" would start to tell how happy he was some one would shout:

"Hurrah for the next Sheriff!"

In the midst of the din a hush suddenly fell. Word went through the crowd that Mrs. Margaret Whalen, 85 years old, and confined to her bed for many years, was coming. Mrs. Whalen was present when "Al" came into the world and ever since she has lived just around the corner. She insisted that she be allowed to see the fun and they wheeled her in a chair through the shouting throng right into the Smith home. It was the signal for refreshments and no one who squeezed into the house went out hungry or dry. Around the corner on Madison Street, where Mr. Smith has his office, there was sterner stuff for the thirsty.

"It looks as if you might pull through," ventured Congressman Reardon with a grin.

"Yes, they tell me I have a fighting chance," replied Smith, as he motioned the bartender to set 'em up for the house.

"They never did anything like this for me when I ran for Sheriff, and I've lived on Oliver Street longer than you have," complained "Big Tom" Foley.

"Yes, but you're not 'Al' Smith," came back a chorus.

"Old Home Night" was being celebrated at a later hour.

GUNMEN KILL CHAUFFEUR.

Victim Slain Because of Attentions to Girl.

Bullets from two revolvers, fired at the same moment, brought instant death to John Nicolini, 18 years old, a chauffeur, who got mixed up in a gang fight at Ninty-ninth Street and Second Avenue last night. One bullet struck him in the ear; the other penetrated his heart. Two men who had done the shooting scurried around the corner and disappeared before the arrival of Policeman Case of the East 104th Street Station, who ran up from the next block when he heard the report of the revolvers. Neither of the gunmen has been caught.

Nicolini and his assailants had quarreled over a girl whom they all admired. It was learned that Nicolini had been threatened with death unless he stopped his attentions to her.

ORGANIST HITS BACK AT MUSIC COMMITTEE

Charges a Bass in Striking Choir of Tarrytown Church Once Sat With Sopranos.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church, which frequently is attended by John D. Rockefeller, remained after the prayer meeting tonight to consider the controversy between Robert C. Jones, the organist of the church for nearly fifty years, and the Music Committee. Their differences caused the resignation of Mr. Jones on Oct. 1, and his resignation resulted in a strike of twenty-one out of twenty-four members of the choir.

At the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, a letter was read from Mr. Jones, in which he expressed his indignation at ill treatment he said he had received from members of the Music Committee and at the charge made against himself that he had acted with dictatorial arrogance in controlling the musical talent of the church.

Of the several retorts which he made regarding members of the Music Committee, one was that E. L. Bennett, Chairman of the committee, a bass, on the evening of Sept. 26, between the hours of 7:30 o'clock and 9, left the bass section of the choir and sang in the soprano preserves. Mr. Jones also wrote that a certain member of the Music Committee was "not a gentleman."

The asperity of Mr. Jones's criticisms on the proximity of bass and sopranos on the night of Sept. 26 is said to have been the immediate cause of the quarrel. Mr. Bennett, it was said, sought tonight to be heard in his own defense. It was ruled that he could have a seat at the meeting, but not a voice in it, by reason of the fact that he contributed directly to the collection plate instead of extending support to the church by means of an envelope and check, of which records are kept.

Members of the choir, it was said, reasserted their determination to remain out on strike until Mr. Jones should be re-employed, but the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Brooks, who presided, finally ruled that the whole meeting was out of order and that the case was one to be acted upon by the Trustees.

ROCKEFELLER FIGHTS LAW.

Rich Albany Post Road Residents Aim to Punish Assemblyman.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Walter W. Law, Jr., Republican Assemblyman for the Third District of Westchester, who resides in Briarcliff Manor, is being opposed for re-election by William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, and many other wealthy residents along the Albany Post Road because he fathered an act to repeal the Burns law, which prohibits a trolley on that road. Opposing Mr. Law on the Democratic ticket is John V. Schaefer of Pleasantville, who is being backed by Mr. Rockefeller and his friends.

Mr. Law says the attack is unfair, as the proposition to repeal the law was put to the voters of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant and they voted 4 to 1 in favor of it. On the other hand Mr. Rockefeller says the wishes of those living on the highway should be consulted, and they were almost unanimously opposed to a trolley.

While Mr. Law succeeded in passing the bill Governor Whitman vetoed it. The district is Republican, and Law won last year by a majority of nearly 2,000. While this may be cut, there is little doubt of his re-election.

MATHEWSON AT THE BAR.

Baseball Pitcher Guilty of Blocking Coal Hole, but Gets Off.

"Christopher Mathewson," called a court attendant in Yorkville Court yesterday, and the star pitcher for the Giants stepped up to face Magistrate Barlow.

"You are charged with violating traffic regulations by blocking the street in front of the Imperial Hotel when three coal trucks were waiting to discharge their loads yesterday," he was told.

"Patrolman Suhr of Traffic Squad C said your machine was directly over the coal holes, and it took him twenty-five minutes to locate you. What have you got to say?"

"I'm afraid I'm guilty," the pitcher said, smiling. "But I did not mean to delay traffic."

"I find you guilty and suspend sentence," said the Magistrate.

Mathewson gave his age as 35, occupation a ball player, and address 87 St. Nicholas Avenue.

EXPLAIN THE SECRET OF TEN-CENT MEALS

Mothers and Housewives Get Facts About Food in People's Kitchen.

EXHIBITS OF EATABLES

Women Eager to Learn from Miss Laura A. Cauble, Who Lectures in Vanderbilt Philanthropy.

How to buy, when to buy, where to buy, how to choose food and how to keep food clean—these are the things that Miss Laura A. Cauble of the Bureau of Food Supply of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor told mothers and housekeepers last night in the People's Kitchen, operated by the association at Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue. Miss Cauble and her assistants emphasized their words with exhibits of foods.

Some of the exhibits were designed to show the food values of popular edibles, so that the uninitiated might know what each article of diet was worth in calories and bone-building properties. The housekeepers learned from one exhibit, for example, that the food value is the same in 4 prunes, 3 heads of lettuce, 1½ heads of cabbage, 6 almonds, 2 dozen raisins, 1½ carrots, and a glass of milk.

Another exhibit was of model meals which poor persons could afford. There was a 923-calorie meal, consisting of a bunch of grapes, a dish of baked beans, a cup of cocoa, two thick slices of bread, and a piece of butter. This meal in the People's Kitchen costs the consumer 10 cents. For those whose palates were not tempted by the 923-calorie meal there was a 945-calorie meal, consisting of ham and potato salad, one apple, a glass of milk, bread, and butter. This meal costs 15 cents in the kitchen.

There were also exhibits of model meals for growing children, each of which sold in the kitchen for a few cents, and any one of which a careful mother might provide herself for a very small cost. The culinary, pantry, and serving departments of the kitchen were also shown to the housekeepers, so that they might learn how to keep their kitchens, dining rooms, and foodstuffs clean.

The kitchen was filled all evening with women who seemed eager to learn what Miss Cauble and her assistants had to tell and show them. The exhibition will be continued this evening and tomorrow evening.

The People's Kitchen was made possible by the philanthropy of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who provided the fund necessary for its opening. It is now self-supporting, however, despite the scale of its prices. Something may be understood of what food costs in the kitchen from the fact that, in generous portions, cereals are sold for 2 cents a dish, split pea soup for 3 cents, baked beans for 3 cents, roast beef for 10 cents, milk for 2 cents, goulash for 7 cents, and so on.

Meals are served all day in the Kitchen, the routine being: Breakfast for the fathers of families at about 5:30 A. M.; breakfasts for the mothers an hour or two later, breakfasts for the children just before school time; luncheon for every one at noon and meals in the evening from dusk until 8 o'clock. The Kitchen was opened on Feb. 22 last and by Oct. 1 had served 116,734 portions of food at an average cost of 4 cents a portion.

The Kitchen is the only one of its kind in America, but it has been so successful in maintaining itself and supplying a need to the poor, that the association is seeking to establish others. To do so, contributions of money are needed to defray the original expenses of opening the kitchens. After they are opened, as has been established by the experience of the one in Tenth Avenue, they will pay their own expenses.

AEROPLANES FOR ALLIES.

Baltic Also Carries Motor Trucks for Hauling Guns.

The White Star liner Baltic, which sailed for Liverpool at 2:30 o'clock yesterday, was delayed two and a half hours on account of eighteen aeroplanes in cases which were late arriving from the New York Central freight yards.

The aeroplanes were lashed to the deck forward, with thirty-five big armored motor trucks with broad-tread wheels for hauling guns over rough ground.

The Baltic had 48 first, 261 second, and 327 third class passengers, a record number for any British steamer since the Lusitania was sunk. The majority of the passengers came from Canada and were principally people going over to see relatives fighting at the front. The Baltic had 16,000 tons of cargo.

SERGT. McCONEGHY HELD.

Dr. Dillon Insists Detective Wasn't Drunk When He Beat Youth.

Acting Detective Sergeant Alexander R. McConeghy was arraigned before Magistrate House in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault as a result of his attack on John Manning, 19 years old, in the West Seventy-second Street Station on Tuesday night.

Manning appeared in court to press the charge. His face was swollen and discolored, and a bad cut in which a number of stitches had been taken could be seen on his scalp. McConeghy asked to have his case postponed until Friday, and the Magistrate held him in $2,000 bail.

Dr. Charles Dillon, the Police Department physician who examined McConeghy Tuesday night after he had arrested Manning and had, in turn, been arrested himself when the stories of witnesses to the attack were heard, said last night that he did not say after the examination that McConeghy had not been drinking, but that he was not drunk in the legal sense of the word at the time of the examination. Dr. Dillon said that the examination was made about an hour after the attack. He applied the legal tests, he said, and ascertained that the detective was at that time able to sign his name, read, walk straight, and in other ways meet the requirements of the test.

On the docket at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station the report made by Dr. Dillon said that McConeghy was "not found to be suffering from the effects of an intoxicant agent so as to be unfit for duty, although it was evident that he had recently injested alcohol." If McConeghy had been found to be under the influence of liquor to such an extent that he could not be considered responsible for his actions, it was explained, the charge against him would not have been so serious as the present charge of committing an assault classed as a felony and punishable by confinement in State prison.

According to an account of the cause of the assault given yesterday, McConeghy told young Manning to get up and give his seat in the Subway to a woman who was standing, and Manning excused his failure to do so by saying that he had worked hard all day. Then, it was said, McConeghy slapped the young man in the face, and as they were leaving the car at the station drew a revolver from his right hip pocket and struck Manning with it a number of times, knocking him to the floor. He snapped the hammer of the revolver, it was said, but it did not explode. Then he kicked the prostrate youth, the witness said.

McConeghy has been suspended by the Police Department on account of the attack, and will be tried before one of the Deputy Police Commissioners, in addition to the trial in the regular courts.

The charge of "disorderly conduct" which McConeghy made against young Manning was dismissed at a hearing in the West Side Court yesterday.

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HERRESHOFF SEEKS TO QUIT SANITARIUM

Illegally Detained at Instance of Family, Golf Star Alleges—Habeas Corpus Writ Sought.

COMMITTED FOR DRINKING

Fled to Philadelphia and Was Arrested After Father and Wife Made Complaint Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 27.—A petition for a writ of habeas corpus to show cause why Frederick Herreshoff, golf player and scion of a prominent New York family, is "being held unlawfully and deprived of his liberty in a sanitarium at Gladwyn, Montgomery County," has been allowed by Judge Patterson and will be argued as soon as Mr. Herreshoff's impaired nerves will permit his appearance in court.

Although Judge Patterson allowed the petition a week ago last Monday and set Friday of last week for the hearing, this move to gain freedom for Mr. Herreshoff did not become publicly known until today. At the same time it was learned that the young man fled here from New York to escape being committed to an institution at Hastings-on-Hudson at the instance of his father, J. B. Francis Herreshoff, a wealthy chemist, and the young man's wife, Mrs. Mary Faulkner Herreshoff.

"Freddie" was here several days before his father learned of his whereabouts. Counsel here for the Herreshoff family took the matter up with Judge Sulzberger with the view of having "Freddie" taken into custody. The Judge ordered that the young man be brought before him for examination. Court attachés were sent out to locate Herreshoff, and, after a brief search, it is said, they found him in a café at a Broad Street hotel.

The young man was arrested and sent to Moyamensing Prison in a van filled with petty thieves and others who had had hearings before Magistrates and had been unable to get bail. After a night in a cell, young Herreshoff was returned to City Hall and taken into court. Judge Sulzberger then committed him to the Gladwyn Sanitarium.

The imprisonment of "Freddie" occurred on Oct. 12, but it was kept quiet until today. At the same time it was learned that the golf enthusiast's wife and father previously had petitioned the Supreme Court in New York, charging that "Freddie" was "threatening and abusive" as a result of an over-indulgence in stimulants.

The elder Herreshoff said in his petition that his son began drinking when a schoolboy and had continued the habit. It is said the young Herreshoff's over-indulgence has impaired his optic nerves to such an extent that he will never again be able to play golf in his former style.

"Freddie" Herreshoff is well known in club and society sporting circles in this city. He is a member of the Racquet Club and is an ardent sportsman. Few amateur golfers in the United States are better known.

Francis Tracy Tobin, counsel for young Herreshoff, refused to comment on his client's attempt to be freed from the sanitarium. Neither would Mr. Tobin say on what day he would bring the young man into court.

Fred Herreshoff has been prominent in national golf circles for more than ten years. He has represented the Ekwanok Golf Club, and has held the metropolitan title, in addition to being a finalist twice in the national amateur championship. In 1911, on the Apawamis Golf Club links, he lost the national title to Harold H. Hilton, the British champion, by 1 up in 37 holes, in one of the most sensational matches seen on an American course. In 1904, at Baltusrol, Herreshoff lost the final round for the amateur title, 8 and 6. He was a semi-finalist in 1913 at Garden City, when he was beaten by Jerome D. Travers, 5 and 4.

In 1910 Herreshoff won the metropolitan championship, and in 1913 finished sixteenth in the national open championship at Brookline, Mass. In the Spring of last year he accompanied Jerome Travers to England and took part in the British amateur championship tournament.

Gets $700 for Husband's Love.

Mrs. Anna A. Mitchell, who sued Ruth Austin, the actress, for $25,000, on the charge that she alienated the affections of James Murray Mitchell, her husband, got a verdict yesterday in Justice Pendleton's part of the Supreme Court for $700. Mrs. Mitchell complained that Mrs. Austin not only deprived her of the love of her husband and the comfort of his society, but also deprived her of many luxuries that she enjoyed before Mr. Mitchell began spending money on the defendant.

Cutting Down the Tax Roll.

Tax Commissioners in Manhattan made 421 examinations yesterday on a total tentative tax assessment of $86,616,600. Of this number only seventy-nine were held for a final assessment of $783,350. Of those examined twenty-one were exempted owing to non-residence and one was reported dead. Since the books were opened 4,739 persons in Manhattan have been examined on a total tentative assessment of $394,608,100. Of the number 785 have been held for a final assessment of $5,566,591.

TO AMORTIZE MORTGAGES.

Conference of Leaders to Discuss the Subject Tomorrow.

A conference of the various financial institutions of the city and individuals interested in the mortgage loan market will be held tomorrow in the library of the Chamber of Commerce at 3 P. M. Many of those who will attend the conference are expected to advocate long-term mortgages amortized by annual payments. The granting of such mortgages by the large lending institutions of the city, it is asserted, would greatly relieve the present mortgage and help not only the large builder but the small investor and home builder.

Tomorrow's conference will be held under the auspices of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, and the following institutions will be represented: New York Life Insurance Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Lawyers' Mortgage Company, Lawyers' Title and Trust Company, New York Title Insurance Company, Union Trust Company of New York, Columbia Trust Company, Equitable Trust Company, Fidelity Trust Company, New York Trust Company, Franklin Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Hudson Trust Company, Central Trust Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, United States Trust Company of New York, Bowery Savings Bank, Malden Lane Savings Bank, Excelsior Savings Bank, Union Dime Savings Bank, Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, Irving Savings Institution, Dry Dock Savings Institution, Italian Savings Bank, Williamsburg Savings Bank, Queens County Savings Bank, Greater New York Savings Bank, German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, East River Savings Institution, Dollar Savings Bank, and East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

JURY GETS ZELINKA CASE.

Importer Accused of Falsifying Passport Application.

Harry Max Zelinka, an importer, of 440 Fourth Avenue, was on trial yesterday before Judge Foster in the Federal District Court on the charge of having fraudulently identified Alfred Bondy as Harold Green, an American citizen, in order to obtain a passport to which he was not entitled. Bondy sailed for Europe in May, and in order to obtain American credentials said that he was born in Prague, but that he had come here when he was not one year old with his family, and as his father became naturalized in 1878 he was entitled to citizenship.

The names of Port Warden Lazarus and Congressman Michael J. Farley had been mentioned in connection with the case, but Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content showed that Warden Lazarus had given a letter of introduction to Bondy as Green to the Congressman only on the solicitation of a young truckman called Max Stern. Abram S. Rose, counsel for Zelinka, fought to exclude Stern's testimony on the ground that he had served a term in Elmira Reformatory, but the court admitted it.

Congressman Farley wrote a letter to Secretary of State Bryan introducing Bondy as Green, but in that he stated explicitly that he had no personal knowledge of the man, and that he was merely basing his recommendation that a passport be issued on the assurances given to himself.

Stern also admitted that it was he who had introduced Zelinka to a clerk in the State Supreme Court, who had taken the application of Bondy in the name of Green. He protested that he had himself been deceived by Bondy, and that when Assistant Superintendent Joseph F. Baker of the Department of Justice began to make investigations into the matter Zelinka had sent him to Washington to see Secretary Bryan and explain what had occurred. As a matter of fact, Stern said, he did not see the Secretary or any of his political friends at the capital, but when he returned he told Zelinka it was all arranged.

Zelinka on his own behalf denied that he had ever schemed to defraud the State Department or that he had ever known that Green's real name was Bondy. Moreover, he denied that he had ever said to Stern that Bondy ought to pay him $1,000 for getting him the fraudulent passport.

The jury was still out when the court adjourned for the night. Judge Foster ordered a sealed verdict.

Fined for Letting Autos Smoke.

Seventeen persons were arraigned in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Cobb yesterday on charges of violating Section 211 of the Sanitary Code by leaving smoking automobiles standing in the street. Fifteen of them were fined a total of $75 and two received suspended sentences. All were arrested Tuesday in Fifth Avenue above Forty-second Street by Patrolmen acting under orders of Lieutenant Belton of the Health Squad.

Returns with Son from Berlin.

Princess Elizabeth Hatzfeldt Trackenberg, wife of the Secretary of the German Embassy, arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. with her two-year-old son. The Princess went to Berlin three months ago to visit her boy, and decided to bring him back with her. She went to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

$23,260 Judgment to Cripple.

To Jackson McClellan, who was carried into the Supreme Court, Broklyn, a few days ago on a stretcher in his suit to recover $50,000 damages from Martin Livingston, a furniture dealer, a jury awarded a judgment of $23,260 yesterday before Justice Jaycox. McClellan is paralyzed. He asserts his injuries were the result of being run down by Livingston's automobile.

HIS EX-BOOKKEEPER ACCUSES FERGUSON

Mrs. Burns Says Lawyer Built Apartment with Dr. Hillis's Cash.

JUSTICE CRITICISES HER

Minister Declares In Affidavit Bonds Were Issued When He Didn't Agree.

That Frank L. Ferguson, former confidential business administrator of the affairs of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, took $27,000 from Dr. Hillis's bank account in 1911, and used the money in the construction of an apartment house in Jamaica, was the charge made in the affidavit submitted to Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court yesterday. The affidavit was sworn to by Mrs. Bessie H. Burns, formerly a bookkeeper in the employ of Mr. Ferguson, and was one of nine affidavits submitted by counsel for Dr. Hillis in an effort to show why the order compelling Mr. Ferguson to submit to an examination before the trial of a suit brought against him by Dr. Hillis for an accounting should not be vacated.

Mr. Ferguson was represented by R. W. Kellog, while Charles T. Lark and Nash Rockwood represented Dr. Hillis. The argument on the motion took up most of the afternoon session of the court. Justice Kelly announced that he would reserve decision. If Justice Kelly upholds the original order, compelling Mr. Ferguson to submit to an examination, the lawyers for Dr. Hillis will be able to question Ferguson under oath as to all the details of his handling of the minister's affairs during the five years that he acted as Dr. Hillis's business adviser. This, Dr. Hillis asserts, is necessary for the drafting of a complaint in his action.

In her affidavit Mrs. Burns said she left Ferguson's employ because she feared that she would become involved in charges against him because of his "loose handling" of Dr. Hillis's accounts and that she considered, from her viewpoint as Ferguson's bookkeeper, his handling of the accounts of Dr. Hillis was a "swindle." In a letter to Dr. Hillis which is part of her affidavit Mrs. Burns alleges that she has made her statement entirely because of her desire to see justice done, and then tells of the taking of the money from the account of Dr. Hillis to build the apartment house which was called the "Franklin." She said the money was taken while the house was in the course of construction. The letter concluded with the statement that "Mr. Ferguson's funds were then exhausted, and it was your money which paid for the building of the Franklin apartment house."

Justice Kelly listened while the affidavit was being read, and at its conclusion said:

"What has all this washing of dirty linen got to do with a motion of this kind to vacate an order for an examination before trial? The idea of this woman Bessie, whatever her name might be, assuming an attitude of righteous indignation and trying to make this man out a swindler does not recommend itself to me."

The eight other affidavits submitted by counsel for Dr. Hillis included one from the minister in which he characterizes the affidavit submitted last week by Mr. Ferguson as "scandalous, untrue," and containing "unwarranted and insinuating statements," one from Richard Hillis, a son of Dr. Hillis, that he had been unable to get a satisfactory statement of the affairs of his father from Mr. Ferguson, affidavits containing denials from Mrs. Hillis, her father, and brothers, that Ferguson had accounted in their presence for Dr. Hillis's affairs, a statement from Mr. Lark that Ferguson had distorted facts, and a statement from Mr. Hinrichs that Ferguson had parted with bonds owned by Dr. Hillis, which he held as security.

Dr. Hillis in his affidavit said:

"Frank L. Ferguson in his affidavit has introduced a number of scandalous, untrue, and unwarranted statements and insinuations, as I believe, for the sole purpose of hoping thereby to deter me from enforcing my just rights in the premises, by avoiding unpleasant and unnecessary public discussions thereof in the press. A number of my friends to whom Frank L. Ferguson has referred in his affidavit and has thus tried to drag into the controversy have offered to submit affidavits denying the allegations and insinuations therein contained, but I have declined to permit others to be drawn into the affair and am, therefore, submitting no affidavits of this character in reply."

The affidavit of Dr. Hillis, while largely a denial of the charges of Ferguson that he had rendered an accounting and had given both Dr. Hillis and his son, Richard D. Hillis, full access to all the books and papers dealing with his affairs, is marked by a recital of alleged new discoveries which he says he made regarding the disposition of Alberni Timber bonds belonging to him.

Dr. Hillis recounts that in August, 1913, he discovered that Ferguson had issued $100,000 in bonds of the Alberni Timber Company in his absence, and had had them made payable to Frank L. Ferguson personally. This act on Ferguson's part, Dr. Hillis contends, caused him to lose confidence in Ferguson, and he made a peremptory demand for a full accounting of all his property and at the same time commissioned his son to investigate Ferguson's administration. Dr. Hillis declares that on Feb. 20, 1915, he went to the office of Mr. Ferguson at 66 Orange Street and demanded the surrender of $10,000 worth of Alberni Timber bonds which he held for him. He declares that Ferguson told him that he gave them to his son, but he learned later that Ferguson had given $5,000 worth of the bonds at par value for a personal loan from the Bank of Long Island.

Dr. Hillis concludes with the statement:

"I have every reason to disbelieve the explanatory statement as made by Frank L. Ferguson, and that the true and correct facts in relation thereto may be had only through an examination of the personal check books of Ferguson as well as the check book which he used as attorney in transacting my business matters, and I confidently believe that such an examination will disclose the fact that he has taken may thousands of dollars for services alleged to have been rendered by him on my behalf."

In his deposition Mr. Lark said that in one instance a check for $2,000 given by Dr. Hillis to Ferguson as attorney was placed in Ferguson's personal bank instead of in his bank account as attorney for Dr. Hillis, and was later on paid out of Ferguson's personal account and charged against Dr. Hillis in Ferguson's account as cash advanced by him personally to Dr. Hillis.

"When he was confronted with the check showing this matter," declares Mr. Lark, "he naively described the omission as being a clerical error."

Mr. Ferguson later in the day made public an affidavit consisting of nineteen typewritten pages which he filed with the court. In this affidavit he goes over the charges made by Dr. Hillis in his answering affidavit, and makes a specific denial of each charge. The accusations made in the affidavits of Bessie H. Burns and the others are each taken in turn and all of them denied. In closing his affidavit, Mr. Ferguson says:

"All of the answering affidavits submitted on behalf of the plaintiff herein contain insinuations and misstatements of facts regarding me. The same are, however, contrary to the facts as they will be disclosed, and are made only for the purpose of clouding the issues and creating the erroneous impression that my administration of the plaintiff's affairs has not been businesslike and honorable."

CHINESE ATTACK MISSIONS.

Churches Burned and Native Christians Killed in Kansu Province.

PEKING, Sept. 29, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Letters from Belgian priests telling of the burning of churches and the slaughter of Christians in Kansu have been received by the Belgian Legation in Peking and by Father Hoogers, who is in charge of the Belgian mission headquarters in Shanghai.

The uprising occurred at Hoei-hsien on Aug. 15. It was at first reported to have grown out of the movement to change the form of China's Government, but this probably is not true.

Chang Che-dsei led the riot, which was largely a demonstration against oppression on the part of officials who have levied excessive taxes. Two Christian churches were burned and five Chinese Christians were killed by the mob, which numbered 2,000 at the time the Belgian priests made their escape.

All the Christians and thousands of other natives fled into the hills from Hoei-hsien. Most of the property of Christians was destroyed. The military was unable to check the mob, which moved on toward the large city of Kingyangfu.

This riot is typical of uprisings occurring frequently in some of the interior provinces far from military centres. Szechuen Province, which adjoins Kansu Province, is one of the most turbulent sections of China. General Chen Yi, Governor of Szechuen, recently obtained $600,000 from the Central Government for the suppression of brigands.

NEW HAITIAN OUTBREAK.

American Marines Sent to Aid Garrison Attacked by Brigands.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Oct. 27.—The American naval forces are sending 350 men to Grand Rivière to reinforce the native garrison there, which has been attacked by Haitian brigands and the commander of which has been killed in a skirmish at Bahon, the terminus of the railway line, a short distance from Cape Haitien.

Fort Liberté, some twenty-five miles to the east of Cape Haitien, fired a cannon at the Americans. The commander of the fort later was seized and taken to Cape Haitien, where he was tried and condemned to serve a sentence at hard labor.

The situation in the immediate vicinity of Cape Haitien is quiet. Commercial affairs are active.

WHITE GUILTY OF BRIBERY.

Asked Battleship Clerk to Pass Short-Weight Meat Consignment.

Thomas J. White, manager of the Brooklyn Steamship and Hotel Supply Company at the Wallabout Market, was convicted yesterday of bribery by a Federal Jury before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court of Brooklyn, Walter G. Roach, Commissary Steward on the battleship Texas, was also indicted. Roach turned State's evidence at the trial, and his testimony convicted White.

On Jan. 9 Roach offered Joseph Ray, pay clerk of the Texas, then lying in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, $200 to certify a short-weight consignment of meat to the ship from White's company. The clerk informed the Captain, who ordered him to pretend to accept the money. Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel J. Reid was present, and they trapped Roach, who implicated White. White was sent to the Raymond Street Jail to await sentence.

TYPHOON KILLED 170.

800 Were Injured and $1,000,000 in Property Lost in Luzon.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—The typhoon in southern Luzon killed at least 170 persons and injured nearly 800. Damage to property and to the hemp and rice crops is estimated at $1,000,000.

A heavy landslide involved part of the volcano of Mayon.

Change Red Cross Hospital Name.

An order was signed by Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court yesterday permitting the Red Cross Hospital at 100th Street and Central Park West to change its name to the Park Hospital. Allen Wardwell, the President, who presented the petition, explained that the hospital was founded in 1894 as a branch of the National Red Cross under the authority of Clara Barton. In 1898 the entire staff of nurses and doctors of the hospital volunteered to go to Cuba to look after the sick and wounded in the Spanish-American war. To change its name would give the hospital a wider scope and permit it to accomplish more good. The hospital was first used as a training school for nurses.

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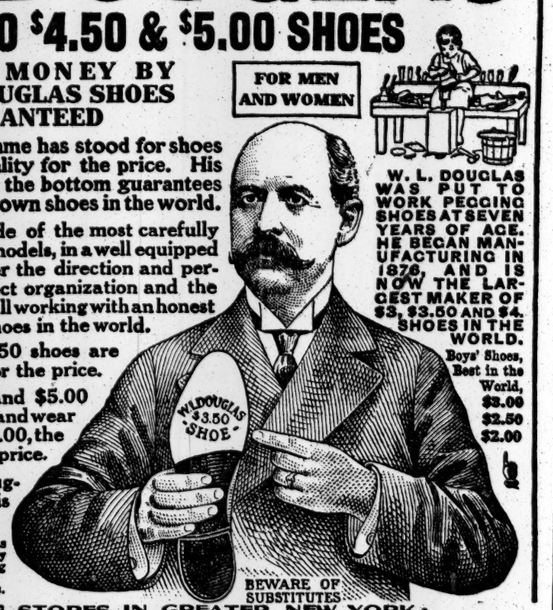

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Reading Matter

The Mid-Week Pictorial with this issue inaugurates a new policy. In the past this magazine has been devoted to pictures. Henceforth it will contain, in addition, several pages of text. This week

Dr. David Starr Jordan writes on the "Armament Problem in the United States."

Dr. Joseph H. Odell, in "Has the Great War Wrecked Christianity?" treats of the effect of the war on the Church, and

Tien-tsin, the port of Peking, is described in an illustrated article showing how detachments from the armies of all the warring nations unite to keep the peace of China.

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Another innovation is the page devoted to the humorous side of affairs of the warring nations. This does not supersede the page of cartoons which has received so much favorable comment in the past.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1915.

EXPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

For the past week sterling exchange has fallen an average of a cent a day from a level so abnormal that it is a serious hindrance to trade which needs to be done on this side the ocean as well as the other. The incident is all the more significant because the half billion Anglo-French loan is still undistributed. An issue of bonds for war supplies is somewhat like a city's issue of bonds for fireworks, or the State's issue of bonds for roads worn out before the maturity of the bonds. There is the excuse of necessity for Governments with huge deficits. There is then the alternative of commercial credit.

True, there is some difficulty about commercial credits for property to be destroyed as soon as the buyers can manage it. But such paper is not ordinary commercial paper. It is Government paper, and as self-liquidating as the taxing power can make it. It is a sort of commercial paper which is as superior as unusual, and ranks above the best bankers' paper. For example, the Bank of England is now buying American securities to send to this country as a credit against the debits which are depressing the exchange market. The Empire is behind the Bank, and the bank here which would not take such paper for three months or six, or which would not accept paper drawn on such an acceptor, is showing inappreciation of the opportunity for banking profits. The course our money market is taking in demanding gold is as short-sighted. Here is the occasion to use the tool which the Federal Reserve system has placed in our hands. It is lying idle at the threshold of the greatest opportunity which ever will happen.

This is not a time to think in half billions. Sterling exchange is not a matter of English trade. England is financing all the Allies, and has an adverse balance of $3,000,000,000, toward which goes her half of the half billion borrowed here. That is makeshift, and unless big measures are adopted there will be financial disorder of greater importance to us than the money market between New York and London. If the British market is not placed in command of sterling exchange our trade will be checked, with other events in the background which it is unwelcome to consider. London's application to this market for help is abdication from control of the world's money market in our favor. The title is of no consequence unless we are prepared to wield the sceptre as well as to hold it. For us to allow the collapse of sterling exchange would be worse than a blunder. It would be a crime comparable to a deliberate refusal of London to help us in our crises. London never made such a confession of incapacity. Our equality to the emergency remains to be seen.

So far as we are concerned we would help London less than ourselves by protecting our trade against the collapse of sterling. It is not a matter of helping the Allies' campaign. It is a matter of enabling a customer of the highest credit and unequaled resources to buy what we must sell or be distressed ourselves. Our exports for the week reported on Tuesday were $98,777,000, surpassing the largest previous record by $25,000,000. Our excess of exports up to and including the last reported month, September, was double that of any previous year. For nine months the excess of exports of goods has been $1,228,318,609, and the imports of gold $252,902,608. We are indeed in a new era. Old statistics are of no use as a standard, and new figures have unsuspected meanings. We have been so accustomed to taking "invisible" debits into consideration in connection with our foreign trade that it is difficult to consider an invisible credit of proportions worthy the swollen totals above. An Anglo-French loan of a half billion can hardly be called "invisible," but it is so in connection with the above figures, which include no part of foreign loans of some $800,000,000. The invisible debit in the case is our imports of some hundreds of millions of securities, paying for them with exports of goods. The alternative to the granting of commercial credits is to invite the depression of our security market by sales to get a credit here. Both sides of the account need to be revised by amounts for which there is no authority, but which certainly run into hundreds of millions of both exports and imports before the true balance can be discovered. The sure proof of it is the depression of exchange, an incident which is ominous unless corrected with our assistance in the way of commercial credits, but of the best augury if we rise to the opportunity.

AMERICAN DEFENSE AND AMERICAN UNITY.

Mr. WILSON will make at the Manhattan Club on Nov. 4 a speech on "American Defense and American Unity." The title promises matter of vital moment to all Americans. The two subjects are of keen immediate interest. The United States, taught by the war in Europe to realize the ineluctable necessity and duty of putting itself in a state of adequate self-defense and preparedness, is stirred by a wide, general, and deep resolve to provide that preparedness and self-defense. Devoted to peace, valuing it all the more in the midst of the long sufferings and terrors of Europe, America has learned the disastrous cost of military impotence. If attack from without is ever to come, and the new place of the United States in the affairs of the world will not lessen the possibilities of attack, Americans want to be ready.

So much for possible exterior foes. Of alien foes in this country, seeking to injure its prosperity and violate its neutrality, every day's newspaper brings news. More regrettable, more difficult to deal with, more dangerous, are those aliens in spirit who, technically American citizens, are steadily loyal to another nation, disloyal to their own. Their domestic politics rests on their sympathies and antipathies abroad.

To these men, more noisy, perhaps, than numerous, Mr. WILSON has already addressed a needed reproof. In speaking on "American Unity" he can hardly fail to repeat and strengthen the admonition. A prepared nation, a united nation, American Americans all! Dual nationality must end.

SOME CRITICISMS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The objections which Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS presents against the adoption of the proposed Constitution are based chiefly, it appears, on Mr. PERKINS's unwillingness to put his faith in men. If we could choose all our public servants from the heavenly choir we could get along very well under any Constitution or under none. The best and wisest law, organic or statute, must for its working depend very much upon men. We see no reason, therefore, why a Conservation Commission of nine members, one for each judicial district, may not be expected to discharge its duties not only with full knowledge of local conditions, but wisely and impartially for the general good. The overlapping terms of the Commissioners will stand in the way of any attempts to "pack" it for political ends, and the Superintendent and all the employés will be subject to the civil service rules.

Mr. PERKINS objects to the prohibition upon the sale of dead trees and timber removed for fire protection or reforestation. But this provision appears to be a safeguard against designing lumber interests. The convention defeated many proposals in the interest of the lumber and water power men.

As Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee Mr. PERKINS acquired a good deal of information. Out of the fullness of that knowledge he arraigns the convention for taking away from the Legislature the power to create new departments, particularly "a great, all-powerful Department of Markets." But a Bureau of Markets may at any time be created, and if it be administered by competent men the fact that it is only a part of some department, not independent and "all-powerful," would surely not hamper it in good works. Mr. PERKINS thinks it is a "serious objection" that the commission will not have powers of regulation and control over "migratory fish of the sea." It happens that an existing law of the State imposes that restriction; also that authority over migratory fish of the sea within the marine district is vested in the United States Government.

Mr. PERKINS would have the short ballot made shorter. So would we. But the gain is measurable, distinct, important. It is worth accepting. He protests that inasmuch as every other year the budget will be made up by department heads who will go out of office with the Governor there will be a fine opportunity to "play politics" at the expense of the incoming administration. The remedy for that is to choose Governors and department heads for life. There is no other, since the budget for each year must be made up in the preceding year, and Governors serve but two years.

Against the judgment of the experienced and able members of the bar who, as members of the convention, strove to amend the judiciary article in such a way as to assure the prompt and impartial administration of justice, Mr. PERKINS puts his own lay judgment that the revised article "puts the judiciary of "the State more into practical poli-"itics than it has ever been before." Does he believe that the Committee on Judiciary really did that, either by intent or by inadvertence? The power to appoint Supreme Court Commissioners was given to the Judges because they are in a position to know the need for the service and the men best fitted to perform it.

The voters, we think, will not agree with Mr. PERKINS in his insistence that the Constitution should have been submitted section by section separately, to the end that some might have been accepted and others rejected. Separate submission is provided for the most controversial sections. We feel sure that the voters will be grateful that the whole instrument was not parceled out in that way. Experience in this State shows that, whatever the truth ought to be, the truth is that amendments of the Constitution, even when separately submitted, are not studied with minute attention. The convention was representative of the best citizenship of the State. It labored in good faith to prepare a sound, workable Constitution. Selfish interests, like the office-holding, salary-receiving class, and the labor agitators have organized for its rejection. Some politicians oppose it for political reasons. Some men of candor and intelligence like Mr. PERKINS oppose it because in some of its provisions it does not meet their preconceived views. But we believe that the convention had the confidence of the people. We believe the revision is worthy of their adoption.

MR. BEVERIDGE AND WASHINGTON

The Directors of the San Francisco Exposition invited Mr. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE of Indianapolis to be the orator for "George Washington Day," which is to be observed on Nov. 15. "A very great compliment," as The Indianapolis Star says, to a man who "has been out of public life for years." All Indiana will agree with The Star that "his historical re-"search, eminent literary accomplish-"ments, and oratorical power ad-"mirably fit him for such a service. "It is to be regretted that he could "not find the time to accept the "responsibility."

The regret will be shared by all the lovers of poetry and rhetoric, and by the innumerable amateurs of Hoosier literature. Is it considering too curiously to wonder if lack of time was the real reason that deprived the Golden Gate of that golden voice? On most themes known to the cyclopaedia Mr. BEVERIDGE can speak with ease, with charm, with passion. As an orator on GEORGE WASHINGTON would he not be a curious infelicity? With all respect to Mr. BEVERIDGE's talents, could he be just to a man so antipathetic to his temperament and habit, a man whose unlikeness to exuberant statesmen was memorably recorded by Professor A. WARD of Baldwinsville?

QUESTION NO. 2.

When the voter goes to the polling place next Tuesday he will receive two ballots in addition to the regular ballot for candidates for office. One will be a ballot enabling him to vote for or against the proposed Constitution, and the other will be a ballot on three "propositions" submitted to the people by the last Legislature, two of which are constitutional amendments not covered by the work of the Constitutional Convention.

The ballot on the Constitution is divided into three questions. Question No. 1 merely asks the voter if he approves of the proposed Constitution. Two articles of the Constitution, however, are excepted from this question and are to be voted upon separately. This was done because the convention feared that these two articles would arouse such opposition that if they were included in Question No. 1 the whole Constitution might go down. Therefore any one who disapproves of them may vote against them and yet vote for the rest of the Constitution, by voting "Yes" on Question No. 1 and "No" on Questions Nos. 2 and 3.

Question No. 2 reads: "Shall the "proposed amendments submitted by "the Constitutional Convention to Sec-"tions 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Article III. "relating to legislative apportionment "be approved?" It is hard to see why there should be so much opposition to this as to make it necessary to have a separate vote, for it leaves the existing Constitution very much as it was, and what slight changes it makes are improvements. The grievance in this city over the apportionment question is that under the existing Constitution New York City can never have more than half of the State Senate, no matter how much its population may exceed that of up-State. The proposed Constitution makes no change in this arrangement, so that the city will be neither better nor worse off than it now is.

The only change of importance made is to substitute the Federal census for the State census as a basis of apportionment. It eliminates the State enumeration, which costs about half a million dollars every ten years. The Federal census is taken anyway and costs the State nothing. The other amendments are merely routine ones, making the law conform to present day conditions. There is no reason why even the most strenuous home ruler should find anything objectionable in Question No. 2. If he votes against it because it does not give this city better representation he will merely continue in force the provision of the existing Constitution, which is to exactly the same effect.

ANOTHER COTTON CONSPIRACY.

There's always something the matter with cotton, and the Federal Trade Commission would seem to be the very body to find out what is "unfair" about the price which is paid for it to producers. Accordingly it is welcome news that the planters have appealed to the Commission to discover and denounce the conspiracy whereby one-half cent a pound more is offered in one place than in another twenty miles away. The territory is said to be apportioned among buyers so that they do not bid against one another, and producers must take what is offered. The complaint is that there is no "live market."

Presumably what is wanted is that every buyer should bid higher than any other, instead of some bidding below others. It is altogether too simple a remedy that producers should take the higher price which they say is offered so near them. If there is any reason why they do not, perhaps it also is a reason for the mysterious difference in price which is made a grievance. If all the cotton took the higher price it is clear that there would be no lower price, and so no grievance.

The eternal mystery about the price of cotton is a proper subject for the Commission.

CHARLTON'S CASE AND OTHERS.

Whenever we grow impatient and contemptuous about the American practice of turning murderers loose or giving them light sentences, something like the Charlton case comes up to restore our self-esteem and show that it isn't an exclusively American practice after all. The forms, the court procedure, the rules of evidence, differ widely in different countries, but the result is pretty much the same. From the Ural Mountains west to the Golden Gate, with a few exceptions, there has been an unconscious change in the attitude toward crimes of passion. In the eye of the law in every country murder is the same, whether it is committed for gain or in blind rage, but the law has been set aside by public sentiment.

Short-sighted cynics dispose of it by saying that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. That does not cover the case. CHARLTON was not rich, and many another murderer in this country or Europe who has gone free or been lightly sentenced had no money. Juries everywhere are reluctant to inflict the extreme penalty upon a man who was never a criminal, except in one mad moment, and whose upbringing has been gentle and whose character and appearance inspire confidence or sympathy. This is true whether he has money or not. The men who go to the gallows, the chair, or the guillotine are mostly professional criminals or men who come under the English designation of "bad lot" or the French "mauvais sujet." We may like this or not, but it is the result of a general change in the tone of feeling that began to come about when cock-fighting and bear-baiting died out. Admirable or abhorrent, it is the result of a softer civilization.

In Great Britain men suffer the punishment of murder whether they are habitual criminals or the criminals of a moment. A British jury looks only at the crime, not at the defendant. But if a French jury acquits a murderer after spectacular courtroom scenes we talk of it as typically French; if an American jury acquits one after days of solemn testimony from alienists, we call it typically American; if a Russian jury acquits one after a welter of sloppy Russian psychology, we call it typically Russian; and the result is the same. America's way is the least edifying of all. We reach a predestined and unescapable result after weeks of useless and farcical testimony, and then draw the case out through appellate courts for perhaps years, only to turn loose our murderers and murderesses as it was ordained from the beginning. The Italian method, even the French method, has merits we might copy, since all of us reach the same conclusion. Both these methods are less expensive and less ridiculous, and even the French method is less repellent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Report Only, and Not Exciting.

A dispatch that came from Berlin by way of London last Sunday night announced the arrival in the German capital of Dr. CONSTANTIN DUMBA, the erstwhile Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country. It also quoted an important Berlin paper, the Vossische Zeitung, as saying: "We learn from a usually well-informed source that Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has ennobled Ambassador DUMBA."

In considering this piece of news—and the printing of it in the paper mentioned made it news—several circumstances must be taken into account. That it passed through London will excite the suspicion of some, but there is no reason and hardly any excuse for suspecting that the British censor did to this particular piece of news anything except to read and pass it, for not even the severest of his critics have accused him of exercising, in the performance of what he thinks his duty, any inventive powers that he may possess. But from "a usually well-informed source" is by the characterization itself admitted to be fallible, and the probability is obvious that even if the Austrian Emperor intended to give his maladroit representative a precious particle to put in front of his name as consolation for painful experiences here, he would not do it until the accelerated voyager reached Vienna.

Be that as it may, the report is not yet official, and, while it remains a mere rumor, it need not be made the subject of excited comment. As a matter of fact, nobody here has been appreciably stirred by the story or is likely to be, even if it turns out to be true. One of the London papers gravely discusses the probability that Americans will feel "insulted" at the honoring of a man whose conduct caused our formal demand for his recall, but that was presumably done as a "suggestion." Any honoring of Dr. DUMBA by his Emperor would of course be an assumption of responsibility for his work here and an implied commendation of it, but the chances are that we wouldn't much mind.

There was and is more inclination here to laugh at Dr. DUMBA than to hate him. Let him have his "von" if he wants and can get it. The bestowal would be only another illustration of Teutonic tactfulness in the preservation of international amenities.

War News True and False.

A dispatch like that relating to the ennobling of Dr. DUMBA, like a good many others that are coming from Europe nowadays, should be read with an intelligent appreciation of the influences to which all of them, to a greater or less degree, are subjected before they reach us. The frequently made assertion that, because each of the several belligerent Governments maintains a careful censorship over the news prepared for both home and foreign consumption, therefore none of it can be believed or trusted, is right in a way, but in a much more important way it is wrong.

The censors have only one power—that of suppressing for a while information of the sort considered by them injurious to the interests they serve. The delay which they can effect, however, is usually short, for they work against each other, each helping into wide publicity what his enemy would suppress, and this fact has resulted, for the United States, at least, in a fairly prompt and more than fairly accurate chronicling in the newspapers of every important war happening.

Not all of the dispatches are true, and many of them are "colored," but the erroneous impressions thus created are removed, by later dispatches, almost as soon as they are formed, while the mental remainder, left after the unintentional mistakes have been corrected and the intentional deceptions have been eliminated, constitutes a safe basis of judgment.

Properly read, the war news is trustworthy. Some of it, and by far the greater part, cannot be, and is not, doubted by anybody. The rest is taken by sensible readers as it is intended to be taken—for what it is worth, coming whence and as it does.

By this time few newspaper readers of ordinary sophistication can have failed to learn the difference between authentic reports and flying rumors, between the interested and the disinterested narratives, between falsehood and veracity. Rarely is the discrimination difficult, and almost never are the occasions for a suspension of judgment undiscoverable by those who are honestly looking for them.

Why Must Spies be Shot?

If the shooting of spies were not a military custom so old that military authorities nowhere think of questioning its propriety, at least a few of them might in these days be moved to wonder whether it was worth while to keep up the cruel practice.

It began, of course, in the remote times when it had the justification that there was practically nothing to do with an enemy possessing dangerous information except to kill him and so prevent its use. Wandering tribes when at war had nowhere to put prisoners of this or any other kind, and the captured spy was put out of the way as a matter of course.

This severity never has had the slightest effect as a deterrent of espionage; it can hardly be called punitive, as in every army the spy's perilous work is held honorable and even heroic, and the idea of reformation does not enter. As the slaying of spies is not enforced by modern conditions and facilities for safe confinement, and as it is still, as ever, quite useless as a protective measure against more spying, it does seem that these particularly cold-blooded butcherings of men and women for performing what everybody recognizes to be a patriotic duty, with no element of "moral turpitude" in it, might stop.

England's few executions of spies seem even worse than the wholesale slaughters that are reported from unfortunate Belgium. In the one case ruthless militarism is expected, and in the other there has been at least a hope for gentler behavior.

A Barber's Socialness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Woe the Hotel De Gink! Why not have a few more Hotels De Gink next Winter and make the City of New York a menace to the already hungry and despondent New Yorkers? Why not allow the self-styled King of Hobos to continue his self-advertising schemes? Why not support his good work in manufacturing Vagabonds? Last Winter he asserted that he and his hobos would not accept any charity nor harbor any scabs in the Hotel De Gink.

Well ask me about it. I had the pleasure of being one of his assistants and therefore I consider myself an authority in the Hotel De Gink business. I arrived in New York City, my home town, December 27th, 1914, after a sociologistic and practical way of four and a half years all over our country's missions, bread-lines, and cheap lodging houses. I noticed in the newspapers that Jefferson Davis was playing one of his games with the New Yorkers as easy-marks. One afternoon I was introduced to Jeff. Davis and right there and then I made up my mind to learn his game by becoming the barber of the Hotel De Gink. When I write this article I do not mean to help the City Government in any way, all I want is to wake up some of the people. JAMES PRESTO.

New York, Oct. 23, 1915.

New Verbs for New Actions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New words are constantly springing into our language as a result of modern inventions. Not so very long ago wireless telegraphy introduced us to the amazing verb, "to wireless," meaning to send a message by wireless telegraphy. Now that wireless telephony is an accomplished fact, this novel verb fortunately becomes ambiguous, and we seem to lack brief names which will make clear the distinction between the sending of a written message by wireless and the sending of the voice.

In this situation permit me to suggest that "aerophone" might be appropriate as applied to a vocal wireless message, and that also "aerograph" and "aerogram" might even yet, though starting late in the race, overtake the awkward "wireless." Their brevity and very obvious meanings—suggested by analogy from telephone, telegraph, and telegram—should entitle them at least to a respectful hearing.

HARRY FRANKLIN COVINGTON.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 23, 1915.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

The Salient Points of Advantage Emphasized by Mr. Choate.

Naumkeag, Stockbridge, Mass., Oct. 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope that every citizen who has the good of the State of New York at heart will vote for the new Constitution, which I regard as a great improvement and advance upon that under which we are now living.

It gives home rule in a large measure to cities.

It puts responsibility for the conduct of the different branches of the State Government into the hands of the Governor and within reach of the people.

By the abolition of sinking funds and the substitution therefor of serial bonds it will save us many millions of dollars.

It requires the prompt publication of debates in the Legislature, and so will inform the people of what is going on there, which it has hitherto been very difficult to discover.

It improves legislative procedure in many other ways; and most important of all, it simplifies court procedure, and makes it more possible than ever before for the poor man to get justice.

Its provision for a shorter ballot will greatly reduce the power of the bosses, and by providing for the equalization of taxation it will, to a large extent, relieve the unjust burden under which the City of New York is now laboring.

The new Constitution is nonpartisan, and if adopted will tend to raise the whole tone of our public life.

I hope for the adoption of the Constitution by an emphatic majority.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Mrs. Catt's Public Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your columns today appears a letter from the Chairman of the Man-Suffrage Association, in which he asserts that I do not deny holding the sentiment imputed to me in the leaflet that his association has withdrawn from circulation. May I encroach on the hospitality of your columns long enough to quote as follows from my first protest to Mr. Wheeler about his leaflet:

The leaflet says: "Woman suffrage should be repudiated because of the type and attitude of the leaders it has drawn to its cause," and then goes on to say, after naming me with others as "accepted leaders," "All are opposed to the doctrine that the family is the unit of society and the State." The inference from that statement, when taken in conjunction with the context of the rest of the leaflet, is that I hold immoral views and am an enemy to home and family. I am not. The association's statement in regard to me is false.

That it is false the association could very easily have learned if it had made any effort to investigate the facts, for my entire life as a daughter and a wife has been under the observation of a wide circle who know me and my views thoroughly.

The action of your association in delaying reply and in persistently circulating this libelous leaflet, cunningly designed to mislead, with its implication therein that the millions of women who have or desire the vote wish to lead "loose" lives, is frankly dishonorable and the exact opposite of that chivalry of men to women on which you anti-suffragists claim women can rely for justice.

Could I more emphatically deny holding the sentiments that are imputed to me in the leaflet that was withdrawn from circulation? At the risk of burdensome repetition I again say that when Mr. Wheeler imputes to me opposition to the doctrine that the family is the unit of society and the State, when that expression is used in its ordinary acceptation, he makes the imputation over my public protest.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

New York, Oct. 27, 1915.

Another Recruiting Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bearing of a comparatively large percentage of the male population of Great Britain toward the holding of Governmental positions has often impressed me. So many of them value moderately salaried positions with their surety of pensions in old age. This no doubt in part accounts for the large numbers of Irish descent among our policemen, firemen, clerks, and politicians. They lean strongly toward what is sure and settled in life, even though the work may be monotonous and the compensation meagre.

My idea is to obtain a similar enticement toward army enlistment. It is very large and probably very Utopian. Most of us want a large army for defense, provided we are not unduly inconvenienced on account of it, either by taxation or service. Therefore, after intensive national education toward the end in view, let the Government put through immense irrigation schemes where practicable in arid lands of the West and colonize them completely with young men and their wives, every man a soldier, and the land always restricted to be soldiers' homes.

I believe recruits would not be lacking with the United States Government controlling the irrigation, the United States Treasury, as a loan association, behind all home-building operations, and each soldier's knowledge that, in event of his demise at the front, his wife and children would be sure of a good home and property or its equivalent. Each man would be in part an independent truck farmer, aided by the Department of Agriculture in crop or fruit raising and marketing. L. H. SLATER.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1915.

The Movies Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the discussion in your paper about the filming of war scenes and crimes in motion pictures, I notice that your correspondents have no objection to the use of the same in the world's greatest operas, plays, or books, nor have they a kind word to say for the really meritorious productions that have artistic and educational value. Considering the fact that the film business is only a few years old, and during that brief time has risen to be the fifth industry of the country, it is extremely flattering that so little fault has been found. While it is true that the movie has been blamed for everything, yet the fact that such artists as Geraldine Farrar, Robert Mantell, Sarah Bernhardt, William Faversham, Mrs. Fiske, and a host of others have found pride in expressing their art for the screen (which is reflected in the pleasure of about a million patrons in Greater New York alone) makes an adverse criticism, that once in a great while will find its way into public print, seem mediocre.

WILLIAM BRANDT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1915.

A Word for Home Industries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The case wherein a picture collector is reported to be suing a dealer for the return of the money paid for a painting by Romney is of intense interest to the American public at large. Why do not these rich collectors buy works by living painters, preferably by those resident in these United States, about which there can be no possible shadow of doubt? I am convinced that any one buying good modern work at the present time has a sound investment for his money. A hundred years ago people bought modern work at reasonable prices, and these are the pictures for which our wealthy citizens now pay more for a simple example than the painter received for his whole life's output.

A hundred thousand dollars, the price of a possibly doubtful "masterpiece," invested with care in modern paintings of the right sort, apart from the pleasure of possession they would give their owner, would be as safe and sound as any industrial security now on the market. SCOTSON CLARK.

New York, Oct. 22, 1915.

THE LIGHT THAT MAY GO OUT IN TURKEY.

What the Armenians Have Done to Sustain Christianity and Western Civilization in the Household of the Prophet.

By ARSHAG MAHDESIAN,
Armenian Editor and Publicist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Zia Mufty-Zadé, the eminent apologist of the Turkish atrocities, in his rambling extenuation and justification of the criminal conduct of the Ottoman Government, asks: "Where is Armenia?"

He thinks that as Armenia is divided between three powers—Russia, Persia, and Turkey—she no longer exists. But Poland also is divided between three powers. Do we ask: "Where is Poland?"

The provinces of Aleppo Adana, Trebizonde, Erzeroum, Van, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamouret-ul-Aziz, and Sivas, inhabited by the Armenians, constitute Armenia in Turkey. The Turkish Government itself acknowledged officially the existence of Armenia during the Russo-Turkish war. When the Turkish armies were destroyed the Sultan and his advisers realized that the victor, Russia, might demand the annexation of the provinces of Erzeroum, Diarbekir, and Sivas. Therefore, they urged the Armenians to demand for the provinces inhabited by them political autonomy under Ottoman suzerainty. The arrival of the British squadron before Constantinople, however, encouraged Turkey to change her mind, and in the course of the peace negotiations at San Stefano she refused to accept the text proposed by the Russian plenipotentiaries in behalf of Armenian administrative autonomy. Finally the phrase "administrative autonomy" of Article XVI. of the treaty of San Stefano was replaced by that of "reforms and ameliorations" which Russia would guarantee by occupying Turkish territory. At the Congress of Berlin, through the efforts of Great Britain, the clause concerning Russian occupation was eliminated and thus Article LXI. of the treaty of Berlin was substituted for Article XVI. of the treaty of San Stefano. The diplomatic negotiations embodied in Article XVI. of the treaty of San Stefano and in Article LXI. of the treaty of Berlin are an irrefutable acknowledgment of the existence of Armenia in the Turkish Empire.

Moreover, the existence of a nation is indicated not alone by its political independence, but by its civilizing activities. The whole population of the Turkish Empire is estimated at 32,000,000, of whom only 1,100,000 are Armenians. Yet the Armenians have 785 educational institutions, with more than 82,000 students, whereas the Turks can scarcely boast of 150 schools, with only 17,000 students.

To give an idea of the economic power of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire, Marcel Leart records the fact that of 168 importers in Sivas, which has the smallest Armenian population of the six Armenian provinces, 141 are Armenians, 13 Turks, and 12 Greeks.

Of 150 exporters, 127 are Armenians and 23 Turks.

Of 37 bankers and capitalists, 32 are Armenians and only 5 Turks.

Of 9,800 shopkeepers and artisans, 6,800 are Armenians and only 2,550 Turks, the rest being divided among various other nationalities.

The same is true of native industry. Of 153 factories and flour mills, 130 belong to Armenians, 20 to Turks, and 3, carpet concerns, to foreign or mixed companies. The personnel of all these establishments is Armenian exclusively. The number of employes is about 17,000, of whom 14,000 are Armenians, 3,500 Turks, and 200 Greeks and others.

The Turks belong to the Turanian race of Central Asia. With their appearance in Syria, Mesopotamia, Byzantium, Arabia, Egypt, Armenia, and Greece civilization invariably vanished. Victor Hugo has admirably described this blighting influence of the Turk in the following lines: "Les Turcs ont passé là, tout est ruine et deuil." (The Turks have traversed there, all is ruin and mourning.) The Turk has no bond, no consanguinity with the Arab, and hence no claim upon his civilization. He is heartily despised by the Arab, who sings:

Three things naught but evil work—
The locust, the vermin, and the Turk.

Surrounded on all sides by the destructive Turkish hordes, the Armenians have been the representatives of Western civilization, first by their Christianity, and then by their culture. While the Turks furnish the criminals in the Ottoman Empire, the Armenians furnish physicians, the artisans, and the savants. It was an Armenian architect, Sinan, who designed and built the famous Mosque of Adrianople and the Mosque of Suleyman in Constantinople; and Armenian architects, the Balians, constructed the palaces of Cheragan, of Beyler-bey, and of Dolma Bahche, "which might be taken," writes Theophile Gautier, "for a Venetian palace—only richer, vaster, and more highly ornamented—transported from the Grand Canal to the banks of the Bosporus."

Even the introduction of Turkish printing and the drama was accomplished by the Armenians, and it was two distinguished Armenians, Odian and Servicen, who collaborated with Midhat Pasha in framing the Turkish Constitution. The Turks would not have a grammar of their own language if it were not for the Armenian philologists. Sherif Pasha, the distinguished Turkish exile in Paris, must be congratulated for his sincerity when he declares, as reported in the columns of THE TIMES of Oct. 10, that:

"If there is a race which has been closely connected with the Turks by its fidelity, by its services to the country, by the statesmen and functionaries of talent it has furnished, by the intelligence which it has manifested in all domains—commerce, industry, science and the arts—it is certainly the Armenian."

Besides, Armenia in Turkey is the sustainer of the Turks. Attest the subjoined paragraphs from a letter which a Turk has sent to his son in this country:

"I am returning the check you sent, for we cannot cash it, there being no rayah here any more. * * * Times are bad, my son, the rayah was everything for us. * * * I tell you when Winter comes we ourselves will have to starve, for, as you know, we all live on the rayahs' crops."

In view of these facts, might not one ask of Zia Mufty, "Where is Turkey?"

ARSHAG MAHDESIAN.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

MYTH OF GRAVITATION.

Newton Ignorant of Electro-Magnetism, Which Also Fails to Explain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope that some reader interested in astronomical matters will take occasion to make some reply to this letter and possibly contend that electro-magnetism cannot supersede Newton's theory of gravitation in the suspension and movement of the universe of worlds. One thing is certain: No one can satisfactorily explain the governing force if it is material. It is the great mystery and the greatest of all miracles.

Putting together two related incidents in the life of Sir Isaac Newton, one of which is that he had a finger ring containing a magnetic stone seal weighing three grains which he found by experiment would attract and sustain a piece of iron weighing 750 grains, or 250 times its weight, and the other the observation of a falling apple, the wonder of the writer is why he didn't choose what would seem a more sensible base, and follow out that demonstrated by the ring instead of that suggested by the falling apple. The mathematical results would have been the same.

Magnetism is possessed by the whole mass of earth and universe of heavenly bodies, and is an essence of known demonstration and laws. By adopting it we have the advantage over the gravity theory by the use of the polar relation in magnetism. A magnetic north pole presented to a magnetic south pole, or a south pole to a north pole, attracts, while a north pole to another north pole or a south pole to another repels. This gives to us a better reason than gravitation can for the elliptical orbit of the planets instead of the circular. It also gives us some light on the mystery of the tides, the philosophy of which the profoundest study has not solved. Certain facts are apparent; but for the explanation of the true theory such men as Laplace and Newton, and others more recent, have labored in vain. By the admission that the influence of the sun and moon on the tides is lateral, for which there appears evidence, instead of direct, as has generally been held, a good point seems to have been gained in favor of magnetic polarity. Since Newton announced his universal law of gravitation, scientists have accepted and educators taught it, and rarely has it been questioned. Occasionally one has the temerity to say that gravitation is a myth, an invented word to cover scientific ignorance.

Newton was doubtless confident of that principle which, after years of study, he finally announced to the world, though he did say that any one who has, in philosophical matters, a competent faculty of thinking could not admit for a moment the possibility of a sun reaching through millions of miles and exercising there an attractive power.

If we change the name of the attractive force from gravitation to electro-magnetism we have not solved the problem of the movement of the heavenly bodies. It must be something more than gravitation or magnetism that sets the earth spinning on its axial rotation with such amazing regularity.

C. H. KILMER.

Mecklenburg, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1915.

If You Take a Sword.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not a "peace at any price" man by any means; in fact, I sympathize warmly with the cause of the Allies. But I have wondered why none of those who hate war have failed to recall Hosea Biglow's protest against our late unpleasantness with Mexico:

As for war, I call it murder.
There you have it plain and flat.
I don't need to go no further
Than my Testament for that.
If you take a sword and with it
Run another feller through.
Congress cannot answer fur it;
God will charge the crime to you.

There is more of the same tenor, but this seems to me to constitute a pretty thorough arraignment of the militarists. J. H. P.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

SHROPSHIRE IN WAR TIME.

How the English Countryside Raises Money for the Wounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The charge of indifference which has been leveled against the people of England in regard to the war is one which must appear most unjust to any one who has a real knowledge of all classes throughout the country. The simple truth is that the entire people are anxious to serve their country and to aid the Allies in any way they can. One of the ways in which it is evidenced that the heart of the people is in the war is the extreme generosity shown throughout the nation toward the wounded among their allies—whom they realize are harder pressed than they. And perhaps the most remarkable examples of the kindly feelings for the war sufferers (not of their own country) is seen in the rural districts.

I am for the moment domiciled in an out-of-the-way corner of the County of Shropshire. It is a purely agricultural region. The land produces abundant harvests; the rich meadows pasture numerous herds of the large red and white Hereford breed of cattle, and numberless flocks of the small, round headed, highly prized Shropshire sheep. Walking along the high road one wonders who tends so many cattle and sheep, so infrequent—to the eye—are human habitations. But the deep dells between the hills are interwoven with paths and grassy roads which lead to the homes of the herder and the shepherd. Built of white plaster intersected with black oaken beams and rafters, and well thatched, (many of them survivals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,) set in gardens in which roses and dahlias are now blooming together in a gay confusion, the cottages and the cottagers present a picture at once so neat, so comfortable, and so picturesque, that it hardly seems reality.

From the cottages in these secluded dingles

CONNOR LAWRENCE WEDS MISS FITCH

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch a Bride in St. Bartholomew's Church.

MAIDS OF HONOR IN PINK

Her Bridesmaids in Blue and Silver and Ribbon-Laced Silver Sandals —The Reception and Guests.

The wedding of Connor Lawrence, a son of Frank R. Lawrence, and Miss Diantha Allen Fitch, the second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, which was decorated with masses of pink and white chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, assisted by the Rev. George W. Atkinson, rector of Grace Church, Washington, D. C., a cousin of the bride.

The ushers were Herbert Reed Lawrence, David H. Taylor, Benjamin Harrison McKee, Henry S. Durand, Edwin B. Dickinson, Raymond J. Schweizer, Horace Dorsay Newson, and Ronald M. Ferry.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a novel frock of white chiffon brocade in silver, having a very short skirt, with a puff of silver lace instead of a hem and a Court train of white satin gathered at the top and showing a knot of silver ribbon at the side. At the top of the train there was a wide Medici collar of silver lace. The low cut corsage was trimmed with duchesse point lace, also worn by her grandmother at her wedding. Long tulle sleeves finished it. The extremely full tulle veil extended to the end of the long train, and was gathered full across the forehead falling back over a close tulle cap held by orange blossoms. She wore a diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried gardenias and lilies of the valley.

The two maids of honor were the bride's sisters, the Misses Marion La G. Fitch and Katharine R. Fitch, who were pink satin frocks with very short full skirts, plain across the front, but finished at the back and sides with flounces of silver lace stiffened so as to stand out like crinoline, and which edged the very wide hems. The corsages were of old style, shortwaisted, with silver girdles, and cut very low and square, with short, puffed sleeves of the lace and pink roses caught at one side. Their large black velvet hats were faced with pink, and each hat had a long scarflike streamer of black velvet faced with blue that extended from the brim around the neck and down the back. A single pink rose was caught to each brim, and they carried large bouquets of pink roses with trails of long-stemmed roses.

The bridesmaids were gowned like the maids of honor, only in blue and silver. All wore old-time ribbon laced silver sandals, with flat heels, and their hats were faced with pink. They were the Misses Jean Robb Stewart, Ella F. J. Carpender, Dorothy E. Brown, Catharine Pollard Noble, Mildred Holmes, and Harriet R. Geyelin of Philadelphia.

Little Miss Eva Lawrence Taylor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs David H. Tayler, and a niece of the bridegroom, was the flower girl. She wore a short frock with long sleeves of blue satin hat brocaded in flowers and wreath with white ostrich feathers and little pink roses, and carried a basket of pink rosebuds and forget-me-nots.

Mr. Lawrence had his brother, Frank Lawrence, as his best man.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 38 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Fitch, who received, wore a black chiffon gown combined with royal blue sequin net and a black hat with paradise plumes, and the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. David H. Taylor, who also received, was in apricot-colored taffeta trimmed with silver lace.

Pink roses and chrysanthemums were the house decorations at their home. For their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence will live at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Among the guests were Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland, Mrs. James E. McKee, Mrs. A. C. Rall, Mrs. John Porter Shannon, Miss Margery Shannon, Mrs. R. J. Schweizer, Mrs. G. S. D. Stewart, Miss Marjorie Bruce Stewart, Mrs. John Inness Kane, Mrs. George Wilde, Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mrs. J. S. Durand, Mrs. C. H. Ferry, Mrs. F. E. Blackwell, Mrs. G. W. Atkinson, Mrs. Earl J. Moon, Mrs. S. P. Davidge, the Misses Davidge, Emma Apeztegula, Helen Ellbeck, Ada Earl, Emily and Julia Gilbert, Helen Hoffman, Mary McCreery, Estelle and Maud O'Brien, Gertrude Pardee, Louise Simmons, Josephine and Dorothy Taylor, Eva Ingersoll Brown, Eleanor Kendall, Claire Van Lennep, Mabel Alker, Caramai Carroll, Margery Clinton, Elizabeth Sanford Seaman, Vera Rogers Ropp, Phyllis Brown, Dorothy Porter, the Misses Orr, and the Misses Ralli.

True—Robertson Wedding.

Miss Alice Lucille Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross F. Robertson of 600 West 122d Street, and Frederick Starr True of Buffalo were married last night at 8 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Frank M. Townley of St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Margaret Wolcott, and George Billings of Buffalo was best man. Albert Pauly and Allen McDonald were the ushers.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in the Adirondacks, and later make their home in Buffalo, where Mr. True is the soloist at St. Paul's Church.

Gardiner-Carpenter Engagement.

Mrs. Sidney Herbert Gardiner of 567 Third Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Gardiner, to John Tilney Carpenter of New York, a son of Professor William H. Carpenter, Provost of Columbia University. Miss Gardiner is a daughter of the late Dr. Sidney H. Gardiner and a granddaughter of George C. Bennett, founder of The Brooklyn Times. She was graduated from Smith College. Mr. Carpenter was graduated from Amherst College and is now a student at the Law School of Columbia University. No date has been named for the wedding.

Miss Eleanor Lindley Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lindley of 43 East Thirtieth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Crosby Lindley, to Bennet Bronson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Bronson of Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Bronson, who is a graduate of Yale University, is in business in Waterbury. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MISS EDITH HASKIN A BRIDE.

Married to Hugh T. Porter at the St. Regis—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Edith Mae Haskin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bussing Haskin of 34 West Eighty-sixth Street, to Hugh T. Porter took place at 8:30 last evening in the large ballroom at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with tulle. A court train depended from the shoulders, and over this fell a veil of tulle which was caught up about the coiffure with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a diamond and platinum brooch.

Mrs. W. Arthur Flinn, sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor. She wore a gown of orchid-colored velvet, draped with gray tulle, and carried an arm bouquet of orchids. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ruth Conklin, Grace Eidlitz, Joan Michler, and Edna Bussing Haskin. They appeared in blue silk frocks, draped with orchid-colored tulle, with hats to match, and carried pink orchids.

Mr. Porter had as best man W. Arthur Flinn. The ushers included Ralph Blackburn, Kenneth Weeks, Wilmot Wheeler, and George Catlin. After the ceremony a large reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Porter left later for the South, where they are to spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will make their home at 320 West Eighty-sixth Street.

MISS R. LAVELLE WEDS.

Married to William Dougherty by Her Uncle, Mgr. Lavelle.

The marriage of Miss Rosemary Lavelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Lavelle of 685 East 170th Street, to William Dougherty of Crotona Park North, was celebrated at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, in the Bronx. Mgr. Michael Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral and an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by another uncle, the Rev. Father Francis Lavelle, and the Rev. Francis A. Barry. The Rev. William Dougherty, a cousin of the bridegroom, celebrated the nuptial mass.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a robe of Princess lace embroidered with pearls over white satin. A court train of Duchess satin fell from the shoulders. Her veil of Princess lace was caught up with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Her cousin, Miss Irene Mullen, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink taffeta veiled with light blue tulle, a gold lace hat and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marie Cottogio and Irene Delstead. They wore gowns of pink taffeta veiled with pink tulle and carried pink roses.

Following the church ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the Hotel Majestic. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty will spend their honeymoon in the South and will later make their home at 881 Crotona Park North.

CALIFORNIANS MARRY HERE.

Ralph E. Merritt and Miss Agnes B. Wells Wed in Broadway Tabernacle

Miss Agnes Booth Wells and Ralph Ensign Merritt, both of Oakland, Cal., were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. C. R. Brown, Dean of the Divinity School at Yale University, performed the ceremony.

The bride's parents are both dead, and she has been visiting with Miss Mary E. Nicoll at 151 Joralmen Street, Brooklyn.

The couple are both descendants of the early settlers of California, their grandparents being among the "Forty-niners," when the gold fever was at its height in California. The bride's grandfather, the late John Nicholl, was the founder of the town of Richmond, Cal. She is a graduate of Stanford University and Mr. Merritt was graduated from the University of California. They will make their home in Oakland, Cal.

A wedding breakfast was served at Sherry's previous to the wedding, after which the couple started at once for the West.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ives Plumb of Islip, L. I., will sail on the steamer Rotterdam, Nov. 4, for England.

Mrs. Sanford Bissell and Miss Doris Wolcott Bissell are leaving today for California. They will spend the Winter at Santa Barbara after visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Aylette Buckner will give a tea on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 27, for their débutante daughter, Miss Mary Olive Buckner, at Brentmere, their country house at Riverdale-on-Hudson. The tea is to be followed by dancing and a buffet supper in the evening.

The wedding of Miss Cecile Tesson Thayer and Douglas Gibbons will take place today at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer, at Lawrence, L. I., and will be an informal affair. A reception will follow the ceremony.

Miss Dorothy W. Hurry and Robert Beaver Smith will be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany, Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The reception will follow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, the bride's parents, 242 Lexington Avenue.

Miss Mildred Gautier Rice, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mitchell in Chicago, will return to New York next week.

MRS. THOMAS LOSES GEM.

$200 Reward for Sapphire Missed at Dinner in the Biltmore.

The following advertisement was printed in THE TIMES yesterday:

LOST—An unset sapphire on the Biltmore Cascades the evening of Oct. 25. Reward of $200 will be given person returning same to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av., 48th St.

It was learned last night that the sapphire dropped out of a ring worn by Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas when she was dining with her husband and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Havemeyer. Mrs. Thomas discovered her loss before she left the Cascades, and a careful search of the restaurant was made. Even the vacuum cleaners were used on the floor in the search. The sapphire is worth several thousand dollars.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
MADE FROM CREAM OF TARTAR

'CARMEN' IS SUNG BY BOSTON COMPANY

Maria Gay a Vivid and Active Figure in the Title Role of Bizet's Opera.

ZENATELLO FINE AS JOSE

Mlle. Pavlowa and Her Ballet Give Tschalkowsky's "Snow Flakes" for First Time at Manhattan.

CARMEN, opera in four acts, by Georges Bizet. At the Manhattan Opera House.

Carmen	Maria Gay
Micaela	Bianca Saroya
Frasquita	Belle Gottschalk
Mercedes	Fely Clement
Don Jose	Giovanni Zenatello
Escamillo	Jose Mardones
Zuniga	Alfred Kaufman
Morales	Giorgio Pulli
El Dancairo	Paolo Ananian
El Remendado	Ernesto Giaccone

Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni.

The Boston Opera company gave two performances yesterday, a matinee, at which Mlle. Pavlowa and her ballet gave a scene from Tschalkowsky's "Nut-Cracker" ballet under the name of "Snow Flakes" for the first time, the ballet "Puppenfee," and several divertissements, and an evening performance which brought forth Bizet's "Carmen," sung in French.

Maria Gay, who has been heard in the rôle before in New York, sand the title rôle in "Carmen"; Giovanni Zenatello was Don Jose, while Bianca Saroya sang Micaela, and Jose Mardones was the Toreador. There was an audience larger than has yet attended the performances of this company, one, in fact, which comfortably filled those portions of the house visible from downstairs. There was also considerable enthusiasm on the part of the audience, spread over certain portions of the evening.

Bizet's opera fares well at the hands of the company on the whole, although its first act was very dull; here there was little sparkle, and the singing of the chorus in its difficult music added to the impression. The stage direction allowed the crowds to group in the old-time stolid masses, and the escape of Carmen, always a feat that taxes the imagination of an audience, was particularly clumsy in arrangement.

But with the second act the performance took on a vitality which was maintained to the end and made it if not of overwhelming brilliance, certainly of considerable excellence in several regards.

Mme. Gay's Carmen, which is not now so much of the soil as it has been on occasions, is a vivid and active figure, even if one not notable for charm or fascination. It was interesting to note the effect of a "dark" voice on the rôle, after hearing the last new Carmen in the soprano version. Mme. Gay was in good condition vocally and sang with good effect.

The tenor, Zenatello, gave a performance of Don Jose that can be called distinguished. His acting was easy and natural, while his singing was always skillful and effective, and sometimes rose to notable heights, as in the impassioned version of the "Flower Song."

Bianca Saroya succeeded reasonably with the rôle of Micaela, especially in the singing, but it was not less colorless a figure than seems the tendency to make this ingenue cast in a wicked world. The singer's sense of rhythm is not inexceptionable. Jose Mardones was a very good Toreador, the quality and evenness of his remarkable bass voice standing him in good stead. The smaller rôles were all well done. Mr. Moranzoni again demonstrated that he is a conductor of authority and imagination.

At the beginning of the fourth act Mlle. Pavlowa appeared as the premiere in a series of ballet numbers that consisted of the complete ballet written for the opera. In her numbers Mlle. Pavlowa was superb, and if the ballets conventionally written into operas could be interpreted as they are done in last night, they would acquire a significance not usually assigned to them.

In the afternoon there was another triumph for Mlle. Pavlowa, who has never been in better form than at present. The Tschalkowsky ballet, capably directed by Adolph Schmid, forms a valuable addition to the repertoire.

C. C. TEGETHOFF MARRIED.

Harriman Estate Manager Wed to Loretta MacDonald, Actress.

Charles C. Tegethoff, manager of the Harriman estate, of 475 Fifth Avenue was married last Friday to Miss Loretta MacDonald, an actress, who appeared last season with "Chin Chin," and was to have appeared in the "Stop, Look, Listen" production now rehearsing for Gaby Deslys.

Only a few intimate friends knew of their marriage, which took place at the Hotel Warrington, where they are now living. The Rev. Dr. J. H. McGuinness officiated, and among those present were the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary MacDonald of 282 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bowstead, and David M. Perry.

Miss MacDonald is a sister of the late Miss Sadie MacDonald of the "Trip to Chinatown" company, who died in Sydney, Australia, while on a world tour with the farce. Mr. Tegethoff was private secretary to the late E. H. Harriman and his confidential representative. He is now personal representative for Mrs. Harriman, and is a Director in the Harriman National Bank, the International Tobacco Company, Treasurer and a Director of the Harriman Industrial Corporation, and is connected with many other corporations.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Some of Those Sailing for Europe Today—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to leave today for Naples on the Europa are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. Carlovero, Miss J. M. Higgins, S. Mottis, A. Gobbis, Dr. G. Grimaldi, and Mrs. E. Dinati.

Among those who sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Baltic were:

J. H. Anstee, J. E. Bentley, Dr. C. S. Butler, H. T. Clay, Philip Croyn, A. D. Edgar, W. W. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Foster, Arthur Goulding, J. C. Haig, R. F. Hayward, Joseph Holbrook, Miss Helen Johnson, J. W. Jones, G. F. Joseph, J. A. King, Stanley Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lee, F. Leslie, J. J. Lynch, J. D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Osborne, J. R. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Sutherland, Mrs. M. T. White, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wise.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Frederick VIII. were:

S. M. Algase, Miss Harriet Booth, Miss Alice Beattie, W. Bernays, P. J. Donnelly, P. G. Fourman, Mrs. A. Frank, Princess Elizabeth Hatzfeldt, Miss J. S. Irwin, Mrs. M. E. Joel, David Lewin, A. C. Spencer, Mrs. Maud Sergent, William Wilkinson, and A. B. Thayer.

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NEW SOCIAL SECRETARY.

Miss Edith Benham Succeeds Miss Hagner at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Announcement was made from the White House today of the appointment of Miss Edith Benham as Social Secretary there to succeed Miss Isabella Hagner, who has resigned to marry Norman James of Baltimore. As Miss Benham has for the last week been acting as secretary to Mrs. Norman Galt, her selection for the White House post is no surprise to her many friends.

The new secretary is the only daughter of the late Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, U. S. N., and except for such time as she has passed in Europe, where she received much of her education, and on the Pacific coast has lived most of her life in Washington. She engaged in secretarial work after the death of her father. An accomplished linguist and well versed in literature and a young woman of pleasing personality, she was selected by Baroness Rosen, wife of the former Ambassador from Russia, not only as secretary, but as the companion of her young daughter, the Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, both before and after the debut of that former belle.

Miss Benham was Social Secretary for Mrs. Bryce, now Lady Bryce, wife of the former Ambassador from Great Britain; Mrs. Theodore Perry Shonts, and a number of Congressional hostesses. She is popular in the Navy circle, being Secretary of the Society of Sponsors. She was the sponsor for the cruiser San Francisco, and the torpedoboat Benham, named for her father.

LESTER DONAHUE'S RECITAL

A Young Pianist Plays an Unconventional Program Well.

Those who observe and note the first appearances of youthful and unknown musicians in New York concert halls were agreeably impressed yesterday afternoon by the playing of a young pianist, Lester Donahue, who gave a recital in Aeolian Hall. He is from California and is a pupil of Claudel Gantz; and the results of his study were encouragingly demonstrated in a program that had especial interest on account of some of the important but unfamiliar numbers on it. These were Beethoven's variations and fugue on the theme that he used later as the theme for variations in the finale of the Eroica symphony, and that he first employed as the finale of a ballet called "The Creatures of Prometheus." It is evident, therefore, that the composer thought highly of the tune; and the variations he wrote on it for pianoforte are of a beauty and variety that deserve more attention at the hands of pianists.

Another little known number was Brahms's second pianoforte sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 2, a nobly and passionately conceived work in his austere early style, showing somewhat less mastery over his material, perhaps, than the well-known sonata in F minor, but full of vitality and an intense energy, and worthy to share some of the attention lately concentrated by pianists on that.

There were also Chopin's Ballade in G minor, Mazurka in F minor and Scherzo in C sharp minor, Liszt's "Gnomenreigen," "Sposalizio," and Tarantella. Mr. Donahue played all this music with unusual insight; he entered perhaps most fully and with the greatest conviction into Brahms's sonata. He has an excellent equipment in intelligence, musical feeling, and a firm sense of rhythm, a nice sense of color. His tone, especially in the right hand, is not always so round and full as it might be, which does not mean that he is lacking in power; nor was his technique, already well developed, flawless yesterday; nervousness may have accounted for this in part. Mr. Donahue is playing is free from extravagance and from the hankering for personal display. He is evidently young in years, and it was natural that he should not have grasped and expressed all the significance contained in his music, but he clearly has the root of the matter in him and there are fair prospects for his development.

SOUSA'S BIRTHDAY CHEER.

Bandmaster's New March to be Played in 200 Theatres.

A novel plan of celebrating John Philip Sousa's birthday, which will be Saturday of next week, has been devised by the Hippodrome. The complete orchestration of the bandmaster's new march, "The New York Hippodrome," has been sent to the orchestra leaders of the theatres in the principal cities of the United States with the request that the piece be played that afternoon. Sousa makes his appearance for the ballet of the States shortly after 4 o'clock, and the orchestras have been asked to play the march as near this hour as possible.

Orchestra leaders have shown great interest in the proposed demonstration of regard for the veteran bandmaster, and from present prospects about 200 theatre orchestras will be playing his composition simultaneously, or nearly so. A circuit of playhouses in Texas and others in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, and Boston have already signified their intention of joining the celebration.

SEEK ACTORS' EQUITY AID.

White Rats Ask Support in Campaign Against Booking Offices.

The White Rats held another meeting to stimulate interest in the movement to better the working conditions of vaudeville actors early yesterday morning in their clubhouse. A campaign has been begun to increase the membership of the club to 10,000 so that the booking offices may be approached with some show of force. Several years ago the membership was about 8,000, but recently it has dropped far below that number.

It was decided to ask the Actors' Equity Association to work in conjunction with the club and eventually to become affiliated with it. An officer of the association said yesterday, however, that he did not believe the organization would accept the invitation.

DAVID BELASCO'S NEW PLAY

"Van Der Decken," for Warfield, Is a Legendary Drama of the Sea.

The play David Belasco has written for David Warfield has been named "Van Der Decken." It is described as a legendary play of the sea and is the first drama from the Belasco pen for this year since "The Return of Peter Grimm."

The piece will go into rehearsal today at the Belasco Theatre, and the first performance will be given in the Belasco Theatre, Washington, early in December. It had been planned to present it here before the holidays, but the success of "The Boomerang" is such that the local premiere will be deferred till the new year. Warfield's supporting company will be seen Fred Graham, Fritz Lieber, Ernest Stallard, Harold Russell, Horace Braham, William Boag, Tony Bevan, Jane Cooper, and Marie Bates.

Smith and Golden to Produce Plays.

Winchell Smith and John L. Golden have formed a partnership to produce plays. They have accepted a comedy by Jack Hazzard entitled "Like Mother Made," and will present it as their first offering. The cast is being selected, and the play will soon be put in rehearsal. Mr. Smith is well known as a dramatist. Mr. Golden is known chiefly as a writer of songs and musical comedy books.

Rockefeller Sees 'Hip, Hip, Hooray.'

John D. Rockefeller saw the performance of "Hip, Hip, Hooray" at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by his Secretary and the two occupied a box toward the front of the auditorium in full view of the audience, many of whom recognized Mr. Rockefeller. He seemed to enjoy the entertainment hugely. The dog show parade, which was a special feature of the Fifth Avenue scene, seemed to interest him particularly.

Educational Dramatic League.

The annual open meeting of the Educational Dramatic League was held last night at the Washington Irving High School. Mrs. August Belmont, President of the league, outlined the work for the Winter, and there were talks by Miss Kate Oglebay, the Vice President, Miss Rachel Crothers, Miss Helen Ford, and Dr. Edward A. Stitt. "The Enchanted Garden" was acted by a company of boys from Public School 83.

EX-GOV. ROBBINS DEAD.

He Was the Originator of "Old Home Week" and a Banker.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Frank West Rollins, Governor of New Hampshire during 1890-1901, and head of the firm of E. H. Rollins & Sons, bankers of this city, New York, and San Francisco, died at a hotel here tonight. He was the originator of the "Old Home Week" movement and lived in Concord, N. H. Mr. Rollins had been ill for the last three months with heart disease.

He was born in Concord and was in his fifty-sixth year. His father was the late United States Senator Edward H. Rollins, and Mr. Rollins received the degree of B. S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College, and finally studied law at Harvard University.

In addition to being President and a Director of E. H. Rollins & Sons, he was a Director of the Great Western Power Company. Mr. Rollins was Adjutant General of New Hampshire during 1890-95; President of the State Senate during 1895-6, and Governor of the State from 1899 until 1901. He originated the "Old Home Week" movement in 1898.

Mr. Rollins was a Trustee of St. Paul's School at Concord, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Concord Public Library, and the Orphans' Home of Concord. He was a former President of the New England Business Federation, and was President of the New Hampshire Forestry Society, the New Hampshire Good Roads League, the Church Settlement Society, and was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He belonged to many clubs, among which were the University, Union, Exchange, Authors, Dartmouth, and Technology of Boston; the Wonolancet, Snow Shoe, and Beaver Meadow Golf of Concord.

Ex-Governor Rollins was before the public in May, 1910, when he attempted to defraud the Government out of $1,500 customs duties and was detected. The case attracted wide attention owing to his having toured his State speaking in support of the high tariff, and was closed when he pleaded guilty before Judge Hand in the United States District Court and was fined $2,000, which he paid in addition to other costs, including the duties of $1,500, making a total of $5,500. There were cases against his wife and son arising at the same time, but these were dropped. The attempt at smuggling was made when the family arrived from England on the Lusitania, recently torpedoed by a German submarine.

COL. JOHN C. MOORE DIES.

Pioneer Editor Who Was a Firm Believer in the Duel.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Oct. 27.—Colonel John C. Moore, pioneer newspaper editor and first Mayor of Denver, Col., died here today at the home of his son. He was 84 years old.

Colonel Moore was the first editor and one of the founders of the old Kansas City Times. He went to Colorado in 1857, and a little later founded The Denver Mountaineer.

When the civil war began Colonel Moore dismantled The Denver Mountaineer and joined the South in the struggle. He served through the greater part of the war on the staff of General Marmaduke, with the rank of Colonel.

Colonel Moore was a famed fighting man of the old school. He had himself taken part in duels and had been a second when other men fought. At the last duel in which General L. M. Walker was killed by General Marmaduke, Colonel Moore was a second for the latter. One of the duels in which Colonel Moore was a principal, took place on Bloody Island, in the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis. He always was always been a firm believer in the duel, and at 84 years I believe in it yet," Colonel Moore said recently.

JAMES J. COOGAN'S FUNERAL

Cardinal Farley Presides at Services in the Cathedral.

The funeral of James Jay Coogan was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal Farley presided and Mgr. Mooney celebrated the mass.

The honorary pallbearers were United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, Justice Victor A. Dowling, J. Sergeant Cram, Henry B. Anderson, Public Service Commissioner Edward E. McCall, Justice Luke D. Stapleton, former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and Joseph B. Martindale.

Interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Coogan, who was a real estate owner and for many years a prominent merchant of this city, died on Sunday at his apartments at the Netherland Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in his seventieth year. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Miss Jessie Coogan, and three sons, Jay, Gardiner, and W. Gordon Coogan.

Ex-Deputy Fire Chief Callaghan.

Richard W. Callaghan, a retired Deputy Chief of the New York Fire Department, died on Tuesday at his home, 104 Morningside Avenue. He was injured at a fire in East 106th Street six years ago, and never fully recovered. Chief Callaghan was appointed to the department by Commissioner Croker in 1885 and assigned to Engine Company 7. He became a Lieutenant in 1894, and in 1898 was promoted to Battalion Chief, later commanding the Second and Eleventh Battalions. Commissioner Hayes appointed him a Deputy Chief, stationed in Harlem and the upper west side. Next he had charge of the Borough of the Bronx, from which he was retired in December, 1913, on a salary of $2,800 after twenty-eight years' service. During this time he served under Chiefs Shay, Bonner, Purroy, Croker, and Kenlon.

Dr. Horace G. Norton.

Dr. Horace G. Norton, Secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners, died yesterday in St. Francis' Hospital, in Trenton, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Hightown and was a descendant of a Revolutionary family. Dr. Norton was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1880 and went to Trenton in 1889. For many years he was visiting physician of St. Francis Hospital. Dr. Norton was a former President of the New Jersey Medical Society. He was also an honorary member of the New Jersey Microscopical Society, a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Trenton Historical Society, and an associate editor of The Medicus, published in Philadelphia. He was Vice President of the Farmers' National Bank of Allentown, Penn., which he helped to organize. His wife survives him.

Harry Welch Stowe.

Harry Welch Stowe, a member of the editorial staff of The Evening World for the last twenty-five years, and one of the widest known newspaper men in this city, died yesterday at his home in Whitestone Landing, L. I., in his forty-fifth year. He was operated on for appendicitis in the Flushing Hospital a week ago, but the appendix had burst and blood poisoning ensued. On Tuesday he realized that he could not live and asked to be taken home. Mr. Stowe was born in Brattleboro, Vt., and came here when a child. Since his tenth year he had worked in the newspaper offices of this city. He was a member of the Episcopal Church of Whitestone and of the Beechhurst Yacht Club. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Michael Ratsey, Yacht Designer.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Michael Ratsey, the veteran yacht designer who created the first British challengers for the America's Cup and likewise the schooner Cambria, which defeated James Gordon Bennett's Dauntless in the famous race from Queenstown to New York, died in retirement yesterday at Kington-upon-Thames.

Obituary Notes.

HARMOND POTTER BUTLER, formerly of the staff of The Clipper and a theatrical manager, died on Tuesday at his home, 140 West Ninety-fourth Street. Mr. Butler at various times was manager of the Twenty-third Street Theatre, the Union Square Theatre, Proctor's Theatre, in Albany, and finally of the Proctor's Theatre at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. His widow survives him.

E. B. BYINGTON, for many years General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died at his home in Allentown, Penn., yesterday, aged 70 years. He retired in 1890.

Mrs. SUSAN TROWBRIDGE RAY, widow of Benjamin P. Ray, for many years prominent in civic affairs in Utica, N. Y., died on Tuesday at the home of her son, Franklin Trowbridge Ray, at 125 West Fifty-sixth Street. She was a daughter of the late Artemus Trowbridge of Deerfield, Conn., and of Mrs. Eliza Leworthy Trowbridge of this city and Westmoreland, N. Y. Mrs. Ray will be buried from Grace Church, Utica, on Saturday, with Bishop Olmsted officiating.

Mrs. ELLEN FRANCES GREGG, wife of General D. McM. Gregg, one of the few surviving great commanders of the civil war, died in Reading, Penn., yesterday. Mrs. Gregg was 77 years old. She was a descendant of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, speaker of the first United States Congress.

HARRY TURNER, a builder here for the last twenty-five years, and the head of Harry Turner & Son of 82 West 175th Street, died yesterday at his home, 82 West 174th Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in England and was a member of the Mason Builders' Association of New York and of the Building Trades Employers' Association. His wife, six sons, and two daughters survive him.

WALTER S. McCLARY, a policeman attached to Traffic Squad C, died yesterday at St. Laurence Hospital, in his thirty-ninth year. A year ago he met with an accident in stopping a runaway, but neglected to receive proper attention. Ten days ago he was compelled to go to a hospital, where an operation was performed. For the last twenty-three years he had lived with his parents at 314 West 142d Street.

Captain ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, for the last twenty-five years employed by the Ward Line, died on Tuesday at the Flower Hospital, in his sixty-third year. He was born in Scotland, and lived in Arlington, N. J. Captain Robertson had followed the sea for fifty years and for four years was the Ward Line agent in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Miss ARETHUSA ELIZABETH CLARK, the last of the eighth generation descended from Hugh Clark, who came to this country in 1637, died on Tuesday at the home of her nephew, Watson Clark, in Tenafly, N. J., in her ninety-fourth year. She was born in Hubbardston, Mass., and came to this city in 1843 and spent most of her life here. Miss Clark had nine brothers, who formed the firm of Clark Brothers & Co., famous merchants here for more than fifty years.

GEORGE I. HUNTER, formerly a well known restaurateur of Manhattan and Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. James McNerney, 410 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-third year. Mr. Hunter was at one time the proprietor of the old Columbia House and the Sidney Chop House in Manhattan and also operated restaurants in Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH REDMOND, widow of James B. Redmond and for a number of years active in church work in Brooklyn and in England, died on Tuesday at her home, 318 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

Mrs. MARGARET EMELINE NEAR, 82 years old, widow of Emmet Near, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,615 Fifty-first Street, Borough Park, from apoplexy. Mrs. Near was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and was of Holland Dutch ancestry. She is survived by a son, Mervin S. Near, widely known in the wholesale paper business, and a brother, Jacob J. Thompson, for forty-five years cashier of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. CHRISTINE BAILEY, widow of William Bailey, a civil war veteran, and prominent in Harlem circles in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,749 West Twelfth Street, Bath Beach. She was 66 years old and had held various offices in the Florence Nightingale Council, Daughters of St. George, Brooklyn Circle Companions of the Forest, and Olive Branch Lodge, D. of R.

Mrs. SOPHIE BETHON, widow of Charles Bethon, a retired clothing manufacturer and at one time an Alderman, died from stomach disease on Monday at her home, 114 Centre Street, Ridgewood. She was 58 years old and was active in church and benevolent work in that borough. She was also one of the original managers of the German Evangelical Home for the Aged.

Mrs. LAURA ANN RATTRAY, 67 years old, widow of James Rattray, died in the Germania Hospital in Brooklyn on Monday following an operation. Mrs. Rattray was a resident of Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahamas, and was visiting her son, Claude, at 1,183 Hancock Street, when she was taken ill.

RICHARD BRIDGES, active in Democratic politics in the Second Assembly District of Brooklyn and a cousin of ex-Alderman John Bridges, died recently at his home, 384 Second Place, Brooklyn, aged 31 years.

Mrs. MARTHA M. VAN DELINDER, wife of George E. Van Delinder and a daughter of the Rev. John G. Hehr, pastor of the First German Presbyterian Church in Ridgewood, died on Monday in the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Hospital. She was born in Brooklyn thirty-one years ago and was a graduate of the Erasmus Hall High School and of St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, for thirty-five years employed by the Erie Railroad and a prominent member of St. Mary's P. E. Church, died on Tuesday at his home, 252 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-ninth year. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

JEHU C. MOORE, 78 years old, of 1,601 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, died recently at the home of his son in Melrose, Mass., while on a visit, and was buried yesterday in the Woodlawn Cemetery. Mr. Moore was born in Wilmington, Ohio, and was formerly manager of the Home Benefit Insurance Company of Manhattan, now out of existence.

Mrs. ANNA TILTON died on Monday at her home, 821 Crescent Street, Long Island City. She was born in Toms River, N. J., and came of revolutionary ancestry. Her husband was at one time a prominent Mason in Manhattan.

WILLIAM EVANS LEARNARD, at one time widely known on trotting tracks, died on Monday at his home, 364 Marion Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 91 years. Mr. Learnard was born in Boston and a son of William Learnard, a wealthy banker of that city. He served throughout the civil war and then went to live in Brooklyn, where he became active in Republican politics. He is survived by his wife, two sons and three daughters.

WARREN M. HILL, Treasurer and a Director of the National Tack Company, died suddenly on Tuesday at his home in Boston in his 53d year. He was born

COLUMBIA TALKS OF NEW STADIUM--FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT COLLEGES

COLUMBIA STADIUM RUMOR REVIVED

It Is Said an Alumnus Promises to Raise $100,000 for Athletic Plant.

Another movement toward the erection of a stadium for Columbia University is to be started, according to the announcement yesterday by an alumnus connected with the affairs of the football team. The rumor is that a graduate of the early nineties has promised to raise $100,000 for this purpose if such a movement should receive the unconditional sanction of the university authorities. At present Columbia has a promise of $100,000 provided a certain definite amount for a stadium is raised, and with $200,000 available at the start Columbia undergraduates and alumni believe that the dream of all Columbia men for the past twenty-five years promises to become a reality.

The plans for the new stadium as drawn up tentatively some years ago call for the construction of the bowl of concrete in the Hudson River, between 115th and 120th Streets. South Field is entirely too small for a stadium, and one of the reasons why only temporary stands were erected this year for the return of football to Morningside Heights may perhaps have been because of the possibility of a stadium being constructed in a few years.

This latest rumor about the stadium is the chief topic of conversation at Columbia. The authorities are non-committal, and the alumni most interested refuse to be quoted, yet there is something about the rumor which distinguishes it from all former ones.

The 'Varsity squad had its first scrimmage since Saturday's game yesterday. For a half hour Coach Metcalf had the first eleven hammer away at the freshman team, alternating the 'Varsity work from offensive to defensive. The freshman goal line was crossed by Kennedy and Donoho, and Colloton, left half back for the Blue and White cubs, made their only touchdown. The absence of Calder from the field on account of injuries necessitated a general shake-up in the 'Varsity line. Healey was moved from left tackle to left end, Donoho from right to left tackle, and Wilbert went in at right tackle. Reeder alternated with Buermeyer at right end. Captain Simonds was in the 'Varsity line-up for the first time in more than two weeks, taking the place at full back in place of Tuttaney, who is away because of slight injuries sustained in Saturday's game. Miller was at quarter back, and Wadleton and Donoho at the half-back positions. When darkness set in a white ball was used for the first time.

After the practice the freshman squad elected Bernard A. Colloton Captain of the 1919 team. Colloton plays left half back, and has been the stellar performer for the freshmen under Coach Metcalf Fisher formed the first team. He prepared for Columbia at Ulster Academy, Kingston, N. Y.

CAPT. BARRETT OUT AGAIN.

Cornell's Full Strength Will Be In Virginia Poly Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—All of the Cornell regulars who played in the Harvard game last Saturday appeared on the field this afternoon for the first time this week and took part in a long scrimmage with the scrubs. The only 'Varsity man who did not appear in the line-up was Mueller, who was detained by university work, but his place was well filled by Lewis.

Captain Charles Barrett, who was knocked out in the Harvard game, not only donned the togs, but led the 'Varsity through a hard scrimmage and scored one of the two touchdowns made on the scrubs. Barrett seemed to have everything, speed, dodging, slipperiness, and power, and all doubts as to his future strength to the team were dispelled by today's showing.

The 'Varsity was slow in getting started this afternoon and as a result Hoffman for the scrubs kicked a field goal and Schock made a touchdown after Barrett had fumbled the ball. About the middle of the scrimmage, however, the 'Varsity came to life and soon made two touchdowns. Clever runs by Collins and Barrett with a few good plunges by Shiverick and Lewis gained plenty of ground.

The entire 'Varsity team seemed to be in good shape. The ends played a very good game, particularly Shelton, and Zander at left end on the scrub team showed up very well. Jameson, the big 'Varsity tackle, blocked a punt and the balance of the line did good work. It now looks as if the entire Varsity team would enter the Virginia Polytechnic game Saturday.

Honors Even in Union Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Three grinding ten-minute scrimmages between the Union College 'Varsity and scrub elevens resulted in a scoreless tie this afternoon. The whistle prevented the 'Varsity's chances of scoring in the final period, after it had carried the ball forty yards down the field on straight football. A number of men ineligible to play in intercollegiate games have strengthened the second team greatly in practice. The weight and experience of these men gives the 'Varsity a better fight and makes of each practice a hard game. Waldie Girdling got a hard blow in the ribs that put him out of practice this afternoon. The backfield composed of Rosecrans, Anderson, and Roof alternated with Walsh, Travis and Deplante in scrimmage, and had to fight every inch against the sturdy opposition of the second team. Avail and Young, on the ends, fought hard, while Hettinger, on the second team, put up a strong article of football. Captain Jenkins, Dubois, Gardner, Hay, and Price worked well on the 'Varsity line. With tomorrow's grooming the team will be ready to play Rhode Island State Saturday.

Indians Work Out on Wet Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 27.—The Carlisle Indian football eleven had a chance this afternoon to practice on a heavy, wet field, the result of a severe thunderstorm here last evening. The redskins were put through a long rudimentary drill, in which handling a wet and heavy ball featured. A thirty-minute scrimmage was held between the 'Varsity and reserve elevens, and the 'Varsity had little trouble in scoring. While on the defense the first string players showed improvement over last Saturday.

Flood took a turn at quarter back this afternoon, and the team showed renewed dash and spirit. Burd is likely to be retained on end, as his work in the Bucknell contest and during this week has been especially good. Every player is in good physical condition, and it is hoped the eleven will find its stride in the West Virginia Wesleyan game.

Navy Drills in Forward Passing.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 27.—Head Coach Ingram continued to drill the Navy team in forward pass plays today with considerable success. There was no change in the back field, with Captain Miles at quarter back, Martin and Westphal at the halves, and Von Helmburg at full back. Von Helmburg, Miles and Martin all had chances of getting off the ball in some of the plays, and they were quite varied. However, the team is beginning to acquire accuracy in getting the ball off and catching it. Kenworthy and Jackson were on the ends this afternoon, but Blodgett and Harrison, who have been out of the game much of the time, are expected to make a strong bid for the places when they get back into shape.

Soccer New Rutgers Sport.

Rutgers College will add soccer to its list of sports this Fall, and an effort will be made to arrange games with Princeton, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Haverford. As soon as the football schedule closes, many members of the eleven will turn their attention to soccer. Nash and Toohey have played the game and will coach the candidates.

TIGERS DO NOT IMPROVE.

Football Work Yesterday Described as Haphazard.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Princeton's 'Varsity had another hard workout this afternoon, and a great deal of the time was devoted to running through signals. An hour of scrimmage against the scrubs in the early part of the afternoon, and another hour against the same opponents just before a halt was called for the day, comprised the work of the afternoon. In the intermission the second 'Varsity had a tussle with Fred Tibbott's freshmen team, which is having its final grooming before the game with Exeter next Saturday.

The showing of the 'Varsity in the scrimmage gave no signs of improvement over the standard of last week. In fact, there was almost a retrogression in evidence. Occasionally a good play would come, but as a general rule the work was haphazard. The interference is by no means developing as fast as it should, and there were times when the scrub smothered a runner without any trouble at all.

There was one shift in the line-up today. Lamberton was reinstated at end position after playing at half back all year. The fierceness with which Lamberton tackles makes "Red" a valuable end for Princeton's kicking game, especially when the Tiger ends have not been efficient down the field. The showing of Charles at Lamberton's former place in the backfield makes the latter's presence there unnecessary. Thomas, who was shifted from end to half back yesterday almost by accident, made a most creditable showing against the freshmen today. Several long runs and spectacular ability in a broken field made him the star of the occasion. Merlon Wilson played well at end for the second 'Varsity.

McLean was still out of the game, and his absence weakened the line again. Parisette showed up strong at the tackle position, but Halsey failed to provide any brilliant features. The regular centre trio, Nourse and Hoff at the guards and Gennert at centre, with the regular backfield, Glick, Shea, Tibbott, and Driggs, were in the 'Varsity line-up. Brown and Highley are still regular ends, as Moore seems to have failed and Lamberton is having his first tryout.

ARMY TEAM DISAPPOINTING.

Scrubs Frequently Break Up 'Varsity's Plays in Practice.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Two hours of gridiron work were orders for the Army men today. The big midweek practice was disappointing from many points of view, and the coaches were plainly irritated at the poor showing made by the 'Varsity in the forty-five minute scrimmage which completed the workout. The scrubs time and again broke up the big team's plays, the 'Varsity line yielding and frequently permitting the scrub forward to nail the play behind the line. Four times Murrill was balked in his attempts at forward passing, Cole, a scrub end, smearing the play each time and throwing Murrill for a loss. No one of the 'Varsity's air line plays was successful. Ford, Mitchell, and Hoge made up the 'Varsity backfield today. Ford did the punting, which was the only redeeming feature of the 'Varsity's play. McEwan was used behind the Goodman doing most of the pivotal work. Engeldinger played at guard for Meecham, who was hurt doing the rough work. Mitchell was also slightly injured and gave way to Walker. Oliphant contented himself with practice at a goal from placement drill.

When the 'Varsity had flashed everything it had, in an effort to score and had failed, Coach Daly called on Oliphant for a goal from placement from the thirty-yard line. On the fourth attempt the ball was sent over the bar, and this, with a touchdown, which came to the big team after a scrub back had muffed a punt on his own five-yard line, constituted the scoring for the day. Timberlake was put at tackle for a while for Weyand. Gerhardt, at quarter back, and Cole, at end on the scrubs, played well today.

"Bloody Wednesday" at Dartmouth

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 27.—There is always one day each year in Dartmouth football known as "Bloody Wednesday," and today certainly earned that cognomen, as one of the fiercest scrimmages ever held on alumni oval was witnessed today. The 'Varsity was able to get only two more points than the scrubs, winning 14 to 12. Each side made two touchdowns, but the second men were unable to kick the goals. Spears did the honors for the 'Varsity. Fishback was shifted from the second team into Captain McAuliffe's place, and will hold it unless the leader of the Green makes a decided improvement. Thibeau was injured on the scrubs through no fault of his own, but to strengthen their backfield and to give them a punter.

For the first team Emery, Duhamel, Carolan, and Spears did well, while for the scrubs Tyler, Worthington, and Trier carried off the honors.

Lafayette in Dashing Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 27.—The Lafayette 'Varsity, playing with the full quota of men who will start the game on Saturday against Pennsylvania, swept the scrubs off their feet on March Field this afternoon and in a whirlwind of open field plays scored six touchdowns in the fifty-five minutes which the scrimmage was limited. The 'Varsity line remained as it has been all week and this begins to look like a permanent organization. Scott, however, was in for the first time since his injury in the Princeton game and Lerch for the time being, at least, displaced Taylor at quarter back. The play of the Lafayette 'Varsity was the fastest and most spectacular that has been seen in the preparation for the game with Pennsylvania.

Minnesota Suspends Solon.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 27.—Lorin Solon, deposed Captain of the University of Minnesota football team, has been suspended from the university for an indefinite period. The announcement was made today from the office of President George E. Vincent in the form of a bulletin. This, it is explained, is not an equivalent of dismissal, as it leaves the deposed football Captain the privilege of petitioning for reinstatement at some future time, conditional on good conduct. When the charges of professional baseball playing were made against Solon he was questioned as to the truth of the rumors. He persisted in his denial up to his disqualification.

Knox College Drops Football.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Faculty of Knox College decided today that football shall be discontinued at least this year because of the death of Bryan Scott as a result of injuries received in the game with St. Louis on Oct. 16.

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YALE CLASHES WITH INELIGIBLE ELEVEN

'Varsity Slowly Recovering Physical Condition—Men in New Places.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—Deciding to hold only one scrimmage this week, the Yale football coaches ordered it this afternoon, but it was limited to a ten-minute bout between the 'Varsity and the Ineligibles, and only the 'Varsity players who were in the best of condition were allowed to take part. Scovil, Black, Baldridge and Savage were on the sidelines. The 'Varsity twice took the ball from midfield through the Ineligibles' line for a touchdown, "Effie" Waite carrying it over. The 'Varsity had to fight fiercely for every first down, and no long runs were made. The Ineligibles were not permitted to attack the 'Varsity line, and the prowess of Harry Legore, full back for the Ineligibles, was not in evidence.

Two new tackles were tried in Way and Conroy. Way did not prove a success in the backfield during yesterday's trial, but today showed better form at tackle, where he had considerable experience two years ago before going to centre. Conroy, who was last year's left guard, has just returned to the eleven after an injury. Eckley Markie, freshman half back last year, has been restored to the squad by being declared eligible, and today went to right half back. He is a brother of Don Markie, half back two years ago. He has not yet learned the 'Varsity plays, but may figure in the final games.

The 'Varsity may have Bob Bingham, freshman quarter back last year, on its hands before long. He has passed a couple of scholarship examinations and the Faculty is considering his case. If he returns to quarter back two excellent substitutes for Captain Wilson in Savage and Markle will be available, and there is a possibility that Wilson may go to half back, although the recent experiments in using him in that position were not successful.

For tomorrow's practice a novelty will be tried in having the Ineligibles use Colgate plays.

Gradually the eleven is recovering from the exhaustion of the game with Washington and Jefferson, and the coaches believe that it will make a much stronger showing against Colgate than it made against the Pennsylvania eleven. Guy Hutchinson joined the visiting coaching staff today. The line-up:

Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Conroy; left guard, Kent; centre, White; right guard, King; right tackle, Way; right end, Church; quarter back, Wilson; left half back, Waite; right half back, Markle, and full back, Higginbotham.

Cullum Hall Defeats Brooklyn Team

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Army's Cullum Hall squad defeated the Commercial High School Alumni team of Brooklyn today by a score of 6 to 3. Commercial High led at the end of the first half, when Woodworth kicked a goal from placement from the 30-yard line. The Cadets scored in the third quarter on a pretty run of 25 yards by Kilbourn. Some of the Brooklyn players had been the High School lads, while Herman and Kilburn were the Cadets stars. The line-up:

Army.	Position.	Commercial.
Worsham	Left end	Dunphie
Black	Left tackle	Lynch
Frier	Left guard	J. Sackman
Wood	Centre	Roscoe
Sherrell	Right guard	Arnold
Toppin	Right tackle	Glatzmeier
Cota	Right end	O'Shaughnessy
Walsh	Quarter back	Frugone
Guion	Left half back	Hoffman
Stewart	Right half back	Woodworth
Herman	Full back	Woodworth

Time of quarters, 10 minutes each. Referee—Cadet Cinier. Umpire—Cadet Monsarrat. Head linesman—Cadet Steiner. Substitutions—Kilburn for Walsh, Winfield for Dutemple.

Hard Practice for Penn State.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 27.—A forty-five-minute scrimmage against the freshman eleven yesterday marked Penn State's first active preparation for the Harvard game Saturday. Coaches Harlow, Whitney, and Martin drove the regulars at top speed, perfecting the attack and strengthening the defense all along the line. Certain defects that developed in the West Virginia Wesleyan game received special consideration, and there was an improvement in team play. All the first-string men who started against the West Virginians were in the 'Varsity line-up. Whitney, who was injured so painfully early against the Crimson last year until he left the battle with a dislocated shoulder, will again be at right end. Higgins will be stationed on the left wing.

Barring unforeseen upsets, State will go into the stadium Saturday with virtually the same line-up as started all the games this season. There will be little Spears opposite Smith, who had no part in the conflict last October, when Harvard was played to a 13-13 game.

Williams Driven Hard in Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 27.—Signal practice behind closed gates was the order of the day for the Williams 'Varsity football squad on Weston Field this afternoon. The regular eleven put in one of the stiffest workouts of the season, and it was evident that Coach Daly was pushing the men to the limit in order to get them into top form for the Princeton game on Saturday. A scrimmage with the freshman team took up the greater part of the afternoon. The first string men had little trouble in tearing holes through the 19 line, but spent the greater part of their time trying out several of their trick formations which will probably be used against the Tigers. When it became too dark for practice the entire squad proceeded to the baseball cage and there spent nearly half an hour in hard signal drill.

Miller In Rutgers Line Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 27.—For the first time in several weeks "Togo" Miller, regular centre, took part in the scrimmage work of the Rutgers football squad at Neilson Field this afternoon. Just before the Princeton game Miller twisted his ankle and has been unable to do any work since. His return will necessitate the shifting of Mason to guard, while Cole, the Brooklyn freshman, who has been showing promise, will be kept in reserve. The practice this afternoon was long and hard. Coach George Foster Sanford drove the men at full speed for a half hour of scrimmage. Much attention was devoted to the mass formation which was so effective last year. Sanford also spent considerable time on the defense, the scrubs, strengthened by Twing and Toohey, using the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College formations.

Lehigh Developing a Punch.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 27.—There was some punch to Lehigh's practice this afternoon. For nearly two hours the men scrimmaged, first to give the 'Varsity offensive work on line plays in combination with forward passing, then defensive work with the scrubs in possession of the ball of the five-yard line, and lastly block-kick formation to give Cahall drop-kicking practice. Cahall was in good form and made a high percentage of his tries mostly from the forty-yard line. Resident Coach Keady gave the 'Varsity back field a complete rest today as far as the scrimmage part of the work was concerned, Cahall being the only 'Varsity man called on, and then only to punt. The stress that has been laid on experimenting all season showed no signs of a letup today. An hour's punting was a feature this afternoon and showed much improvement, one "boot" sailing sixty yards. Hallowell's running back of punts and dodging were excellent.

Commerce-Morris Game Tuesday.

The annual football game between the High School of Commerce and Morris High School will be played at the Polo Grounds on Election Day. Prior to this there will be a soccer contest between the two schools. Large delegations of students will be present, as well as members of the Board of Education.

Subway Team Ties Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—The Subway Soccer team celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the opening of the New York Subway this afternoon by playing a tie game with Yale, the score being 2 to 2. The team is composed of subway guards, most of them Scotchmen, and they put forth a hard battle against the collegians. It was this team which last year won the Metropolitan Cup.

TRINITY ANSWERS N. Y. U.

No Indication That Brickley Will be Withdrawn from Football Team.

What will be the final word in the matter of New York University's protest to Trinity with regard to playing alleged professional players on its football team, remained undecided yesterday, although a rather undecisive answer was received by the athletic authorities at University Heights late yesterday afternoon. Trinity's reply was addressed to the Chairman of the committee on student organizations and came from the Acting President of Trinity College.

Although it is hoped that Trinity will comply with the demands of the local university authorities, it is by no means certain that such will be the case if the former sees fit to treat the protest in the same manner that similar requests from other institutions have been disposed of.

The letter, which has been the only official communication received, represents the Faculty's attitude in regard to the matter, and expresses the expectation of an amicable settlement of the entire issue. It reads as follows:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to our Faculty Committee. It is written in a very friendly spirit, and I appreciate fully your delicate position in the matter. Just what action will be taken by the college in this matter it is impossible to say, because the question regarding eligibility does not come before the Faculty, but is settled by our Alumni Advisory Committee, in which the Faculty is represented by two of its members. They plan to hold a meeting in the near future, and will decide what to do in the case of Mr. Brickley. Yours sincerely,

HENRY A. PERKINS, Acting President.

In addition to the step already taken, it is probable that the general meeting of the New York student organization, which takes place today, will produce some further developments in the case, which will be in the form of a protest on the part of the student body, in accordance with and supplementary to the stand already assumed by the athletic authorities. It was stated authoritatively yesterday that it was not probable that the Violet would cancel its game with the Hartford eleven in any case, but whether future athletic relations with the latter will be countenanced is still to be decided.

According to one of the football authorities at Columbia, no protest will be made to the Trinity management against the playing of George Brickley in the Columbia-Trinity game on Nov. 13. It is argued that Brickley's alleged professional playing was with a baseball team, and that, whereas Columbia might protest if he were to play on the Trinity baseball team against Columbia, his work on the gridiron has no bearing on the matter. However, the matter has not been taken up officially by the Columbia football heads.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27.—Williams College has canceled its baseball game with Trinity College next Spring, it was announced tonight. Williams recently declared its determination of severing all athletic relations with Trinity because George Brickley, said to be a former professional baseball player, was a member of the local college football team.

HARVARD IN ITS STRIDE.

Another Day of Dashing Football Played Against Second Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—In the second session of the hard driving week of football at Harvard, the 'Varsity players again showed that their "comeback" of Tuesday was a reality. For the second time in the week the second team was defeated, this time the score being 18 to 0. Horween and Enright hit the line with strength and Rollins proved himself very dangerous on the end run plays. But the work of Captain Mahan was the feature of the afternoon, his punting and drop kicking before the scrimmage coming up to his average. The ends and linesmen got their daily drill from the line coaches, and the punting and running down under kicks took up a large part of the preliminary work. The work of Mahan was above par in the drop kicking game and he sent one ball after another over the bar with great accuracy and with lots of power behind all of them. If the Harvard line can hold the Princeton men, the Tigers will have a job keeping the Crimson from scoring.

The 'Varsity's first touchdown came on three successive plunges through the line by Enright, the total distance covered by these plunges being 35 yards. Rollins made a spectacular run of 25 yards for the second score and the third tally was made by Horween after a series of tremendous smashes through the middle of the line. In all probability the fourth touchdown would have been made by the regulars if Watson, second quarter back had not fumbled the ball on the scrubs' one-foot line.

With the exception of McKinlock, Gilman, Dadmun and Wiggin the whole squad took part in the practice and scrimmage. Dadmun has a bruised shoulder and Wiggin a slight muscle bruise.

Winners with the Cue.

Excellent playing gave Dr. H. D. Jennings a victory over George T. Moon, Jr., last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 200 to 150. Jennings conceded a handicap of 15 points to his opponent and completed his string in forty-six innings, making two runs of 17 points and one of 20, with an average of 4 31-46. Moon's high runs were 21, 18, and 12, and he averaged 3 15-45.

George Gardner won a closely contested game from Dr. H. Pope last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy. The former was playing for 40 points, while Pope had only to score 28 to win, and the final tally favored Gardner by one point, 40 to 27.

A. Frank defeated A. Schlatter in an interesting game in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night by the score of 17 to 16 in fifty-eight innings. Both contestants were playing on even terms, each having to score 17 points to win.

George Avery defeated Harry Cashman in last night's game of the three-cushion carrom tournament at Doyle's Academy in West Forty-second Street by the score of 25 to 16 in forty-three innings. In the English billiard tournament W. Davis defeated J. Britton by the score of 150 to 135.

First Race for Tiger Harriers.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The Princeton cross-country team has had hard practice in preparation for the first race of the season against the Yale runners who come here Saturday. Ten men are now at the training table—Captain Dowell, Glover, Decker, Cowell, Floto, Bishoff, Shotwell, Paul, Boyd, and Zunino. The team has lost all the men who finished among the first of those wearing the Orange and Black in last year's intercollegiates. Recruits from last year's freshman team and the ineligible of last season are depended on to bring the team up to a fair standard. Floto, Bishoff, and Paul are the best of these.

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N. Y. U. PLAYS OVER ON FORDHAM FIELD

Elevens of Bronx Colleges in Friendly Practice Clash—No Scoring Allowed.

With the stands well filled by a noisy delegation from both Bronx universities, Fordham Field yesterday saw a New York University football team play a Fordham eleven for the first time in fifteen years. Although it was only a practice game the excitement was intense, with the result that the players soon caught the spirit and went at each other with all the vim of a good clean regular contest.

No actual scoring was permitted, but both teams were over the line for what would have been scores in a regular game. Fordham got its choice early in the game when Butler broke through Williams and got over the point line. However, the big New York tackle evened up matters just before the contest closed by catching a forward pass behind his own goal posts.

Neither team had all its regulars in the line-up, and while New York had eight of its 'Varsity men in action, Fordham depended on the makeshift team selected Tuesday to do the bulk of its work with the result that seven 'Varsity players were kept on the bench. This is only one of the instances of the means Coach Vaughn is going to employ in his effort to get suitable substitutes ready for the emergencies that will probably arise in the Georgetown and Carlisle games. The four regulars who played for Fordham yesterday were May, Kendricks, and Mulcahy on the line, with Butler the only regular in the back field. As it was, he was shifted from right half to full back. Later Al Yule and Cartwell got in to help the Maroon's forward pass attempts. New York University was minus Bernstein and Erwig in the back field, while Egan was absent from the end.

After the kickoff Fordham took the base, and with Morcaidi choosing the plays found hole after hole in the opposing line. As soon as the Violet took the offense, however, the Maroon found all its could do to stop the perfect passes of Manley and Conn, which carried the attack from the twenty-yard line down to the goal posts.

Kendricks did splendid work for the Maroon, while Paul Conklin, a brother of Jack Conklin, the regular left end, piled up charge after charge. Williams stood out well above the other New York linesmen. Manley was successful in several end runs, while Conn showed an ability to get well over forty yards on most of his punts. Both coaches were anxious to strengthen their lines and for this reason directed that most of the plays be of the rush style. Both Trinity and Georgetown are expected to present this type of attack at the Bronx gridirons next Tuesday. As a result of the showing of the two practice games held so far Managers Dodin of Fordham and Schuite of N. Y. U. are arranging for another exchange of visits.

SENIORS EASY VICTORS.

Capture Columbia Interclass Track Honors with 49 1-2 Points.

Columbia seniors had no difficulty in winning the annual Fall interclass track meet on South Field yesterday afternoon. The fourth year men captured seven first places out of eleven events, making a score of 49½ points. The juniors, who finished second, scored 36½ points. Captain Harvitt of the 'Varsity won the 100 and 200 yard dashes with ease, and Gerts took the half and mile runs. D. W. Vollmer won both hurdle events, and Loescher had to clear only five feet seven inches in the high jump to win. One of the interesting events was the two-mile run in which Captain P. S. A. L. champion. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Harvitt, '16; T. E. Black, '17, second; J. Pettibone, '19, third; V. Nekarda, '17, fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Harvitt, '16; T. E. Black, '17, second; J. A. Erneman, '19, third; J. Pettibone, '19, fourth. Time—0:22 4-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by V. Nekarda, '17; J. A. Erneman, '19, second; E. D. Russell, '19, third; R. Hegeman, '19, fourth. Time—0:56 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by M. Gerts, '16; J. P. Knox, '17, second; E. T. Appleby, '16, third; H. C. Ashley, '19, fourth. Time—2:13.

One-Mile Run.—Won by M. Gertz, '16; T. McCracken, '19, second; J. P. Knox, '17, third; no fourth place. Time—4:48.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. S. Langthorn, '17; A. L. Hulsenback, '18, second; H. Larsen, '19, third; R. Hunt, '17, fourth. Time—10:23 4-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by D. W. Vollmer, '16; W. A. White, '18, second; dead heat for third place between E. T. Appleby, '16, and S. T. Howell, '17. Time—0:16 4-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by D. W. Vollmer, '16; W. A. White, '18, second; M. Ripin, '18, third; J. C. Fowler, '17, fourth. Time—0:27 3-5.

High Jump.—Won by E. F. Loescher, '17, with 5 feet ½ inches; J. Riseley, '17, with 5 feet, second; F. Nolte, '18, with 4 feet 9 inches, third; J. Pettibone, '19, with 4 feet 8 inches, fourth.

Broad Jump.—Won by L. C. V. Busch, '17, with 20 feet; E. F. Loescher, '17, with 18 feet 11 inches, second; A. Harvitt, '16, with 17 feet 1¼ inches, third; W. A. White, '17, with 17 feet ½ inch, fourth.

Shot-put.—Won by M. L. Krulowitz, '18, with 30 feet 11 inches; E. T. Appleby, '16, with 30 feet 4½ inches, second; E. F. Herlong, '19, with 29 feet 10 inches, third; E. F. Loescher, '17, with 27 feet 4½ inches, fourth.

Point Scores—Seniors, 49½; juniors, 36½; freshmen, 20; sophomores, 14.

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No metal hook necessary—just use your fingers.

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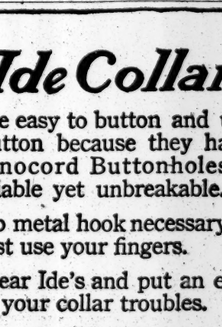

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DEAN BRIGGS PRAISES YALE.

Harvard Official Commends Action in Disqualifying Athletes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—Dean Le Baron Russell Briggs of Harvard, Chairman of the Athletic Committee and President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association of America, discusses Yale's recent disqualification of five of her prominent athletes in the current number of The Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

Dean Briggs praises Yale for its action and expresses sympathy not only for Yale but for the athletes who have been barred from competition. His article in The Bulletin follows:

A few facts about the Yale athletes who have found themselves disqualified under the Yale eligibility rules should be generally known:

1. Their ineligibility was reported by Yale to Princeton and Harvard before any public announcement.

2. Neither Princeton nor Harvard would have protested these players; and, so far as Princeton and Harvard were concerned, Yale was free to use her own judgment.

3. Though the rules of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard are fundamentally alike, their likeness is based on a mutual understanding and on no intercollegiate agreement now in force. Examination reveals in the three sets of rules considerable differences.

4. The five players themselves withdrew before definite action by the Yale Athletic Association.

5. The Yale Athletic Association in the persons of its Chairman and Treasurer generously took on itself the blame for the unfortunate position of the five players.

It is difficult to see how any college could have acted more honorably than Yale, and impossible to find two men more sensitively and generously right-minded than the Chairman and the Treasurer of the Yale Athletic Association.

To cynical or skeptical persons it may seem incredible that the five athletes, who must have heard endless talk about the professionalism of Summer ball, were substantially innocent; it is at least equally incredible that a group of the best Yale athletes should wittingly jeopardize their amateur status by openly doing what invited investigation and would not bear it. The endless talk they have heard may itself be one cause of their ignorance. Nothing is more bewildering, nothing is viewed in more varied and contradictory ways, than the ethics and the academic result of Summer ball playing. There is the attitude which believes that a man may work his way through college by pitching in Summer leagues and remain in the college nine; there is the institution which disqualifies a man who plays in a game in which a professional takes part on either side; and there are all manner of intermediate institutions. Every amateur team takes expenses out of the gate receipts, if those receipts are sufficient; and few men, young or old, whose expenses are paid lead ascetic lives. The Yale players had their expenses paid. We have no evidence that they received more, and we have their own testimony that they did not.

This testimony and their allegation of ignorance every fair-minded man must accept; but, because on general principles they should have the benefit of the doubt; next, because they are men whose word among those who know them is taken without question. Nor should their ignorance surprise anybody who has closely observed youth. A printed rule forbade their receiving board; probably not one of them had ever read the book of rules. If students read—and remembered—all the printed matter made accessible to them by the college office, there would be an immediate out in the pride of college administration. Year in and year out, with consequences varying from embarrassment to dismissal, students get their information on vital questions, not at headquarters, but in clubrooms or in the street; not from those officers who alone speak with authority, but from fellow-students who got it from other fellow-students, who got it from others. Yale had apparently permitted some university players to play among professionals or semi-professionals, and to play Summer ball at Quoque.

Of course she would have disqualified any player known to receive pay above his expenses—that is a different matter. Of the five men some had played at Quoque before; all got their information from Yale men who had played at Quoque or been concerned with the Quoque team. Culpably careless they may have been. I see no reason for charging them with anything worse. When the new committee, not grasping the situation, till the damage was done, expounded the rule to them, they paid for their board, but too late.

When their disqualification was made public the attitude of Harvard students was refreshing. I have yet to hear a word of satisfaction either in the punishment of Yale offenders or in the loss of strength to Yale teams. One and all students have expressed their sympathy with their fellow-students of a rival college and their regret that such a player as Le Gore, admired for his skill and respected for his personal qualities, should no longer match himself against Harvard men. With warm admiration for the Yale authorities in athletics, some of us yet believe that the recent evil, provided the evil is not a crime, begins best after clear warning, and that the penalty is wisely applied first to those whose transgression is as conscious as it is unmistakable. Yale has shown that she will risk severity toward herself rather than unfairness toward a rival. We wish her to believe that her rival is not only a rival but a partner; that she is as free to use her students according to their desire as if no intercollegiate games were involved; and that in abolishing Summer ball for the future and limiting it to the dimly lighted past she would now not merely restore some of her best athletes to their own but would help Harvard to a larger and truer view of intercollegiate athletic friendship.

The Bulletin comments very favorably upon Dean Briggs's statement editorially, and takes the point of view that Yale's action has an important bearing on intercollegiate athletic relationship, and also The Bulletin calls attention to the fact that insinuations recently have been made that the status of some of the athletes at Cambridge should be investigated.

"We do not hesitate to say," continues the editorial, "that if any responsible person has a charge to make against any athlete at Harvard it ought to be made directly and in authentic form to the athletic authorities. We know that they are, and always have been, ready to take action on any such charges, and that the alumni body is heartily with them."

Rough Riding at Military Show.

Difficult feats of horsemanship by members of both the National Guard and the regular army will be features of the Military Show, which will be held at Madison Square Garden during the week of Nov. 15. Two of the most prominent amateur riders who will take part are Lieutenants Fred G. Alpers and W. R. Rockwell. The regulars will be represented by members of the cavalry from Fort Myer, Virginia.

Hamilton to Play New Rochelle.

The football team of Hamilton Institute will play the strong New Rochelle High School eleven at New Rochelle Saturday. The clean-cut victory which the Hamilton team scored over Rutgers Prep last Saturday proves that the eleven is a strong contender for the scholastic championship.

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MINOR ELEVENS BIG FACTORS IN FOOTBALL

They Have Advanced Rapidly in Strength and Gridiron Strategy.

The present football season offers a remarkable example of the all-around improvement made by the average college eleven in playing strength and gridiron strategy. A decade ago it was an extraordinary event when the minor 'varsity team scored upon its big university rival. Today the eleven which can show a clean slate at the season's halfway mark is a rarity. The radical changes made in the rules during the last few years are responsible, to some extent, for this increase in scoring power, but the fact remains that the smaller college combination is no longer unfamiliar with the full possibilities of football.

In a list of more than 100 institutions less than a dozen have gone through the season to date without being scored upon and when this number is restricted to those colleges which year in and year out make a high-class and consistent football showing, the number can be counted upon the fingers of one hand. In the East and Middle West all but three have met opponents capable of crossing their goal line or goal bar. The select trio with clean slates is composed of Vanderbilt, Colgate, and Washington and Lee. Wisconsin and Syracuse have escaped with but one field goal registered against them, but the others were far from being so fortunate.

Among the elevens which have tasted the bitterness of defeat are Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Dartmouth, Virginia, Army, Navy, Brown, Syracuse, and Rutgers. A peculiar angle of the situation is that the group of undefeated teams includes many

BASEBALL — DOG SHOWS — TENNIS

BASEBALL PEACE RUMOR IN CHICAGO

It Involves National and Federal Leagues, but Tener Knows Nothing About It.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Chicago papers print today a story that peace terms have been reached under which the Federal League and the National League will unite. The story was published upon the return of President Weeghman and Vice President Walker of the Chicago Federals from New York, where they have been for three weeks. Mr. Weeghman as quoted as saying that he would not deny there had been meetings in New York for the purpose of settling the baseball war. "I cannot advance any information now but hope soon to be able to give out some news," he was quoted as saying.

The peace plan, according to the story published, includes the possible purchase of the New York Nationals by Harry Sinclair, owner of the Newark Federals, and the union of the National and Federal teams in Brooklyn, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. The grounds at Newark would be used by the Giants on Sundays. The Brooklyn Federal League grounds might be turned over to the International League and agreements for the union of the clubs in Buffalo and Kansas City with an International League club to go into Baltimore are included in the plan, the papers say.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission when told today of the report that peace terms had been reached between the National and Federal baseball leagues, said: "I can say nothing, or rather, I have nothing to say, but it is a story worth printing."

The talk of peace between the Federal League and organized baseball has been strenuously denied by both parties to the controversy in this city. The Federal League has scouted any such idea, and President John K. Tener of the National League says that he has no knowledge of any peace move. Organized baseball men have maintained all along that there was not room for three major leagues, and that peace could come only with the complete surrender of the Federals, which would mean that the league must cease to exist. It was also said recently by President Tener that there had been no meeting between the Federals and organized ball since the one in Philadelphia after the first game of the world's series, and that one was only for the purpose of hearing what the outlaws had to say.

Americans Must Not Play Feds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Players under contract to organized baseball were warned today by President B. B. Johnson of the American League and member of the National Baseball Commission, not to play post-season games against picked teams when Federal Leaguers are engaged in the contest. Reports reached President Johnson that Scott and Weaver, members of the Chicago Americans, had played against a team at Watseka, Ill., which played Grover Gilmore and Felix Chouinard, Federal League players.

"The National Commission has issued a ruling covering this point," Johnson said, "and our players who violate the order are simply playing with fire."

All-Americans Win Again.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 27.—The All-American baseball team defeated the All-National nine in an exhibition game here this afternoon on their tour of the West, by the score of 7 to 5.

"DIAMOND JIM" PLUNGES

But Loses on 7 to 1 Long-shot Chaloner in Rose Tree Race.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDIA, Penn., Oct. 27.—"Diamond Jim" Brady was a visitor today at the Rose Tree race course, and his betting Commissioner spread consternation among the "bookies" before the running of the sixth race. The layers of odds posted 7 to 1 before the name of Chaloner, an old hunter entered by the club, hoping to draw a few straggling bets from those who like to shoot at the long shots. Instead of attracting the nibblers, the bait was most alluring to "Diamond Jim," and he instructed his Commissioner to "go down the line and place $100 at a crack on Chaloner." Excepting the veteran, Sol Lichtenstein, these hunt-meeting bookmakers never saw such betting, and they fell all over themselves in a hurry to make up a new slate and escape the play on Chaloner at the long odds. But Chaloner didn't win.

The race was over the three-mile cross-country course. Nelephant and Doe Run went out to set the pace, closely followed by Miss May, Summer Girl and Chaloner. Sir Winfield refused this jump near the barn. Coming over the hill for the last time Nelephant was leading, with Chaloner closing fast. Miss May, a 10-to-1 shot, coming rapidly from the ruck, was soon in the van, with Hunt on Chaloner, driving to the limit to get up, but he could not save the day for "Diamond Jim," finishing two lengths behind Miss May. Poor old Nelephant staggered in a distant third.

J. G. Leiper, Jr., carried off the riding honors with clever victories on Captain E. B. Cassatt's Spearhead in the second race, and his own mare, Bruin Belle, in the fourth. Both horses were heavy favorites, which made the wins all the more popular.

Bruin Belle, at even money, led all the way in the fourth event and breezed home two lengths in front of Pons Asinorum, which had been played from 3 to 1 down to 3 to 1.

The two-mile steeplechase, third on the card, furnished the best finish of the day. Golden Vale led until the last obstacle, where he came to grief and unseated Jockey Cadman. Sixty-four, which had been played from 5 to 1 down to 7 to 2, and J. C. Ewalt, the 6 to 5 favorite, indulged in a whipping finish, in which the former won by a neck.

Four horses faced the issue for the Middletown Plate, at 3½ miles cross-country. Good Friday refused at the first fence and was never a contender. Millwork, a rank outsider, took the place and Good Friday, with no opposition, finally finished third.

The real sporting event of the day was the last race, for which President Riddle, of the Rose Tree Hunt Club, had as guests at dinner after the race the owner of the winner and all those who had entered the event. Alexander Sellers was the lucky owner, his horse Swipe beating out the other two starters, Sisto and Rose Girl, in handy fashion. The books cleaned up on this race, as Sisto was heavily backed to win at 7 to 10.

FRED KELLY BREAKS LEG.

World's Champion Hurdler Injured In Football Practice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Fred Kelly, world's champion hurdler in several classes, has broken his leg in football practice, it was learned here today. He has been playing with the University of Southern California.

Although Kelly's injury consists of a fracture near the left ankle a doctor who attended him said today that it would not decrease the athlete's efficiency at the hurdles.

Rutgers Cancels Basket Ball Dates.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 27.—The entire basket ball schedule for the coming season has been canceled by the Rutgers College management, and the game will be abandoned hereafter unless the alumni contribute a sum large enough to defray the expenses of the season. Last year the money was raised by student subscription, but this season it was thought the same plan would not be feasible.

PELL TAKES TENNIS CUP.

Ranking Player Wins Singles in Real Estate Tournament.

The annual tennis tournament of the members of the Real Estate Board of Trade was held yesterday on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., with Theodore R. Pell figuring prominently in both singles and doubles. About thirty players took part in the tournament, which was divided into singles and doubles in Classes A and B. Owing to the big entry list it was impossible to finish the doubles.

Both singles classes furnished several interesting matches. It was expected that the finals in Class A would bring together Pell and Benjamin M. Phillips, but the pair were drawn in the first round and Phillips lost in straight sets at 6—2, 6—1. Pell played four matches in singles, including the final round, and lost only six games in the eight sets played. Richie, who played Pell in the final round, was blanked in the first set, when the West Side ranking player let up in his game and allowed his opponent to score two points.

Class B singles went to R. Holt, who won from Thurman Lee in the final round at 6—1, 6—0. In the first round the majority of the matches required an extra set, but in the second and semi-final rounds straight set victories were the order. Holt qualified for the finals through defeating F. V. Calder 6—1, 6—2, and Lee came through by eliminating H. C. Forbes 6—3, 6—1.

Pell was unable to carry his partner through the doubles. He bore the brunt of the attack and took many of Coffin's shots. The pair was carried to 8—6, 8—6 by McGuire and Houghton in the first round, but in the second the teams agreed to decide the match in one set, which was won by Richie and Ashley 6—3. The summary:

Men's Singles, Class A.—First Round—James G. Coffin defeated J. J. McGuire, by default; H. R. Houghton defeated Howard Williams, 6—1, 6—4; Leo S. Herzog defeated H. Parker, 6—4, 4—6, 9—7; K. T. Tucker defeated Joseph N. Nassaoit, by default; Ralph de Pell defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—R. D. Richie defeated A. E. Ashley, 6—2, 9—7; J. J. McGuire defeated H. R. Houghton, 8—6, 8—6; Leo S. Herzog defeated K. T. Tucker, 6—1, 6—4; T. R. Pell defeated Stanley M. Isaacs, 6—0, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round.—R. D. Richie defeated J. J. McGuire, 7—5, 6—2; T. R. Pell defeated Leo S. Herzog, 6—0, 6—1.

Final Round.—T. R. Pell defeated R. D. Richie, 6—0, 6—2.

Men's Singles, Class B.—First Round—Thurman Lee defeated Wallace J. Hardgrove, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; H. C. Forbes defeated J. L. Vanderbilt, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6; S. Newman defeated J. F. Brennan, by default; Frederick V. Calder defeated S. F. Weaver, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; George P. Millard defeated R. Holt, 6—2, 7—5; Leroy Coventry defeated A. V. Amy, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Thurman Lee defeated E. A. Treadwell, 8—6, 6—1; H. C. Forbes defeated S. Newman, 6—3, 6—0; R. Holt defeated Frederick V. Calder, 6—1, 6—2; Leroy Coventry defeated R. C. Lord, 6—1, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round.—Thurman Lee defeated H. C. Forbes, 6—3, 6—1; R. Holt defeated Leroy Coventry, 6—2, 6—1.

Final Round—R. Holt defeated Thurman Lee, 6—1, 6—0.

Men's Doubles, Class A.—First Round—Pell and Coffin defeated Vanderbilt and McGuire, Lee and Richie defeated Parker and Weaver, 6—3, 8—6; Phillips and Isaacs defeated Newman and Treadwell, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Phillips and Isaacs defeated Houghton and Tucker, 6—0, 6—4; Richie and Ashley defeated Pell and Coffin, 6—3. (Only one set played to decide match.)

Men's Doubles, Class B.—First Round—Bracker and Calder defeated Nassaoit and Hargrove, 6—2, 6—4; Millard and Holt defeated Lord and Lee, 6—2, 6—3.

WESTERN TENNIS STAR HERE

R. Lindley Murray, Former Metropolitan Champion, Moves to East.

Local tennis circles will be strengthened by the addition of R. Lindley Murray, who is now a chemist in the Bayonne, N. J., works of the Pacific Coast Borax Company. The young California player will do his playing as a member of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, although he will probably not join the club until next Spring. He has been here for the past few weeks, but has not appeared on the tennis courts. Very few persons knew that the Palo Alto youngster had finished his course in the Leland Stanford University and had made his home in the East.

Murray was ranked fourth on the list of players last year by the National Association, following Maurice E. McLoughlin, R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Karl H. Behr, who occupied the first three positions. He was rated above National Champion William M. Johnston, William J. Clothier, and other cracks. Last year during his Eastern invasion he won the Metropolitan and New England championships, the Sleepy Hollow, Southampton, and Delaware State tournaments, and was finalist at Longwood and lost the New York State championship round to Maurice E. McLoughlin.

POWER BOAT MEN MEET.

Change Some Rules and Elect Officers at Annual Session.

The American Power Boat Association held its annual meeting yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In accordance with the recommendations of the various committees for broadening the scope and influence of the association, many changes and additions were made. One of the principal changes made is that the Executive Council is to be increased by the addition of an advisory technical committee, to be composed of an expert timer, a designer, and one other member.

The Secretary of the association was authorized to request each section to recommend points where buoys and lights should be placed, so that the association may supply, if necessary, a limited number of distinctive American Power Boat Association buoys to be planted by the Government, in case the Government declines to furnish its own.

The definition of a "cruiser," it was added, is now to be a boat that does not exceed nine times the square root of the load water line length. The rule was formerly twelve times the square root.

The classification for boats which are to compete for the gold challenge cup in the future has been changed from four to two classes, so as to read: "26-foot class shall consist of boats 26 feet over all length and under" and "40-foot class shall consist of boats 40 feet over all length and under." This relieves the smaller boats from racing against the larger ones in the high speed races.

Vice Commodore Chester R. Hoag of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club laid before the association a plan for circuit racing for motor boats. His club has offered a gold cup for an annual race on the St. Lawrence River between high speed boats, the cup to be held by the winner until thirty days before the next race, when it is to be returned to the club. Meanwhile races may be held at Detroit, Lake George, or New York, so that if a boat breaks down before one of the races or during one she may still have an opportunity to race for the trophy at another meet. Commodore C. M. Englis of the Thousand Islands Club indorsed the plan, which will probably be acted upon in the near future.

The officers elected for 1916 were: President, A. L. Judson; Treasurer, C. C. Kinsen; Secretary, T. B. Taylor; Measurer, F. K. Lord.

ENGLISH-BRED 'POM' TAKES SHOW HONOR

Miss Marion Kennedy's Pomeria Wasp "Best" in McAlpin Exhibition.

The first match show of the American Pomeranian Club attracted a large number of entries and spectators to the Winter garden on the roof of the McAlpin Hotel yesterday afternoon. Many "poms" of high degree kept Miss Edith Barry, the judge, busy discriminating among the rare representatives of the different species. Miss Barry recently came here from England and made her first appearance as a judge in this country.

Her award for the best dog of the show to Miss Marion Kennedy's Pomeria Wasp over Mrs. Emma E. Allard's Offley Mite Sunflower, caused some surprise. Both of these "poms" are English bred and both have won championships at English shows. Sunflower won three championships in England and was brought to this country by Mrs. H. McKenna Pultz, who recently sold the champion to Mrs. Allard. It was said that Mrs. Pultz paid $1,200 for Sunflower in England.

Pomeria Wasp, the winner yesterday, is sable in color and has a coat of beauty. Wasp was shown in the ring by Miss Kennedy, while Mrs. Pultz showed Mrs. Allard's entry. The winners in all the classes yesterday received prize cards, instead of ribbons, according to the custom at English shows. The winners were also presented with other prizes.

Miss Edith Hydon's puppy, Miss Brown, carried off several blue cards. Miss Brown was first in the class for puppies under six months old and later was adjudged the best American bred entry and also won first place in the specials as the best novice.

In the open class, Mrs. Emma Allard's Offley Mite Sunflower won first prize as the best of her sex, and Miss Kennedy's Pomeria Wasp took first among the dogs. In the final match Pomeria Wasp made the better appearance in the ring and took away first honors. In the class for puppies over six months first place went to Mrs. H. C. Smyth's Banner Miss Dot, with Mrs. Allard's Pomland Young Tip second, and Miss Lena Schilling's Haughty Sable Princess, third.

There was close competition in the novice class, which was won by Miss Elizabeth Lewis's Dynamite, with Mrs. H. Grasser's Dinkie Girl second. The first prize card in the limit class was won by Mrs. F. T. Clarke's Fairfax Sable Lady Love, with Mrs. H. Grasser's Winsome Girl, second.

DOGS PLEASE ROCKEFELLER.

Watches Parade of Those to Compete in Hippodrome Show.

Perhaps some day John D. Rockefeller will find golf a bit tiresome and he may occupy his spare moments as a dog fancier. At any rate he showed an interest at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon that was promising. Probably he didn't know that he was witnessing a parade of the most notable dogs in the city when they came trooping across the stage in the Fifth Avenue scene of "Hip Hip Hooray." It was preliminary to the third day's judging in the first of the Hippodrome dog shows, and Mr. Rockefeller leaned forward in his box and applauded just as if he was as much interested in the canine blue bloods as were their owners. He didn't see all of the dogs, however. Some of them you wouldn't know were around unless you stopped on them. But it was a representative array ranging from little toys to Great Danes and the Russian wolfhounds, and it would be hard to tell which Mr. Rockefeller liked best.

After the parade the dogs were judged by those who were more impartial than Mr. Rockefeller, and R. A. Scott's French bulldog La France won the trophy for the best in the show. The second choice went to Mrs. Henry Hill's Pomeranian, Ralfts Radium. The victory of La France appeared to be well deserved. The dog has a fine head, a good front and is pleasing in general conformation. The dog has thus far never been defeated. Ralfts Radium had been shown but one show before that of yesterday, when it won. It was recently imported to this country from Scotland. The winners in the various classes were:

Pekingese puppies, Mrs. Chambers's Sally; Pekingese dogs, Mrs. Pressbrey's T'as Chi; Pekingese bitches, Mrs. Ludlow's Ling; Chihuahua, Mrs. Luescher's Nettie; Spits, Mr. Mooney's Snowball; Airedale, Mrs. Holmes's Reminiscence; French bull, R. Scott's La France; English bull, Joe Zare's, Billie; Schipperke, Mrs. Neuman's Romeo; Great Dane, Miss C. Whitney's David; wolfhound, Mrs. Dunn's Jumbo; Yorkshires, Mrs. De Witt's Tazar; toy poodle, Miss Mary Van Ness's Crescent; French poodle, Mrs. Minor's Mon Bon Buddy; Blenheim spaniel, Miss C. Whitney's Merry Xmas; ruby spaniel, R. Nathan's Tipo Tian; black and tan, Mrs. Kolce's Snookums; collies, Mr. Kelly's Sarefield Thistain; Pomeranians, Mr. Hill's Ralfts Radium; American bulldog, Sidney Lutz's Tip. Winner of the Cups—R. A. Scott's French bull, La France Model. Winner of Brace—Atwood's Chihuahuas, Benita and Lolita.

SPEED CARS TO TUNE UP.

Will Start Preparation Today for Auto Races Tuesday.

Although the Sheepshead Bay Speedway was a deserted place yesterday afternoon, there promises to be plenty of thrills this afternoon when Eddie Rickenbacker, Ralph Mulford, Dario Resta, Bob Burman, and John Aitken will start tuning up their machines. Rickenbacker's Maxwell arrived at the track late yesterday afternoon, Aitken's Peugeot made its appearance early in the afternoon, and the Peugeots to be driven by Resta and Mulford and Burman's big Blitzen Benz are expected this morning.

It is doubtful whether Barney Oldfield will be one of the contestants in the 100-mile special invitation race to be held on Election Day, next Tuesday. Oldfield is in Los Angeles, and while nothing official has been announced, it is not expected that he will be here for the 100-mile whirl around the wooden course. However, he is expected here before Winter sets in, and will attempt to better the time made at the Election Day race, especially that of Burman in his Benz.

Ralph DePalma and his Mercedes speedster will arrive at the track today, or at least that is what is reported. DePalma was to have driven the Mercedes in the Astor Cup race, but was unable to get the car in proper condition, and so piloted a Stutz. That balky Mercedes is now in fine condition and DePalma expects to lower the world's records for both 50 and 100 miles.

Prince Paul Troubetzkoy of Russia was not at the track yesterday. That match race between the gifted sculptor and Harry Harkness for $10,000 seems to be a myth. If such a contest is to be staged, no one at the speedway knows anything about it.

There was one busy spot in the racing camps yesterday, and that was the little garage where the Chevrolet was housed. A couple of mechanics were hard at work going over every part of the machine. The Chevrolet will not be an entry in the Election Day races, but the overhauling is being done to put it in shape for the Corona Road race to be held in California.

Belmont's Stud Superintendent Dies.

Edward Keene, Superintendent of August Belmont's Nursery Stud Farm at Lexington, Ky., died yesterday at Fairmont Hospital, Cleveland, from cancer of the stomach. Keene had been complaining of stomach trouble for some time, and one week ago went to the Cleveland hospital for an operation. His wife was with him at the time of his death. Keene was formerly connected with horse breeding at Babylon, L. I., and was one of the oldest breeders in the country.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—High pressure prevails generally today except over Florida and the North Upper Lake region, and there was no precipitation during Wednesday except in Florida and West Washington, although there were thunder storms Tuesday night in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperatures have fallen in the Atlantic States and the Lower Lake region to about normal conditions, but elsewhere they remain much above the seasonal average. As a result except for showers Thursday over East and South Florida, fair weather will prevail during the next two or three days east of the Mississippi River.

It was somewhat warmer Thursday in the Lake region and Upper Ohio Valley and on Friday it will be warmer in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and north, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday. Friday, fair, warmer.

New Jersey and New England—Fair Thursday, Friday, fair; warmer in the interior.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Thursday, Friday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	39	59	4 P. M.	41	65
6 A. M.	36	58	6 P. M.	36	58
9 A. M.	35	61	9 P. M.	35	51
12 M.	39	65	11 P. M.	36	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.17 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:30—543 E. 16 St.; Leo Zamel	Slight
1:20—59 Watts St.; not given	None
2:05—388 3 Av.; United Cigar Stores Co.	Not given
10:00—1,675 Bathgate Av.; Isidore Heght	Slight
P. M.	
1:45—60 E. 98 St.; John Orlowsky	Slight
2:15—43 Peck Slip; George E. Hollock, Jr.	Slight
2:55—314 Henry St.; Harry Lesser	Slight
3:15—552 Lenox Av.; Josephine Bayne	Slight
4:45—112 W. 118 St.; Herman Deutsch	$1,000
5:30—196 Allen St.; Benj. Schestopol	Slight
6:35—554 W. 38 St.; Hugh Tierney	Slight
6:50—253 E. 136 St.; M. E. Fox	$1,500
7:45—456 W. 40 St.; Mary Murray	Slight
8:05—118 Eldridge St.; Jacob Falkowsky	Slight
9:20—58 1 St.; Harry Rosenblatt	$100

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—2d Lt. L. F. J. Zerbee, C. A. C., from 127th Co. to unassigned.

Promotion of 2d Lt. L. Mercader, Porto Rico Reg. of Inf., to 1st Lt. is announced.

Capt. A. L. Fuller, A. C., in addition to his other duties, is designated a member of the Coast Art. Board, Ft. Monroe, Va., effective about Dec. 1.

Capt. A. J. Cooper, C. A. C., from Coast Def. of Eastern N. Y. to 165th Co., Nov. 30.

1st Lt. D. H. Connolly, C. of E., will report to comdg. General, Southern Dept., for duty at Ft. Sam Houston until time to proceed to San Francisco, thence to Manila to the Philippines about Jan. 5 for duty.

Following Aviation Sec. officers from Ft. Sill, Okla., to their proper stations at San Diego: 1st Lts. B. Hutton, S. W. Fitzgerald, and L. MacDill.

Following Capts. of C. A. C. transferred as indicated, effective about Nov. 15: A. H. Sunderland, 40th to 126th; F. J. Behr, 24th to 168th; F. T. Hines, 38th to 6th, and K. C. Masteller, 6th to 49th.

1st Lt. M. H. Thompson, C. A. C., from Coast Def. of the Potomac about Dec. 1, then to Coast Def. of Sandy Hook.

1st Lt. W. W. Hicks, C. A. C., from staff duty, Def. of Eastern New York, about Jan. 2, then report to the comdg. officer of those defenses for assignment. He will be relieved from assignment there in time for him to proceed from San Fran. about March 5 for Honolulu.

Leaves: Col. D. L. Brainard, Q. M. C., 8 days' extension; 1st Lt. H. A. McCune, C. A. C., 2 months, and 1st Lt. F. E. Willaford, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Ensigns: V. Wood, the Tennessee to the Yankton, and E. R. Morrisey to the Fulton.

Surgn. R. B. Williams, Norfolk Hosp., to Marine Brigade, Haiti.

Asst. Surgns.: J. Riker, the Texas, to Marine Brigade, Haiti; D. G. Allen, the New Hampshire, to Marine Brigade, Haiti; E. U. Reed, New York Marine Recruitng Sta., to Marine Brigade, Haiti.

Pharmacist's Mate Radtke, the mon, the victory of La France appeared to be well deserved. The dog has a fine head, a good front and is pleasing in general conformation. The dog has thus far never been defeated. Ralfts Radium had been shown but one show before that of yesterday, when it won. It was recently imported to this country from Scotland. The winners in the various classes were:

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EDUCATION NOTES.

Permission has been granted for the use of the following additional public school buildings as polling places on Election Day: P. S. 85, 74, 68, and 121, Manhattan, and 117, Brooklyn.

Thomas H. Dibbins, Assistant Supervisor of Janitors, has been transferred to the position of janitor-engineer in the Bushwick High School, at $11,540 a year. Out of this amount he pays his help.

Elizabeth Rothschild, a teacher in P. S. 70, Manhattan, has been fined five days' pay for violation of the rule against corporal punishment.

The following Advisory Board in Vocational Work has been appointed: C. G. Norman, John J. Mulholland, and Miss Leonora O'Reilly, for two years each, and Samuel Rosenthal and E. J. Deering for one year each.

Permission has been granted to Benjamin C. Gruenberg, co-ordinator, to attend the National Conference on Vocational Guidance to be held in Minneapolis during the week of Jan. 16. He is to be paid his salary, but must pay his expenses.

District Supt. Jenkins's report on evening schools for the year ended July 31, 1915, was submitted to the Board of Education yesterday.

About 200 men and women took the examination yesterday for substitute teacher in common branches in the elementary schools.

The Board of Superintendents has withdrawn its nomination of Andrew I. Sherman as principal of an elementary school.

The evening schools will be closed on the night of Nov. 1.

The abstract of monthly reports for September, 1915, transmitted by City Supt. Maxwell to the Board of Education yesterday, shows a school registry for the whole city of 806,910, and an average attendance of 691,-339. In the elementary schools, Manhattan had a registry of 276,954 and Brooklyn 281,-181; Manhattan an average attendance of 231,023 and Brooklyn 242,808. In the high schools, Manhattan had a registry of 24,547 and Brooklyn 27,021; Manhattan an average attendance of 19,180 and Brooklyn 22,809.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

McKIM, ROBERT VANERBURGH, (Oct. 20,) at 50 E. 82 St. William J. A. McKim of Short Hills, N. J., son, and Mrs. Mary A. Fulda of Baltimore, Md., daughter, receive all family portraits, pictures, china, several diamond rings, diamond cross and necklace, other jewelry and bric-a-brac, and furniture in residence at 50 East 82 St.; income from $50,000 for life to Mrs. Wilde, and income for life from $25,000 each to sons, William J. A. and Robert McKim, principal from this fund, at death of beneficiaries, to grandchildren of testator; $5,000 outright each to brother, Clarence McKim of Jamaica, L. I., and sister, Laura McK. Pryor of 104 East 81 St.; Robert V. McKim, 2d, grandson, $2,000; residue to William J. A. McKim.

CLAPP, F. W., (Oct. 20,) at 501 West 110 St.; bequests of $25,000 each to children, Florence M. and G. Everett Clapp; residue equally to three children; grandchildren, Lorraine B. and Russell A. Clapp, Jr., $10,000 each; other bequests total $25,000.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty: Honorable mention—Patrolmen Franklin S. Traver, 32, and Nicholas M. Campo, 22. Commendation—Patrolmen Thomas Hackett, 10, (formerly in 40,) and John Collins, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E. Excellent police duty—Patrolmen Ernest Nobel, 2; Michael P. Murphy, 274, and Frank P. Gleason, 154.

Transfers and assignments—Patrol., 4 P. M., Oct. 26, G. H. Storer, 13 to 26, assignment to clerical duty discont. 4 P. M., Oct. 28, H. Jacobs, 22 to Traf. Div., Subdiv. A; T. T. McAuliffe, 31 to Traf. Div., Subdiv. C; E. M. Burns, 40 to Det. Bu., designated as Act. Det. Serg., 2d Gr. (Mutual,) 4 P. M., Oct. 28, Motorcycle Patrol. H. Schulter, 74 to Comm.'s Office, as messenger; T. J. Leehane, Comm.'s Office to 74, assignment as messenger discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. J. F. Connors, 32, to Comr's office, 15 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 26; F. J. McCarthy, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 2; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 31. Patrol. J. Horn, 7, and Henriegel 154, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 28; J. R. Buckley, 15, to D. B., 3 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 26; E. E. Cahill, 21, to C. D., duty in office of Chief Insp., 15 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 31; T. Gibbons, 156, and J. Fennesy, 157, to 8 I. D., duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 28; B. Devere and S. Matthews, 144, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 26; M. A. Meyer and C. F. Reilly, 172, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 28.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. C. J. Sheridan, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 27; T. O'Sullivan, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 28; T. J. Cullen, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 28; G. H. J. Scherb, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Oct. 29; S. H. Weinstein, 29, 21 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 3; H. J. Gnotosky, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 27; J. J. Trainor, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 28.

Applications for full pay approved: Patrol. E. J. O'Rourke, 15, 2:46 P. M. Aug. 21, to 1:24 P. M. Sept. 3, while under suspension.

Advancements to Grades: To $1,400 Grade (Nov. 9)—Patrol. J. T. O'Hare, 1; F. Prigge, 2; J. L. Ryan, 4; H. C. McCarthy, 5; E. Lynch, 6; E. C. Schmidt, 13; F. A. La Battaglia, 13; P. J. Malone, 14; J. Gross, 15; G. Tirello, 18; T. McMahon, 22; J. O'Connell, 26; L. Fitzgerald, 26; J. McKiernan, 33; J. H. Cox, 36; P. Fahje, 38; M. R. Slattery, 42; I. K. W. Nylin, 68; L. A. Nielsen, 89; F. J. Szumlasky, 140; P. A. Rafter, 153; G. Hennenlotter, 153; A. Stolzenberger, 155; E. J. Winkel, 160; P. J. Waag, 165; W. C. Goehring, 170; T. Lobdell, 276; J. L. O'Gorman, 278; J. F. Challan, D. B.; J. C. Sullivan, D. B.; L. Smith, Traf. A; J. J. Garraston, Traf. C; R. M. Drum, B. B. H.

To $1,400 Grade—W. J. Kennedy, 15, Nov. 2; J. E. Hughes, 12, Nov. 7.

To $1,350 Grade—P. J. Maney, 4, Nov. 12; H. J. A. Power, 152, Nov. 13.

To $1,250 Grade (Nov. 9)—J. A. Harrold, 7; J. J. Murphy, 13; W. A. Gibbons, 16; S. J. Flanagan, 14; W. E. Rose, 16; J. J. Lannin, 17; A. C. Freed, 19; J. Sweeney, 20; J. Shea, 23; M. Kelly, 32; W. Wagner, 35; V. A. Hastings, 37; D. S. Egan, 38; F. B. Casey, 38; T. P. Healy, 40; J. J. Ellis, 42; T. E. Cummings, 42; J. Corry, 42; J. Papa, 61; A. H. Kornich, 79; H. W. Stevenson 152; H. Schiesser, 153; A. Brolle, 165. H. C. Petermann, 172; T. A. L. Duane, 285; C. B. Mannahan, D. B.; H. J. Gorman, D. B.; W. Randolph, D. B.; E. McDonald, D. B.

To $1,150 Grade—I. O'Leary, 171, Nov. 1.

To $1,350 Grade (Nov. 6)—G. A. Stern, 18; J. P. O'Malley, 3; H. Brisk, 18; J. Bensinger, 18; L. Schonfeld, 21; C. J. King, 22; F. Schmitt, 23; J. A. Ryan, 23; S. D. Mancini, 23; F. J. Minnick, 31; G. O. Masterson, 42; C. E. Hughes, 42; W. L. Nau, Marine, 43; J. J. Egan, 68; E. M. Van Cott, 143; T. C. Pepper, 145; P. J. Boyle, 143; J. J. Naughton, 149; T. J. Schaefer, 151; J. E. McLaughlin, 153; H. Baer, 165; T. M. Moskowitz, 158; W. F. Garrett, 161; R. T. Birmingham, 161; J. J. Becker, 165; M. J. Gilligan, 169; J. J. Keefe, 170; B. J. Lester, 270; W. Ahern, Traf. C; W. L. Nau, Marine; T. J. Ford, D. B.; C. F. R. Barrois, 3d Dist.

Suspended (without pay): Act. Det. Sergt. 2d gr. A. B. McConeghy, Det. Bu., 11:20 P. M., Oct. 26. Death: Patrol. W. S. McClary, Traf. Div., Subdiv. E, at 6:50 A. M., Oct. 27.

Fire Department.

Leave of absence, with pay, five days, 8 A. M. Oct. 27, to Capt. Henry B. Burtis, H. & L. 125, prior to his retirement.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, 8 A. M., Oct. 28: Fire., 1st gr., J. Laux, Eng. 230, to new fire alarm station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer, will report to Chief of Bat. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Pearl Street, East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Oct. 29, at 9 A. M., R. H. Borden, Jr., Eng. 4; P. Broderick, Eng. 16; A. T. Callahan, Eng. 41; H. M. Spear, Eng. 226 C. A. Hutchinson, H. & L. 149. At 10 A. M.—E. H. Levy, Eng. 27; C. D. Wiese, Eng. 28; C. Krapp, Jr., Eng. 32; C. F. Stone, Eng. 234; G. J. Englert, H. & L. 124. At 12 noon—J. Ulrich, Eng. 93; J. A. Walsh, No. 2, Eng. 20; H. Krebs, Eng. 251; J. J. Hayes, H. & L. 13; J. Miller, H. & L. 128. At 2 P. M.—F. Hartman, Eng. 25; E. P. Murtha, Eng. 91; W. Ryan, Eng. 239; H. B. Spencer, H. & L. 28; G. H. Colligan, H. & L. 148.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157 and 159 East 67th St., at time and date specified: Nov. 1, at 10 A. M., Eng. 95; at 1 P. M., Eng. 207. Nov. 2, at 10 A. M., Eng. 6; at 1 P. M., Eng. 284. Nov. 4, at 10 A. M., Eng. 27; at 1 P. M., Eng. 288. Nov. 5, at 10 A. M., Eng. 96; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 144. Nov. 8, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 86; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 140.

Capt. P. L. O'Regan, H. & L. 80, is designated as Acting Chief of the 22d Batt., to take effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 28.

Retired: Capt. H. B. Burtis, H. & L. 125, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $1,250, 8 A. M., Nov. 1; Fire. 1st Gr. H. Wolfer, Eng. 66, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Nov. 1.

Special leave of absence, without pay: Fire. 2d Gr. L. A. D.

EXPORTERS OPPOSE GOVERNMENT SHIPS

Manufacturers Condemn the Seaman's Act and Recommend a Shipping Board.

ADDRESSES BY SPECIALISTS

American Association Discusses Subsidies, Transportation Problems and Foreign Trade.

Transportation problems were the principal topics discussed yesterday afternoon at the sixth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Hotel Biltmore. The association followed the National Foreign Trade Council in condemning Government ownership and the Seaman's act, and recommended the appointment of a Government Shipping Board, composed of persons experienced in ocean transportation, to promote the interests of American shippers.

Professor Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, in an address on "Transportation in Relation to the Export Trade," took up railroad transportation problems. He recommended that the Interstate Commerce Commission establish rules governing car movements and the use of terminals, so as to relieve the congestion of traffic at seaboard terminals.

"For three years the railroads of the United States, even those conservatively managed, have had to economize rigidly in order to make their decreased revenues cover unavoidable expenses," he said. "Some railroads have been able to maintain dividends without drawing upon accumulated surplus, while others have paid their dividends only by encroaching upon surplus and by postponing renewals and improvements. The inadequate equipment and terminal facilities of the carriers will seriously inconvenience the public; indeed, it is probable that the car shortage during the coming Winter will be as great as it was nine years ago.

"It is to the interest of the public that the railroads should obtain revenues sufficient to enable them to keep their facilities not only in advance of immediate requirements, but ahead of the needs of the hour, so that they may be able to meet exceptional demands with reasonable adequacy."

Even if the Government could succeed in operating ocean vessels profitably, it ought not to do so, Professor Johnson said, because such an act would be justifiable only under conditions of complete nationalization. In answer to the question, "What can the Government do?" Professor Johnson suggested that it could declare its desire to bring about the establishment of at least four strings of vessels—one line from the Eastern seaboard of the United States to points on the East Coast of South America; another from the Eastern seaboard to the West Coast of South America; a third from the Western seaboard to Japan, China, and the Philippines, and a fourth to New Zealand and Australia.

"The Government," he said, "can offer either to give these lines a fixed subvention for a period of ten years, or it can guarantee to pay their owners the difference between the expenses owning and operating the lines under the American flag and the expenses that would have been incurred had the vessels been operated in the same services under the British or German flag. Another thing that the Government can do promptly is to repeal Section 18 of the Seaman's Act."

Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, President of the association, expressed a doubt whether the United States might expect a large volume of business from the belligerent countries after the war. Peace, he said, would restore normal conditions to South America and China, which would supply the needs of Europe from the cheapest markets. Only by extending American finance, as in the $500,000,000 loan, he said, can we make the countries of Europe expand their trade with us.

B. Olney Hough, editor of the American Exporter, suggested two ways in which, he thought, export trade could be doubled. The first was by using credit along broader and more intelligent lines; the second, by employing locally domiciled commission agents or manufacturers' representatives in foreign countries. Professor Edward Snider of the City College described for the association the proposed course of training for foreign trade.

The new officers of the association are E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, President; W. W. Nichols, assistant to the Chairman of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, First Vice President; A. N. Hargrove of the J. G. Brill Company, Second Vice President; Moon of the C. W. Hunt Company, Third Vice President; Lindsay McCandlish of the Hutchinson Coal Company, George E. Long of the Dixon Crucible Company, and H. K. Mulford, Directors.

The speakers at the association's dinner last night were Percival Farquhar, President of the Brazil Railways Company; John Candler Cobb, President of the National Tariff Commission Association, and Isaac N. Seligman of J. & W. Seligman & Co.

Mr. Farquhar said the control by American interests of South American railroad property would bring big business to the United States.

Mr. Cobb declared that the problem of preparing for the readjustment of our tariff and trade relations at the close of the war was the most important question relating to our future prosperity.

Speaking on "Banking in Relation to Foreign Trade," Mr. Seligman asserted that an American bank, to be successful in South America, would find it necessary to supply a comparatively large amount of capital for investment purposes.

"As most of the South American countries are purely agricultural," he said, "it is for agricultural purposes that most of the capital would have to be employed. It follows that a bank would have to be equipped not only along banking, but along commercial lines."

FIND DRUGS; HOLD BIEGEL.

"Doc" Insists His Trade Is All in South America.

"Doc" Biegel, a charter member of the Tim Sullivan Association, was arrested last night in handsomely furnished apartments at 617 West 113th Street by several detectives and revenue service men who accused him of trafficking in drugs. "Doc," who was arrested in London last December as a German spy, and who subsequently was deported to this country, protested his innocence and declared he was a commission merchant in drugs with a trade to South American countries. He was taken to the West 125th Street station where he was locked up as a Federal prisoner. He will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton today.

In "Doc's" rooms, according to the raiders were a young woman and a youth who the detectives said, was a drug fiend well known to them. These two were not arrested. The detectives searched the flat and said they found four bottles containing a drug they believed to be morphine and receipts from wholesale houses showing Biegel had bought from 150 to 200 ounces of cocaine about every five or six days. The detectives say he has distributed this to salesmen and reaped an enormous profit.

The detectives got on the trail of "Doc" through a conversation which one of them overheard in a Broadway restaurant recently.

Donner Retains Steel Option.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 27.—Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad discussed the Pennsylvania Steel Company negotiations at their meeting today. It is understood that William H. Donner, President of the Cambria Steel Company, retains his option on the Pennsylvania Steel holdings of the Pennsylvania and Reading roads, and that unless Charles M. Schwab makes a higher bid in a few days the transaction will be closed.

LINCOLN RELICS GO CHEAP.

Burton Sale Reaches Total of $4,823.45.

"Speeches and Letters of Abraham Lincoln, 1832-65," published in London in 1909, was bought for $45 by H. W. Bell at the sale of the Lincoln material in the library of John E. Buxton of Milwaukee, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. This book was passed around among the guests at the Lincoln Centennial Association banquet at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12, 1909, and was signed by M. Jusserand, Ambassador from France; James Bryce, Ambassador from Great Britain; William J. Bryan, Robert T. Lincoln, and others.

Mr. Bell also paid $40 for an autograph album containing the signatures of the majority of the northern protagonists in the civil war. Inserted in the book is a card signed by Abraham Lincoln, with three lines in his handwriting and the date, Dec. 27, 1864.

George D. Smith obtained for $15.50 "Ides of March, or Abraham Lincoln, private citizen, Being a sequel to the end of the Irrepressible Conflict, by a Merchant of Philadelphia," published in that city in 1861. Mr. Bell gave $16.50 for "Abraham Lincoln. A Lecture," by Robert G. Ingersoll, one of ten copies printed. He also paid $19 for "In Memoriam of Abraham Lincoln," an interesting collection of pamphlets relating to the Reconstruction period, Lincoln and political questions of that time.

A scarce "Discourse preached at Lynn on the day of the National Funeral of Lincoln," by Samuel Johnson, went for $18.50. The rare first edition of Charles G. Leland's "Abraham Lincoln" was bought by Thomas F. Madigan for $14.50.

"Speech of Mr. Lincoln of Illinois on the Reference of the President's Message in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1948," was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $17.50, and he paid $26 for another of Lincoln's speeches on "The Presidential Question," delivered in Congress on July 27, 1848

A letter from President Lincoln to General Joseph Hooker, Jan. 26, 1863," limited to forty-five copies, and printed privately, was bought for $15 by the Library of Congress. Mr. Smith paid $16 for a letter of Mary Lincoln, dated Dec. 16, 1869, denying that she was to remarry, and $25 for a letter of Robert T. Lincoln regarding his brother "Tad." A. M. Samuel paid $18 for two rare pamphlets on Lincoln, a discourse by the Rev. Robert Norton, and an address by Robert F. Burns at St. Catherine's, Canada West, April 25, 1865.

The total to date is $4,823.45. The sale will be continued today.

HITS BRITISH SHIP WARNING.

R. Wagner Says His Company's Vessels Are All American-Owned.

Richard Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company of 17 Battery Place, said yesterday that the action of Great Britain in warning shipping men against chartering certain steamers, forty-seven in all, ten of which were under the American flag, together with the new Order in Council gazetted Tuesday, abrogating the observance of Article 57 of the Declaration of London, which provided that the character of a vessel was determined by the flag she was entitled to fly, was deliberate notice to such vessels that they would be seized, regardless of ownership and although trading only between neutral countries. The ten American vessels are owned by Mr. Wagner's company.

When asked to make a statement regarding the American Transatlantic Company, Mr. Wagner said:

"Suspicion that the ships belonging to this company were not American owned was aroused in foreign ports because the United States Commissioner of Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, through prejudice against adding these ships to the American Merchant Marine, delayed granting American registry for over two months. Whether he was influenced by foreign nations who obviously see competition and increased American naval power in a larger American merchant marine, or whether it was simply ignorance of the statutes governing American navigation laws is not apparent.

"At the time the American Transatlantic Company was organized there was a tentative arrangement under which part of the capital stock was to be subscribed by a Danish interest represented by A. Jenson of Copenhagen, however, these arrangements were never completed.

"These ships are owned outright and free of any incumbrance by the American Transatlantic Company, which is an American corporation, incorporated for $2,500,000, all of the stock of which was always, and is now, owned and held by American citizens. There never was a German, Austrian, or Turkish ownership in any of these ships, either in whole or in part, neither before or after the outbreak of the war.

"Under these circumstances the American Transatlantic Company, feels entirely free to employ its ships in all legitimate trades and relies upon the justice and power of the American Government to protect its rights and to secure from foreign nations compensation for any infringement of these rights by foreign nations, and to uphold the dignity of the American flag."

WEIL WINS PLEA FOR APPEAL

Supreme Court Will Review Case of Pittsburgh Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the application of Philander C. Knox of Pittsburgh, Louis Marshall of New York, and George E. Price of Charleston, W. Va., granted a writ of error to the Supreme Court of West Virginia in the case of A. Leo Weil against H. K. Black, Judge of the Intermediate Court of Kanawha County, W. Va., and the State of West Virginia. The Supreme Court will now review the action of the Supreme Court.

This is the case in which the Supreme Court of West Virginia recently decided that Mr. Weil, as an attorney at law practicing in the United States Court, was amenable to the laws of West Virginia in a matter affecting the procuring of testimony in a case pending in a Federal court. Mr. Weil, it was alleged, offered to protect certain Public Service Commissioners who appeared as witnesses to disclose the story of the interference of Governor Hatfield with the action of the commission.

The testimony, which it was alleged Mr. Weil was endeavoring to procure, was that the commission decided against the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company at the dictation of Governor Hatfield, who declared, it was asserted, that the decision must be adverse to the company under peril of loss of their places upon the commission. The truth of this story was not challenged in the indictment against Mr. Weil.

LEWISOHN STADIUM LIGHTED

Philanthropist Adds Illuminating Device for Night Meetings.

To further his plan for the general use of the stadium of the College of the City of New York, Adolph Lewisohn has made another donation to cover the cost of installing an artistic lighting arrangement in the big amphitheatre. Mr. Lewisohn has been in conference with the architect, Arnold W. Brunner, several times, and as a result a new and very unusual lighting system has been installed in the stadium.

This lighting arrangement will make the big meeting place available for evening entertainments. The architect and his engineering corps were persuaded to rush the work in order to have the lights ready for the citizenship reception to first voters tomorrow night. Mr. Brunner has apparently solved the difficulties of the task by placing all of his lighting units behind the colonnades, thus bringing out a new form of indirect illumination.

NEW HAVEN'S BOARD HID MANY BIG DEALS

Government Shows Morgan and Rockefeller Acted as Secret Agents.

ROBERTSON FOOLED PUBLIC

Much Discussion of "Syndicate" When He Got Control of M. W. & C. R. R. R.

The care taken by the New Haven to hide its hand in the acquisition of the properties it added to its system was brought out yesterday by the Government at the trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court of the charge that William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other past and present Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company conspired in violation of the Sherman law to monopolize the traffic facilities of New England. While Mr. Mellen sat on the steps leading to the witness chair and answered a few questions, Frank M. Swacker of counsel for the Government put in a mass of documents to illustrate the New Haven's methods.

It appeared that when the Old Colony system was taken over the Morgan firm was paid 5 per cent. to take over the controlling interest and held it for an indefinite period at the option of the New Haven. When the Rhode Island & Massachusetts was to be acquired, William Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan each purchased one-third of the stock, which was afterward passed on to the New Haven. When the New England was acquired, William Rockefeller again came to the aid of the New Haven with $1,500,000, while J. M. Hall, the Vice President, raised another $3,000,000. Finally it was A. Heaton Robertson, one of the other defendants, who was believed by the public to have purchased for a syndicate the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River Railroad, although he was really acting for the New Haven.

Mr. Mellen had nearly concluded his testimony, but will be on the stand this morning to tell of the acquisition of certain trolley lines during the time he was Second Vice President of the New Haven. He will then be excused, to be recalled when the Government has brought its story down to the period of his return to the road as President. The question has arisen as to whether he is to be cross-examined on the testimony he has already given. The Government is willing that he should be cross-examined on condition that the defense seemed to feel yesterday that to divide the cross-examination would be very bad policy.

Defendants Became Impatient.

So far the Government has not produced evidence to connect several of the defendants with the alleged conspiracy, and their counsel have discussed, it is said, the advisability of moving at once the motion to dismiss, which would otherwise follow the conclusion of the Government's testimony. H. M. Earle, counsel for Robert W. Taft, said yesterday morning that in the first two weeks of trial nothing had been brought up to connect his client with the alleged conspiracy.

"It is an imposition to ask any one to sit here and listen day after day to matters of twenty-five years ago, with which he cannot be possibly connected," he said.

It was suggested to William Rockefeller yesterday, as he listened to the history of his case, that a company should be formed on the lines of a title guarantee company to protect Directors from the consequences of the acts of their companies before they joined the board.

"Good idea," he said. "The company might insure a Director's peace of mind."

Mr. Swacker began the morning session by putting on the record the resolutions of the New Haven Directors concerning the leasing of the Old Colony railroad system and the exchange of New Haven shares for Old Colony shares.

This occurred in the Spring of 1893, and was followed in October by the acquisition by the New Haven of the 2,327 of the 12,000 shares of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, which did not belong to the railroad. That there was some doubt concerning the legality of these actions was shown by the introduction in February, 1894, of resolutions in the Massachusetts Legislature calling for an inquiry into them, whereupon the Directors arranged that the steamboat shares should be taken over by Drexel, Morgan & Co., giving the New Haven the option to buy them back at cost, plus 5 per cent.

A year later, however, in February, 1895, it was reported to the Directors that the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners had approved of all the steps necessary for the acquisition of the Old Colony Railroad and Steamship Company and that the transaction was complete. The company had also exercised its option with Drexel, Morgan & Co. and had given it a note for $500,000 without interest, with an undertaking to pay it before reducing below that sum the amount to the credit of the trustees from the debenture funds.

Guaranteed Steamboat Profit.

It also appeared that after the New Haven had taken over the Old Colony Steamboat Company it was agreed that it should pay it enough to declare a 10 per cent. dividend on its stock, as well as $100,000 to its sinking fund. Mr. Mellen was asked whether it had been necessary to discriminate against any other steamboat company in order to enable the Old Colony to earn that amount.

"I can't recall," he replied, "that any change was made in the traffic arrangements of the Old Colony. It was a tremendous earner. I don't think there was any difficulty, either, about the Providence & Stonington."

Having disposed of the absorption of the Old Colony systems, Mr. Swacker turned to the history of the New York & New England Company. He went back to 1892 and showed that the executive officers of the New Haven were then authorized by the board "to take such steps as they may deem wise to protect this property against any action of any railroad company that may be hostile to the interests of this company."

Mr. Nicoll sighed as he heard the date and remarked:

"There is one date in this case we shall never hear again. That is 1848. I believe we have passed that finally."

Mr. Swacker paid no heed, but put in a series of resolutions dealing with the acquisition of the Rhode Island & Massachusetts Railroad. In a letter addressed to William Rockefeller on April 28, 1892, Charles P. Clark, President of the New Haven, explained to him that this was a line which was owned by two companies of the same name, one incorporated in Rhode Island and the other in Massachusetts. It was operated by the New England Company and now it was proposed to extend it by constructing some six or seven miles into the suggested Union Station at Providence. But this would compete with the Providence & Worcester, a subsidiary of the New Haven, and the company was not at all disposed to see a rival spring up in this territory. So Mr. Clark called Mr. Rockefeller's attention to the situation and suggested that he might step in and purchase the control of the Rhode Island & Massachusetts.

"I want to present to you the facts in regard to a matter involving an investment of between $300,000 and $350,000 on a basis which will pay the investor 5 per cent, thinking perhaps you would like the investment and being sure that if you should chose to make it, this company would be put in a stronger position in Rhode Island."

Rockefeller Gets R. I. & M. Stock.

Then after explaining the situation Mr. Clark pointed out that if the New England, which was then in difficulties, were to forfeit its lease of the Rhode Island & Massachusetts, that line would naturally become a branch of the Providence & Worcester, and if the New Haven were to acquire the New England, it would, of course, take over the Rhode Island & Massachusetts. So Mr. Clark said, he could see no contingency in which the investment would not be perfectly safe to anybody who had the money to invest at 5 per cent.

Mr. Rockefeller accepted Mr. Clark's suggestion and bought one-third of the stock of the road, another third being bought by J. P. Morgan. A few weeks later Mr. Clark was on record as writing to William G. Roelker of Providence concerning the repeal by the Rhode Island Legislature of the bills authorizing the extension of the line to Providence.

Then there came on Sept. 13, 1895, the resolution of the Directors of the New Haven to purchase the capital stock of the Rhode Island & Massachusetts, and on Sept. 19 a letter from Mr. Clark to Mr. Rockefeller, sending him the money to reimburse him for the stock, which he had now transferred to the New Haven.

"The transaction will be incomplete," he wrote, "without expressing my thanks as representing the New Haven road, for the original advance, which prevented the construction of the competing line, and so answered the purpose for which we desired to have the stock bought."

An identical letter was sent to Mr. Morgan. In 1895 the difficulties of the New York & New England Railroad had come to a head and it had gone into the hands of receivers, to be reorganized as the New England Railroad Company. The New Haven was determined to get possession of this and on July 13, 1895, John M. Hall announced to the standing committee of the road that the company had borrowed $1,500,000 from Mr. Rockefeller and that he had himself raised $3,000,000 with the promise of a further $500,000 at 3½ per cent. for the expenses of this capture.

Purchase of New England.

Mr. Swacker established all the facts of the purchase by putting in a series of formal resolutions and minutes, and showed how Mr. Clark as President of the New Haven was made President of the New England, and a policy was laid down as to the treatment of the newly acquired property.

Mr. Mellen denied that he had anything himself to do with the operation of the New England, as he was connected only with the New Haven, and when a particular letter in which he had given advice to the traffic officials of the New England was called to his attention he said:

"It was just fatherly advice from a man who was close to the father, Mr. Clark. I had no authority."

From the evidence it appeared that the purchase of some additional New England preferred stock was made by William E. Barnett, Executive Secretary of the New Haven, and the Finance Committee of the latter ordered that no mention should be made to the standing committee or the board, and that the amount of Mr. Barnett's note should be paid by check by one of the members of the Finance Committee.

"I object to that as irrelevant," said Mr. Lindabury. "Every one knows that's the way to get stock in if you don't want the price run up on you."

"It's very significant," retorted Mr. Swacker. "It follows a month after the decision of the Trans-Missouri case."

Mr. Swacker then went into the details of the acquisition of the New England by the New Haven to show the anxiety of the Directors of the latter that their bargain should not come before the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts. In the end the deal was put through and legislation obtained to sanction it, the shares of the New England being exchanged for stock of the New Haven.

New Haven Wants Secrecy.

Then Mr. Swacker passed on to the affairs of the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River Railroad. It was leased to the old New York & New England in 1892 and in 1895 the President of the New Haven was authorized to purchase its control. In connection with its purchase the names of E. D. Robbins and A. Heaton Robertson, two of the defendants, came prominently before the court. It appeared that the New Haven did not wish its purchase known and so on May 20, 1896, John M. Hall, Vice President, wrote to Mr. Robbins asking in whose name the check for the road should be drawn. He wrote:

"We should like to have it arranged so that the check in payment may not be publicly disclosed. I do not see why the check cannot be passed directly to you by Judge Robertson without anyone seeing it. I suppose if you said to the court that you had received the check that would be a payment in court sufficient to satisfy the statute."

Mr. Lindabury admitted that Mr. Robertson had been the actual purchaser of the Meriden line for some time before it went to the New Haven. The road had been foreclosed, and he had bought it at the foreclosure sale, holding it for three years for the New Haven.

On Memorial Day, 1896, President Clark, Vice President Hall, and the Chief Engineer of the New Haven took a trip over the line and asked Mr. Robertson to come along if he was not "intending to deliver a Memorial Day address somewhere."

From another letter it appeared that the public in general was quite taken in by the purchase of the road through Mr. Robertson. From a letter of J. M. Hall to Henry C. Robinson in July, 1898, it appeared that it had been generally believed that Mr. Robertson represented a syndicate, and since the line had been lying idle for two years some awkward questions were to be asked. Mr. Hall feared that it would be suggested that the franchise might be forfeited, and that disagreeable questions would be raised concerning the evasion of taxation. Mr. Mellen said the line was afterward operated by the New Haven with an object.

In conformity with an undertaking made with counsel for the defense, Mr. Swacker then spent a good deal of time reading into the minutes the records of the Goldsmith suit, which proved the undoing of the old New York & New England. It was brought by a liquor dealer of Boston, called Goldsmith, who was indemnified from all loss by Austin Corbin. Then the New Haven took it over, J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller assuming the liability for the costs of the trial in place of Mr. Corbin.

In connection with this Mr. Swacker introduced a letter to J. P. Morgan, in which the New Haven, through J. M. Hall, informed him, "You need pay no attention to the Corbin suit, as we will assume all care and responsibility in the matter, and it is now in the hands of our counsel, who will give it all the attention the case demands. I am very glad to know of your safe return and good health."

Mr. Swacker then brought out that after the New Haven had acquired the New England care was taken to give the latter the same amount of business it had enjoyed previously. It was done, Mr. Mellen said, because there was still a considerable minority interest in New England stock outstanding, and the New Haven did not wish to dissatisfy it.

When Mr. Swacker suggested that the Vanderbilts still held a block of New England stock, however, Mr. Lindabury objected vigorously, declaring it was an unjustifiable assertion.

The trial was then adjourned until this morning.

HEAR SCHMIDT'S APPEAL.

Repudiated Confession Caused Conviction, Slayer's Attorney Asserts.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Briefs urging and opposing a new trial for Hans Schmidt, convicted of the murder of Anna Aumuller in New York in 1913, and now under sentence of death, were filed with the Court of Appeals today. In his brief requesting a reversal of the judgment of conviction and requesting a new trial, Alphonse Koelble, attorney for Schmidt, asked for an opportunity to present evidence that the Aumuller girl met death as a result of an operation. He averred that the conviction was obtained largely upon Schmidt's confession which he since had repudiated, that he cut her throat with a razor "in obedience to an internal voice which said she should be a sacrifice of love and atonement."

The brief of Robert C. Taylor, Assistant District Attorney, opposed the motion and requested the court to uphold the record of the trial. Schmidt was tried twice. The jury disagreed on the first trial. In both cases his defense was insanity.

There "Ain't No Sich Person."

We yield to no man in our sincere admiration of the many natural advantages of this garden spot of the world, including the Scioto, the Olentangy, and Alum Creek, but we confess that it makes us smile slightly in our wan way when we get a letter addressed to the marine editor of this old palladium of liberty.—Ohio State Journal.

WANT NEW HAVEN TO SUE DIRECTORS

Effort to Recover Certain Moneys Urged at Stockholders' Meeting—Proxies Delay Action.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—At the annual stockholders' meeting of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company today the wish of representatives of certain interests to examine proxies delayed announcement of the vote on approving the acts of the Directors, as contained in the annual statement, and the election of fifteen Directors. The meeting was fairly well attended. Most of the stockholders left after depositing their ballots, the recess then taken lengthened into hours, and finally tonight was continued until tomorrow morning. President Howard Elliott said the tellers might be at work all night.

Those stockholders who left apparently thought that business had been completed after a lively debate, based chiefly upon opposition to the action of the Directors in not instituting suits against former Directors to recover moneys alleged to have been recklessly expended.

Asa P. French and Hugh W. Ogden introduced resolutions, the former to have the stockholders authorize the Directors to prosecute former Directors, and the latter to compel the officers and Directors to cease objecting to the suit of minority stockholders now pending in the Massachusetts courts, which has a similar purpose in view. A stock vote was ordered on both.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, a Director, defended the Directors' action, and said that Mr. French's protest had little weight, as he had not availed himself of the opportunity to assist the Directors in their consideration of evidence, which might have been used against the alleged recreant Directors.

Mr. Ogden, in an interview, said the tellers were comparing proxies with the stock book. He did not question the election of the fifteen Directors whose names were on the ballot, as he presumed all voted for them. He had understood that the count had revealed that some stockholders, trustees, and Trustees had sent proxies which had not been properly prepared.

President Elliott's report on the road's business since June showed that the tide of traffic was rapidly increasing and that facilities for handling were taxed to the utmost. His figures for the three months ended Sept. 30 showed that on the steam road the revenues increased $1,509,955, and the operating expenses $42,165. After allowing for taxes, &c., he said, the net income for the period was $2,286,040, an increase of $967,071 over the same period in 1914. On the Central New England Railway the net increase in income was $259,402, and with the New England Steamship Company the net increase was $124,436 over 1914.

For three weeks in October on the steam road the increase in business was $587,786, on the Central New England $80,851, and on the New England Steamship Company $54,820, as compared with the same period in 1914, Mr. Rudd, W. F. Harris, B. M. Crouse, 389 Genesee St., Utica.

President Elliott said that these figures were gratifying to those who recalled the dark days of the last few years. In April, 1914, the management was trying to arrange to take care of maturing notes when business was receding. Now the company was faced with the problem of providing more trackage, more engine terminals, and more rolling stock to meet the business in New England growing out of the trade in munitions and other products.

Cloverleaf Earnings Grow.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, better known as the Cloverleaf Road, has made its first report under the management of Walter S. Ross as receiver. For the year ended June 30 the gross earnings were $4,636,059, an increase of $47,037 over 1914. The net earnings, however, owing to an increase in operating expenses by about $500,000, were only $888,922, a decrease of $356,215.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Irregular conditions prevailed in the wheat market yesterday in response to a number of unsettling influences. Opening easier, the market rallied and at one time sold ⅝@¾c above the previous night, but this was followed by a drop of over 2 cents a bushel, after which prices rallied a little near the close and were finally ⅛@1c net lower. Cash wheat here was easy, closing as follows: No. 1 Durum, 1.10¼, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.03¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.04¾, car, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December..	..	..	1.06¾	1.07¾	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December..	1.01⅛	98¾	99½	1.00¾	1.18¾
May	1.03⅝	1.01⅝	1.01¾	1.02¾	1.19

CORN.

At the outset corn was steady and a shade higher owing to the firmness of cables, but soon weakened under the reports of splendid weather and commission house selling. In the afternoon the market dropped about a cent under the early high point in response to a report by Snow, claiming that the Government November report is likely to show a crop surprisingly large. About 160,000 bushels of new corn were reported for export at the Gulf. Yellow corn here was reported at 78c for No. 2 prompt.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
October	63¼	62¾	62¾	63¼	..
December	59	57⅞	58¼	58¾	67¾
May	60¾	59½	59¾	60¼	70¾

OATS.

There was a decline of ⅛@¾c in the market for oats, following the weakness elsewhere and the continued liberal receipts. Export business amounted to 350,000 bushels. No. 3 white oats here were quoted at 41@41¼c; No. 4 white, 40@40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December ...	35¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	45¾
May	39¼	39¼	39¾	39½	52

PROVISIONS.

Early in the session provisions showed weakness in sympathy with lower hogs and a liberal movement which induced liquidation. Heavy covering appeared on the decline, however, and losses were more than regained, the late market showing decided strength upon good commission house buying and support from packers. The arrivals at Chicago were 25,000 hogs, with 24,000 expected on Thursday. Kansas City had 7,000 and Omaha 2,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
January	8.97	8.77	8.97	8.82	10.67
May	9.20	9.02	9.20	9.10	9.90
Ribs—					
January	8.95	8.73	8.95	8.77	9.80
Pork—					
December ...	13.87	13.45	13.50	13.80	18.95
January	16.07	15.85	16.07	15.90	19.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

Throughout the entire session the cottonseed oil market was well sustained, but showed particular strength in the late afternoon in sympathy with the sudden upturn in lard. Final prices showed 2 to 8 points net advance, with sales of 14,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.80@7.90	7.78
October	7.87	7.87	7.80@7.90	7.78
November	7.79	7.79	7.80@7.86	7.75
December	7.75	7.73	7.80@7.85	7.73
January	7.83	7.75	7.82@7.83	7.78
February	..	..	7.90@7.98	7.83
March	7.95	7.88	7.98@7.95	7.86
April	7.97	7.97	8.00@8.06	7.82
May	8.11	8.04	8.10@8.11	8.02

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very active. Realizing and trade selling caused reactions of several points in the late trading, but the close was steady and last prices still showed net gains of from 6 to 10 points for the day. Sales were reported of 61,000 bags. The local spot market was steady and higher, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼ and Santos 4s at 9¼c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.55@6.60	6.46
November	..	..	6.55@6.60	6.46
December	6.70	6.53	6.60@6.65	6.50
January	..	..	6.61@6.63	6.52
February	..	..	6.65@6.65	6.54
March	6.74	6.57	6.64@6.66	6.56
April	..	..	6.76@6.72	6.61
May	6.84	6.66	6.76@6.77	6.66
June	..	..	6.81@6.83	6.72
July	6.96	6.76	6.86@6.87	6.79
August	..	..	6.91@6.93	6.85
September	7.02	6.87	6.97@6.98	6.91

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and irregular, 8 points lower to 8 points higher, with first sales 50 tons. The market closed steady, 1 to 8 points net higher. Sales 100 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	..	..	8.25@3.27	3.17
Nov.	3.18	3.18	8.25@3.27	3.17
Dec.	..	..	8.12@3.18	3.11
Jan.	3.05	3.05	3.07@3.09	3.02
Feb.	..	..	2.99@3.01	2.95
March	..	..	3.02@3.04	2.98
April	..	..	3.06@3.08	3.01
May	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.05
June	..	..	3.14@3.16	3.09
July	..	..	3.18@3.20	3.14
August	..	..	3.20@3.22	3.16
Sept.	..	..	3.22@3.24	3.18

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,413 packages. The very mild weather is affecting trade to some extent and the volume of business today was light. Receivers had no difficulty in sustaining prices for the higher qualities, but medium grades favored the buyer. Ladies are quiet and a shade easier. Creamery, stock steady to firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 35½@36c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 28½c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 25@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladies, current make, extras, 22@23½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,936 cases. Arrivals of fresh-gathered eggs continue light, and the general market shows a firm tone. Qualities are still extremely irregular, and prices are showing a very wide range. But the medium and lower grades are working down a little better than heretofore and are averaging better in price, and high qualities containing a good proportion of new-laid stock are scarce and firm. Storage eggs are meeting a little better demand and tone is steadier. Nearby eggs in very small supply; fancy new-laid qualities continue in sellers' favor; offerings are of extremely irregular quality and value. Fresh-gathered, extra fine, per dozen 37@38c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds and poorer, 23@26c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@21½c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; dirties, 18@21c; State Penn. and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@37c; ordinary fine, 33@36c; Western gathered whites, 35@40c; State, Penn., and nearby hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@38c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,004.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE M. GARSSON, individually and trading as GARSSON BARGAIN HOUSE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said George M. Garsson, individually and trading as Garsson Bargain House, are hereby given notice that on September 3d, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, November 8th, 1915, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, October 27th, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22055.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID KIGNER and RUBIN KIGNER, Bankrupts, individually and trading as D. KIGNER & BRO.

David Kigner and Rubin Kigner were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 24th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 9th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated October 26th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, ORANGE COUNTY.—J. BLACKBURN MILLER, Plaintiff, against MINNIE A. CO

Conservatism in Buying Stocks

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

War Stocks Slump in Final Hour —No New Aids for Exchange Market.

There were two popular views of yesterday's market. The first was that the professional traders, having witnessed a decline Tuesday on the whisper of peace overtures, took advantage of the unusual easiness to sell stocks for a further decline. This was the view of the public. The other was that the investing public, having seen how easily war stocks were depressed by mere rumor of peace, sold out positions taken at lower prices. This, needless to say, was the view of the professionals. At any event, the market proved itself in a position where it was susceptible to attack, and the reaction assumed good sized proportions in some of the specialties which have derived their popularity from the war. The rails were generally undisturbed, although they did not benefit immediately by the loss of interest in some of the war order issues.

There was nothing more in yesterday's news to give color to the report that the Kaiser is willing to talk peace, and no one believed the report, but the fact is that it suggested what might happen some day when a real movement toward ending the war is made. Traders thought that if a random and extremely improbable rumor could start a reaction it was well to let the reaction take its course, in order that stocks may be better distributed before the advance is resumed. Baldwin Locomotive gave ground rather easily, slipping back 10 points from 140 without any support. Trading in Bethlehem was so limited that the movement in that issue was not significant. The stock closed at 559, with a net loss of 21 points. The Maxwell issues and Studebaker surrendered without much show of resistance some of the gains so easily added in the last few days. Studebaker holders were not enthusiastic over the terms of the new stock offering under which they are to be allowed to subscribe to the extent of only 7 per cent. of their holdings to the new shares. As for Maxwell, the rise had been engineered so crudely that much of the work was easily undone as soon as the stock was left to care for itself.

Steel regained its old position as market leader, transactions in that issue totaling 201,000, or about 20 per cent. of the day's entire trading. Whether Steel led the recession or was influenced by it was not clear. The quarterly earnings statement did not prove disappointing to any but those persons who put their expectations beyond the happiest possibilities, and the indication in the statement that the company is now earning a surplus at the rate of approximately 20 per cent. per annum proved satisfactory to the Street. The issue sold up to 86 yesterday, but closed off a point at 84⅞.

In the face of the weakness in most of the industries a display of strength throughout the list of coppers attracted not a little attention. Anaconda was both active and strong, closing at 78½, with a net gain of 1⅞ points. Chino, Inspiration, and Utah all held their ground after losing gains made before the market developed its real weakness in the last hour. Southern Railway responded quickly to an unusually good earning statement.

The bond market was again broad and active, New York City issues being in particular favor. Arrival of another $5,000,000 in gold was without apparent effect on the exchange market. Talk of new Government credits is still decidedly premature, although there is a tacit understanding that Great Britain and France shall be extended the banking accommodations they want whenever they are prepared to confirm a tentative understanding reached some time ago. Russia has not yet opened negotiations through official channels, although inquiries have been made in a roundabout way.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland.	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond.	4	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta.	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago.	3	4	4	4	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¼@2⅛	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.		Other Names.	
4 months	3 @3¼	4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼	60 to 90 days	3 @3¼
		4 months	3¼@3¾
		6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.62¼	$4.60¾	$4.62⅜	+.00⅞
Cables	4.63¼	4.61⅝	4.63	+.00⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.62⅜	$4.63
Paris	5.96⅛	5.95⅛
Switzerland	5.36⅜	5.35⅝
Scandinavia	25.95	26.05
Berlin	.81¾	.81⅝
China—		
Hongkong	49.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	67.50	..
Greece	5.17	5.18
Holland	.40⅞	.41⅛
India—		
Bombay	.38.00	..
Calcutta	.38.75	..
Italy	6.45	6.44
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.62	49.70
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41.00	41.12
Rio	23.37	23.50
Spain	19.00	19.00
Austria	14.60	14.70
Russia	..	38.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.—		Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.58¼	$4.56¼	$4.56¾	$4.54¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $319,226,060; balance, $25,418,355; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $486,583.

The local banks have gained $4,399,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 24d, up 1-16d; New York, 48½c, unchanged.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 66 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 60½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,112,336
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	138,762,794
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.93 — .85
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33½	2,400	Alaska Gold mines	33⅛	33⅞	33	33½	— ⅝
41¾	42½	10,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	43	43⅝	41¾	42	—1½
73½	74	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	73¾	74	73½	73¾	+ ⅛
71½	72	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	72	72½	71½	71½	— ½
64	64½	600	Am. Beet Sugar	65⅝	65⅝	64	64¼	— ⅜
103	107	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	103½	103½	103	103	+ ½
212	220	3,100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	200	213	200	209	+18
61½	61¾	12,500	Am. Can	63	63¼	61⅝	61½	—1⅛
106½	106¾	100	Am. Can pf.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
86	86½	23,700	Am. Car & Fdry.	88	88⅝	85	86½	—1½
152¼	153¼	600	Am. Coal Products.	155⅜	155⅜	152¾	152¾	—2
61	61½	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	62½	63	61	61	— ½
107	115	50	Am. Express	111	111	111	111	...
12½	13	1,000	Am. H. & Leather.	13⅜	13½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
57½	57½	2,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	57⅝	58	57	57½	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅜	700	Am. Ice Securities.	25⅜	25⅜	24½	24⅜	—1⅛
27	27¼	9,600	Am. Linseed	27⅞	29	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅞
43½	46	3,740	Am. Linseed pf.	46	47½	45⅝	46	— ⅜
69⅜	69⅞	14,400	Am. Locomotive	70¾	72¼	69½	69¾	—1⅝
84	89	10,700	Am. Malt	7½	10	7½	8½	+1¼
83	83½	1,900	Am. Malt pf.	30¾	34½	30¾	34	+4½
...	...	60	Do., odd lot	30	30	30	30	...
92½	92⅝	7,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93¼	91½	92¼	— ½
82	82½	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	82¾	82⅞	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅜
68¼	68½	4,000	Am. Steel F'dries	70⅜	70⅜	68	68½	—1½
111½	112½	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	112	112	112	112	+ ¼
123¼	124¼	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	124¼	124⅝	123¾	124¼	+ ¼
229⅜	231	100	Am. Tobacco	229¾	229¾	229¾	229¾	+ ⅜
53¼	53½	6,100	Am. Woolen	54½	55	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅜
51	52	200	Am. Woolen t. r.	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ⅜
96¼	97⅞	200	Am. Woolen pf.	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
78⅛	78¼	65,800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	76¼	78¾	76¼	78½	+1⅞
8	12	2,300	Assets Realization.	11⅜	14	11⅜	13½	+3¼
106½	106¾	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	107⅛	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞	— ¼
101	101⅛	400	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	101	101⅛	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
132	132½	30,000	Baldwin Loco.	139	140⅜	130½	132¾	—5¾
92⅞	93	5,900	Baltimore & Ohio	93	93⅝	92¾	93	...
75	75¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	75	75	75	75	— ⅝
525	550	10	Bank of Commerce	173	173	173	173	...
525	550	300	Bethlehem Steel	560	560	559	559	—21
85	86	70	Do., odd lot	580	580	559½	559½	...
133½	135	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86¾	89½	86	86	— ¾
86	90	200	Bklyn Union Gas	132	134	132	134	—2
65	65½	100	Burns Brothers	87	87	87	87	—1
2,900	...	2,900	Butte & Superior	65	65⅞	64	65	+ ⅛
100	115	50	Butterick Co	30½	40⅝	30½	40⅛	+ ⅞
11,000	174	9,030	California Petrol.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	...
57⅛	57⅝	9,900	Canadian Pacific	173¾	175¾	173	173¾	+ ⅝
107⅜	107⅝	200	Central Leather Co.	57⅞	58⅝	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	57⅝	4,200	Central Leather pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	300	Chesapeake & Ohio.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
34	34⅜	500	Chi. Great Western.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
92⅜	92¾	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
125⅞	126⅛	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	92⅞	93	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅞
10	12	11,000	Do., odd lot	125⅞	126⅜	125⅜	125⅜	— ⅝
116	120	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	...
116	120	10	Chi., St. P., M.& O.	174	180	174	174	— ⅝
50¾	51	6,400	Do., odd lot	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞	+ ⅛
50	53	100	Chino Copper	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	+ ⅛
49	50	400	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	50½	51⅝	50	50⅞	+ ⅛
57¼	57½	14,500	Cluett, Peabody Co.	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
53½	54½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	69⅝	69⅝	69	69	— ⅞
142¾	143¼	9,300	Col. Ind. Sec. 1st pf.	69⅝	69⅝	56⅞	57⅜	—1⅝
100	101	1,650	Consolidated Gas	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1
19⅝	19⅞	7,400	Continental Can	141	146⅛	140	143¾	+1
89	90	1,000	Corn Products Ref.	101	102	100	100	—1¾
85¼	86	28,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	20⅜	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ½
117	119	2,100	Crucible Steel	90	90	90	90	+ ⅞
210	215	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	30½	30½	30	30	—4
8	8½	100	Del., Lack & West.	117	121	117	121	+11⅝
19	19¼	200	Den. & Rio Grande	212½	212½	212½	212½	+22½
46⅞	47	10,600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
24⅞	25	14,000	Distillers' Secur.	19	19	19	19	+3⅜
70⅛	72	200	Dome Mines	47⅜	48⅛	46⅜	47	— ⅜
39⅜	39⅝	33,900	Elec. Storage Bat.	26⅞	27	24	25	—2¼
55⅜	56¼	6,900	Erie	71	71	71	71	— ¼
48	48	400	Erie 1st pf.	40¾	40⅞	39	39⅝	— ⅝
49	51	100	Erie 2d pf.	56½	57	55⅞	56⅛	— ⅝
340	350	20	Federal M. & S. pf.	47¼	47¾	47	47	— ¾
177	179	3,500	General Chemical	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
364	366	200	General Electric	345	345	345	345	...
112⅞	113½	300	General Motors	179⅜	179⅜	177	177	—1⅞
77⅛	77¾	12,770	General Motors pf.	367	367	366	366	—9
114½	115	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	112⅞	113	112⅞	113	...
121½	122	800	Goodrich pf.	78	78⅝	77	77⅝	— ⅛
50	50¼	11,800	Great Northern pf.	111½	114¼	111¼	114¼	+3½
38	38⅝	500	Gr. N. certs.ore prop.	122¼	122¼	121⅝	121⅝	— ⅝
67¼	67½	2,050	Greene-Cananea	50¾	51⅛	49⅝	50	— ½
107	109	200	Guggenheim Explor.	39	39	38½	38½	— ½
45¾	45⅞	44,500	Illinois Central	67⅛	68	67¼	67⅝	— ⅛
22	22½	1,400	Inspiration Copper	108	108	108	108	+1
22¼	22⅝	2,900	Inter.-Met.	44½	45¾	44½	45¼	+ ¼
78	78¼	700	Interboro Consol.	22⅝	23	22	22	+ ½
78¼	78¾	50	Interboro Con. pf.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ½
23	24	400	Do., odd lot	78⅜	78⅜	78	78	— ½
54	54¼	2,100	Int. Agricultural	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	...
108	109	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf.	24⅞	24⅞	23¾	23¾	—1⅛
191½	195	1,350	Int. Harvester, N.J.	54¾	54¾	53⅞	54¼	— ½
106	108	100	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	109	109	108	108	—1⅛
11	11¼	600	I. Nickel pf.w.tr.cfs.	193½	193½	190	190	—1½
42	42½	1,000	Int. Paper	108	108	108	108	—1½
29	29¼	4,100	Int. Paper pf.	11½	11½	11	11	+1
62	62¾	200	Kansas City South.	42¾	43	41¾	41½	— ½
127⅜	128½	300	Kan. City South.pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	29	...
225	250	15	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	...
81	83½	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	129½	129½	129½	129½	...
103½	104½	5,920	Lackawanna Steel	249½	249½	249½	249½	+1½
11	12	100	Laclede Gas	84	84¼	81	81¾	—2
28	32	100	Lake Erie & West.	104	104	104	104	—1
77⅞	77⅞	400	Lake Erie & W. pf.	12	12	12	12	+ ½
24½	26	3,800	Lehigh Valley	30	31	30	31	+1½
182½	183½	200	Long Island	78⅝	78⅞	77½	77½	— ⅞
127	127	300	Lorillard (P.) Co.	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅞
84	86	100	Louis. & Nash.	182½	182⅝	182	182⅛	+1½
101¼	102	21,100	Maxwell Motors	127	127	127	127	+2
64⅞	66	3,800	Max. Motors 1st pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	13,850	Max. Motors 2d pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½	—4½
89	89½	800	May Dept. Stores	89½	89½	87½	87½	—1
35	37½	4,200	Mexican Petroleum	37⅝	38	37⅜	37⅜	—2⅞
120⅜	120⅝	6,750	Miami Copper	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	—2
127⅞	127⅞	21,800	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
74⅝	74⅝	200	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅝	100	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	+ ⅛
14	14	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅞	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
57½	58½	600	Missouri Pacific	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
83	83	1,000	Montana Power	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	57½	58½	57½	58⅛	+ ⅛
34½	34⅞	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	83	83	83	83	...
92	92	4,500	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅜
67	67	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	34½	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	15⅜	2,500	Nat. Lead Co.	92	92	92	92	...
148	148	1,800	Nevada Con. Cop.	65⅞	66	65⅝	65⅝	—1¼
100	101	1,500	N. Y. Air Brake	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
81⅜	82⅜	5,300	N. Y. Central	146	146	146	146	—1½
100	100¼	1,700	N. Y. N. H. & H.	100	101	100	100¼	—1½
80⅜	80⅝	1,700	N. Y. Ont. & West.	81¾	82¾	81¾	81¾	— ½
194⅞	195	700	Norfolk Southern	29¾	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅞
115⅞	116	200	Norfolk & Western	194	194	194	194	— ⅞
72	72	100	North American	115⅞	116	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅝
112¾	112¾	1,800	Northern Pacific	72	72	72	72	— ⅛
43¼	43¼	3,700	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	111¾	112¼	111¾	111¾	— ⅜
58⅝	58⅝	1,100	Penn. R. R.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
119½	120¼	1,500	People's Gas, Chi.	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
46	46½	500	Philadelphia Co.	119½	120¼	119½	120¼	+1½
76⅝	80	30	P. C. C. & St. L.	47	47	45⅝	46	— ½
38	38½	3,700	Pittsburgh Coal	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
105	107	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	39	39	37⅞	38	— ⅜
73	73¼	18,500	Pressed Steel Car	106	106¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅜
111	111½	300	Public Service N. J.	76	76	72¾	73	...
163⅜	167	100	Pullman Co.	111	111	111	111	...
49½	49½	4,600	Railway Steel Sp.	166¾	168¾	166¾	168¾	— ⅜
49⅞	50	7,000	Ray Con. Copper	49⅜	51⅝	48¼	49	— ⅛
25⅛	25⅜	16,450	Reading	25¼	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
78⅞	79	6,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	79⅜	80⅜	79	79⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	53⅛	54	52⅛	52⅜	—1¼
103½	104	1,000	Rumely (M.), Co.	103½	104¼	103½	103½	— ½
5⅛	5⅜	500	Rumely,(M.), Co. pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
7⅞	8⅜	600	St. Louis & San F.	7¾	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+1
5⅞	5⅞	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	...
10	11	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	10	10	10	10	...
7⅝	7⅞	11,000	St. Louis Southwest.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	1,600	Seaboard Air Line.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
40	41	1,000	Seab. Air Line pf.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
156⅜	157⅜	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	39½	40¼	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
59⅝	60	1,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	157⅝	157⅝	157⅛	157⅛	— ⅛
98¼	98½	5,100	Southern Pacific	59⅝	60	59	60	...
23½	23½	21,000	So. Porto Rico Sug.	98⅝	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅛
61½	61½	4,920	Southern Railway	134	135½	134	135½	+ ⅛
79½	81	11	So. Railway pf.	21⅞	23¼	21⅞	23½	—1½
179	180	14,050	Standard Milk. pf.	60	62	60	61½	+2
117	118	2,200	Studebaker Co.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
63¼	63¾	4,550	Studebaker Co. pf.	186¼	189	186	179½	—5½
165	168	1,500	Tennessee Copper	116	119½	116	117	—4
13¾	13⅝	800	Texas Co.	64¼	64¼	63	63⅝	— ⅝
60½	61	1,840	Texas & Pacific	168	170	165¼	165¾	—2⅝
91	92	300	Third Avenue	13⅞	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
7	7¼	800	Underwood Typew.	61½	61½	60⅞	61	— ½
25	27	100	Union B. & P. Co.	91¾	91¾	91	91	— ¾
135	135¼	6,700	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	7	7	7	7	...
63	64¾	4,300	Union Pacific	26	26	26	26	...
9⅜	9⅞	4,700	United Cigar Mfrs.	135¾	136½	135	135¼	— ¾
11⅜	12¼	500	United Cigar Stores.	65⅜	69⅝	62½	63	—2
25¼	27⅜	700	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	97½	97⅝	96	96	— ⅛
42	43¼	400	United Rys. Inv.	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
28½	28¾	5,000	United Rys. Inv. pf.	26	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
50	51	2,100	U.S. C. I. P. & F.	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
67	69	100	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf.	28¾	29⅜	27	28¾	+1½
117	119	2,300	U. S. Express	50	51⅝	49½	51	+2
...	...	100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	68	68	68	68	...
...	...	100	do., cash	120	120¼	118	118	— ½
104	106	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	120½	120½	120½	120¾	—3
3	3⅜	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	107	105	105	105	...
53½	55¾	14,100	U. S. Rubber	3	3	3	3	— ½
103½	104¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	55¼	56½	55¼	55½	+ ½
84¾	85	201,100	U. S. Steel	106	106	106	106	...
115⅞	115⅞	1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	85⅛	86	84¾	84⅞	— ⅛
71	71½	12,100	Utah Copper	115¾	115½	115¼	115¼	— ⅛
49¼	49¼	5,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	70⅜	71⅝	70⅜	71	— ⅛
70	72	1,000	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	49⅞	51½	49	49½	— ½
14⅛	14⅜	16,980	Wabash w. i.	73½	73½	70	70	— ½
40⅞	40⅝	14,800	Wabash pf. A	13½	14½	13¼	13¼	— ¾
28¼	28⅜	21,800	Wabash pf. B w. i.	46½	47½	46¼	46¼	+ ¾
119	120	500	Wells Fargo Exp.	27½	28⅝	27½	28¼	+1
32¼	33	300	Western Maryland.	120⅞	121	120	120	...
79⅝	80	1,700	Western Union Tel.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	...
72⅜	72⅝	60,600	Westingh. E. & M.	79¼	80¼	79¼	80	...
3⅞	4	1,600	Wheeling & L. E.	72⅝	74⅜	71¼	72½

AMERICAN BRASS
BABCOCK & WILCOX
LIMA LOCOMOTIVE
NEW JERSEY ZINC
NILES-BEMENT-POND
REMINGTON TYPE.

CANADIAN ISSUES

PRIVATE WIRE TO MONTREAL

BRAZILIAN TRAC.
DOMINION STEEL
CAN. GENL. ELEC.
NATL. STEEL CAR

BOUGHT & SOLD

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

McCrory Stores
CORPORATION

7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

The McCrory system, established thirty-three years ago, has grown from one store with a nominal capital until today it operates 115 stores. Prior to its incorporation in 1915 this growth was financed almost entirely by the reinvestment of surplus profits.

The financing effected early in the current year supplies the corporation with working capital proportionately larger than that of other concerns in the same line of business. Beneficial effects from this new capital are expected to the extent of a 25% increase in profits in the current year and a larger ratio of increase in 1916.

The popularity of Five and Ten Cent Stores as reflected in the steady growth of this company, together with the large margin of safety for both principal and dividends, we believe, warrants our recommendation of this Preferred Stock to conservative investors.

Descriptive Circular and Recent Sales Figures on Application.

Price to Yield Over 7%

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
Seven Wall St., NEW YORK.
Penobscot Bldg., DETROIT.
Telephone Rector 9377.

Tennessee Copper
"Rights"

BOUGHT & SOLD

HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
7 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4590.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

Will Buy:—
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Gulf States Steel
Am. Brass Co.
Celluloid Co.
Am. Druggists Synd.
Yale & Towne Mfg.
Remington Typewriter
A. B. Kirschbaum Pfd.
Ward Baking Com.

ESTABLISHED 1873
TOBEY & KIRK

International Mercantile Marine Company

BOUGHT & SOLD

Special Descriptive Circulars on request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
'Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1866.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York
Boston Hartford

N. Y. Shipbuilding

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

NEUTRAL CARGOES TO BE GUARANTEED

Government and American Overseas Corporation Unite to Assist Exporters.

TO GIVE PLEDGES TO ALLIES

American Shipments to be Guarded So as Not to Reach the Enemies of the Entente Powers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Representatives here of the American Overseas Corporation were instructed tonight to inform Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce that the corporation was prepared to begin operations in accordance with conditions outlined in the Secretary's letter, which was considered today at the Director's meeting in New York. A conference will be held at the department tomorrow to arrange the details of Government co-operation with the new enterprise.

It is understood here that the corporation will send representatives abroad immediately to negotiate arrangements with the Governments of Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries for handling American export business through its system. Operation of the plan is expected to be launched between Nov. 10 and Nov. 15.

Bankers and business men interested in the proposed American Overseas Corporation held a meeting yesterday at the Guranty Trust Company, at which preliminary steps of organization were taken. A. J. Hemphill, Chairman of the trust company, was elected provisional President of the new institution, and R. L. Seamon of the trust company's foreign department was chosen Secretary for the time being. No further information about the progress made was made public, except for a statement that formal anouncement of plans and the names of permanent officers would be issued within ten days. It is understood that the officers will be men affiliated with the Guaranty.

The purpose of the corporation will be to give guarantees that shipments under its direction are noncontraband and will not reach enemy countries. The corporation will act simply as a forwarding agency with the additional function of assuring nations at war that shipments of merchandise and foodstuffs are bona fide and intended solely for neutral destinations. It is expected that this work will tend to reduce insurance rates on vessels and cargoes going to and from Europe, and will lessen delays in the movement of goods across the seas.

It was reported the meeting discussed a letter from Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and also considered the methods followed by the Overseas Trust of Holland, which for many months has virtually controlled the foreign trade of the Netherlands. Under the laws of the Dutch organization, every importer and exporter must notify the trust of his business ventures. Due inquiry is made into the information given, and a bank guarantee is secured by the organization that goods to be exported are not for the account of a buyer belonging to a nation at war. In case of imports the bank guarantee extends to the matter of consumption of the goods, which are confiscated by the trust if it is learned that shipments are going to belligerents.

Many local manufacturers and exporters have assured the sponsors of the American corporation that they will further the venture in all ways possible. It is expected that the names of firms actively interested in the corporation's work will be made public shortly.

IMPORTS LITTLE DECREASED

Exports for First Eight Months of 1915 Tremendously Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Statistics prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that imports for the eight months ending with August last totaled $1,150,858,760; for the same period ending with August, 1914, the total was $1,270,361,263. In the same period of 1915 the volume of exports was $1,034,502,456, as compared with $616,289,563 in the same months the year before.

Exports to Europe increased extraordinarily. From $48,875,232 in August, 1914, they went up to $172,495,744 in August, 1915, and for the eight months they increased from $783,921,580 in 1914 to $1,634,693,475 this year. At the same time both imports and exports in our trade with North and South America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa increased very heavily. For instance, in August last year our exports to South America amounted to $5,312,457, but this year they were $13,450,247. Exports to other parts of the world were in the same ratio of increase.

Trade with the war countries has suffered a wholesale diminution. Imports from Austria fell from $830,506 in August, 1914, to $113,061 last August; Belgium, from $2,329,145 to $76,308; Germany, from $9,400,043 to $725,244; Italy, from $3,445,825 to $2,694,413, and Russia, from $749,766 to $440,124. France alone shows an increase. We imported from France in August, 1914, goods to the value of $6,902,603, and in the same month this year $7,538,826.

Exports to Germany for the eight months ending with last August fell off from $19,887,898 to $36,819,943; Austria, from $12,502,157 to $4,540,168, and Belgium, from $28,184,693 to $1,711,434.

SCHWAB REJECTS APPEAL.

Issues Letter Refusing to Cut Bethlehem Shares to $10.

Charles M. Schwab said in a letter sent out last night to about 100 persons, banks and brokerage firms that the Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were opposed to reducing the par value of Bethlehem stock from $100 to $10 a share. Mr. Schwab's letter resulted from a circular issued in the financial district asking that the change be made. The circular said that owing to the high price of Bethlehem stock, there was danger of wide fluctuations, which stockholders did not like to see, and that an increase in the number of shares outstanding through the reduction of the par value would have a beneficial effect on the market. Copies of the circular were sent to the Bethlehem offices signed by the persons and firms to whom Mr. Schwab wrote.

"While we have great respect for the judgment of those from whom these communications emanate," said the letter, speaking for the Directors, "we have been compelled to consider the request which they contain from the point of view of the interests of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the entire body of stockholders. Viewing the situation from this standpoint, it is our unanimous conviction that it would be a mistake to reduce the par value of the shares from $100 to $10 at the present time.

"Our business at present is large and profitable, but conditions are unusual, and any readjustment of capitalization that may be deemed necessary can well await the return of more normal conditions. Furthermore, we are in a position to assure you that the holders of a substantial majority of the stock of our company are opposed to the change."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The reactionary tendency which affected most of the market in the late trading on the Consolidated Exchange had a special effect upon Crucible Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Maxwell Motor and Studebaker, which all broke sharply. Vague rumors of early peace was used as a factor to depress these so-called war issues. The railroad shares, as a rule, held well, with Southern Railway the feature.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
850	Allis Chalmers	42⅞	43¼	41⅛	42
90	Am. Beet Sug.	64⅜	64⅜	64	64¼
1,650	Am. Can	63¼	63¼	61	61¾
1,420	Am. C. & Fdy	88	88⅜	85¼	86⅜
50	Am. H. & L. pf	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
220	Am. Linseed	28	28½	27¼	27⅝
1,230	Am. Locom've	70⅜	72	69½	70¼
20	Am. Malt pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
880	Am. Smelting	93	93¾	91⅝	92¾
30	Am. T. & Tel.	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
14,200	Anaconda Cop.	76½	78⅝	76½	78¼
60	A., T. & S. F.	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
550	Baldwin Loco.	140¾	140¾	131¾	132¾
60	Balt. & Ohio	94	95¼	92½	92⅝
10	Brooklyn R. T.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
20	California Pet.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
80	Can. Pacific	175	175⅝	173⅜	173⅝
510	Cent. Leather	57⅜	58	56⅞	57
80	Ches. & Ohio	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅝
350	C. R. I. & P.	17⅝	18½	17¼	17⅝
370	Chino Copper	50⅜	51⅝	50	50
1,500	Col. Fuel & I.	50¾	51	50¾	57½
220	Consol. Gas	141⅜	145½	141⅜	143⅞
320	Corn Products	20	20½	19¾	19⅝
2,430	Crucible Steel	89	89⅝	84	85¾
220	Dist. Securities	47⅛	48	46½	46½
2,780	Erie	40¼	40¼	39	39⅝
250	Erie 1st pf	56⅝	56⅜	55¾	56⅜
740	Goodrich Co	75⅜	78⅝	76⅜	77⅜
180	Gt. Nor. Ore	51	51	50	50
10	Gug'heim Ex	68	68	68	68
1,180	Inspiration Cop	45¼	45⅞	44⅝	45½
60	Interboro Cons	22¾	22½	22¼	22½
10	Kan. City So	28½	28½	28½	28½
270	Lehigh Valley	79	79	77⅜	78
963	Maxwell Motor	86	86	81	81⅜
310	Mexican Pet.	89¼	89¼	87⅝	88⅝
360	Miami Copper	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35
80	Nat. En. & Stg	34	34	33	33
40	Nevada Con.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
40	N. Y. Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
140	N. Y. N. H. & H	83	83	81½	81⅜
100	Pennsylvania	59	59	59	59
190	Pitts. Coal	38¼	38⅝	38	38
250	Pressed S. Car	74½	75¾	72½	72½
160	Ray Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½
2,470	Reading	79⅜	80½	79	79½
350	Rep. Iron & S.	53⅜	54½	53¼	53¼
260	Southern Pac.	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼
410	Southern Ry.	21⅜	23¼	21⅜	23½
150	Studebaker Co.	180½	188	180	180½
160	Tenn. Copper	64	64½	63	63⅜
70	Tenn. C. rights	2¼	2½	2⅛	2⅛
50	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13¾
870	Union Pacific	135¾	136	135	135½
3,620	U. S. Rubber	55¼	56⅝	55¼	55½
34,380	U. S. Steel	85⅜	86	84⅝	84⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	115	115	115	115
530	Utah Copper	70¾	71½	70½	71
310	Va.-Car. Chem.	50¾	50⅞	49¼	49¼
7,190	West. E. & M.	72⅝	74¼	71¼	72½
86,680					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Chollar	.09	.09	.09	.09
100	Hale & Nor.	.10	.10	.10	.10
800	Isabella	.16½	.16½	.16	.16
500	Jim Butler	.80	.80	.80	.80
400	Mexican	.43	.43	.43	.43
500	Montana	.30	.30	.30	.30
300	Ophir	.45	.45	.45	.45
300	Sierra Nevada	.79	.79	.79	.79
800	Tonopah Ext.	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½	2.87½
700	West End	.72½	.75	.72½	.75
5,900					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	116	120
†American Light & Traction	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	58
*American Gas & Electric	103	105
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf.	75½	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	3½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	50	56
Atlantic P. & Lt. 7 p. c. cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	60	63
Cities Service pf.	64	66
Colorado Power	24	25½
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55½	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81½	83½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90¾	91¾
Consumers Power (Me.) pf.	90	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	96
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric pf.	60	72
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	30	35
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	84	86
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	35
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	62	65
Southern California Edison	77	80
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	95	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	9
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	30	35
United Light & Railways	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
Utah Securities	15	16
Western Power	17	19
Western Power pf.	50	53

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

COTTON UNSETTLED BUT CLOSES HIGHER

Traders Apparently Too Much at Sea to Take a Positive Stand on the Markets.

DAY'S GAIN 3 TO 9 POINTS

Course of Prices Depends on Action of the Southern Spot Holder—Much of the Crop Picked.

As was to be expected, after the sharp break of Tuesday, the cotton market yesterday was irregular and unsettled, with occasional periods of weakness. The undertone occasionally showed steadiness, but the trade is too much at sea just now to take a positive stand on the market. The net change for the day was trifling, and even the few remaining bulls appeared to be satisfied that a fresh advance occurred. The market did not reach its low level of Tuesday, but the rally of 15 to 18 points early in the day was not fully sustained. Except in the December option the close was at an advance of 3 to 9 points.

It is felt that the market is fairly well liquidated, so far as long contracts are concerned, but it is recognized that the situation so far as the course of prices is concerned is clearly up to the Southern spot holder. There were rumors yesterday that banks were bringing pressure to induce sales of spot cotton. It is only fair to state, however, that this is one of the stock rumors in circulation after a severe break of 115 points from the recent high level. New Orleans wired that spot cotton was fully 1-16 under yesterday's prices with only a moderate demand.

Special reports to The Journal of Commerce show a very large percentage of cotton picked compared with recent years. In North Carlonia this percentage is placed at 65 per cent, against 58 per cent. last year, and 53 per cent. two years ago. In South Carolina the percentage is 72 per cent., against 68 per cent. last year, and 66 per cent. two years ago. In Georgia the proportion is placed at 81 per cent., compared with 69 per cent. last year, and 71 per cent. two years ago.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 10 to 13 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet with 5 points advance. Middling, 12.13c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.13	11.96	12.04@12.05	12.06@12.07
Jan.	12.26	12.07	12.19@12.20	12.16@12.17
March	12.45	12.27	12.40@12.41	12.33@12.36
May	12.57	12.39	12.52@12.53	12.43@12.44
July	12.62	12.44	12.57@12.58	12.46@12.50

Total port receipts, 37,928 bales; last week, 42,303 bales; last year, 45,046 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	11,082	5,846	3,823
Galveston	13,307	12,664	22,166
Mobile	1,375	691	265
Charleston	957	3,053	1,536
Savannah	4,332	6,442	4,921
Wilmington	1,236	1,106	485
Norfolk	3,263	2,725	1,437

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	13,339	4,242	13,688
Memphis	8,484	7,780	8,489
St. Louis	2,919	2,473	4,669
Houston	8,780	5,240	9,984

Exports, 15,948 bales; total thus far this season, 1,219,326 bales; total last season, 491,765 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Y'r.
100	Galveston	12.05	290,311	251,182
1,458	New Orleans	11.93	228,927	100,109
—	Mobile	11.88	17,380	25,357
905	Savannah	12c.	188,454	106,662
—	Charleston	12c.	38,690	46,945
—	Wilmington	11¾	39,028	22,420
371	Norfolk	11.63	58,743	25,766
975	Augusta	11.63	165,449	105,136
1,200	Memphis	12c.	147,026	143,132
—	St. Louis	12⅛	8,617	17,951
2,278	Houston	11.90	—	110,633

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points decline. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales. All American markets closed steady.

TO SELL IRON PLANT.

Thomas Company Stockholders Give Option Price of $3,500,000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 27.—Stockholders of the Thomas Iron Company at a meeting today granted an option on the company's property to Mills L. C. Kachelmacher of Ohio, who represented interests whose identity was not disclosed. The option price was $3,500,000.

The report that Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company figured in the deal was denied by officers of the iron company and by officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The meeting was called to consider a proposal of Mr. Kachelmacher to take the stock at $45 a share. The par value is $50. When the meeting opened an offer to take the stock at par was received from Philadelphia bankers, whereupon the Kachelmacher interests agreed to add $500,000 to their offer of $3,000,000, which brought the stock to $55 per share, and the stockholders voted almost unanimously to grant the option. The capital stock of the company is $2,500,000, divided into 50,000 shares.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
Atlantic Refining	630	640	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg	710	730	710	730
Colonial Oil	150	160	150	160
Continental	250	255	250	255
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. Line	62	65	62	65
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	250	260
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	157	160	158	160
Illinois Pipe Line	151	154	150	153
Indiana Pipe Line	110	114	110	114
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9⅜	10¼	9⅜	10¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	104	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	158	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	420	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	212	216	215	218
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	235	240	235	235
South. Penn. Oil	335	340	335	340
South. West. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	315	318	315	318
Standard Oil of Ind.	445	450	450	465
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	445	433	445
Standard Oil of Ky.	325	330	325	330
Standard Oil of Neb.	345	350	345	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	486	489	485	488
Standard Oil of N. Y.	200	201	199	201
Standard Oil of Ohio	505	515	505	515
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	219	221	219	221
Washington Oil	43	47	43	46

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The time for depositing Missouri Pacific trust 5s and first collateral mortgage 5s with the Brown Brothers & Co. Protective Committee has been extended to Dec. 1. Certificates representing deposited bonds of both issues were listed on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The Third Avenue Railway showed an increase of $11,570 in gross for September and an increase of $53,890 in net revenue.

The Peabody Protective Committee for the first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will ask for the deposit of those bonds.

A. A. Housman & Co. have issued a circular on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

A committee is being formed to solicit proxies for the annual meeting of the Trinidad Bullion Smelting and Development Company.

Pouch & Co. have issued a circular on the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

In response to inquiries officials of the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, a Delaware corporation, stated yesterday that their company had no connection with or interest in a new New York corporation known as the Driggs Ordnance Company. The officials said they knew nothing about the new concern.

The Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 21.

The General Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 19.

DROPS OLD WABASH STOCK.

Exchange Also Removes Comstock Tunnel, but Admits Others.

The old $53,200,000 common and $39,200,000 preferred stocks of the Wabash Railroad Company, the medium of much speculation in past years, were stricken from the trading list of the Stock Exchange yesterday. For a week the three classes of Wabash shares provided in the reorganization plan have been dealt in. The price the Wabash brought at foreclosure permitted an equity of no more than $33.15 for each $1,000 bond, so nothing was left for the old stock.

Comstock Tunnel stock was also dropped from the Exchange at the request of the company's Directors and shareholders. The shareholders had been seeking this action ever since the new commission rules went into effect two weeks ago. Under the rules the minimum commission for buying or selling 100 shares of stock selling under $10 a share was $6.25. As Comstock stock had been quoted around 11 cents a share for some time, the new commission would amount to more than 60 per cent. of the price of the shares, and the market for them was immediately killed. The old commission rate for Comstock was 25 cents a hundred for buying or selling. The company's $2,700,000 4 per cent. income bonds will remain on the Exchange. Franklin Leonard, Jr., owner of a majority of the Comstock stock, said yesterday that application would be made to have the shares listed by the Curb Association.

The Stock Exchange committee on stock listing yesterday authorized the listing of $15,967,300 of an authorized issue of $15,000,000 of the capital stock of the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company, a West Virginia corporation. The par value of the shares is $10. There has been trading in this stock on the Curb. The company was organized in 1897. In a statement to the Exchange the assets of the company are given as $14,017,388, of which $2,538,599 is in cash and bullion. F. W. Bradley is President of the company.

Additional securities admitted to the Exchange yesterday were the following: Columbia Trust Company certificates of deposit for Missouri Pacific first collateral mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, to the amount of $1,335,000 par value; Columbia Trust Company certificates for Missouri Pacific trust 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $2,651,000; Union Pacific Railroad first lien and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of $58,500 face value; $2,069,700 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the American Coal Products Company; $1,222,050 shares of a par value of $50 each of special guaranteed betterment stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company; $3,803,100 common stock of the International Nickel Company, and $3,803,100 voting trust certificates for the common stock of the International Nickel Company.

Edward Roesler of the firm of Laidlaw & Co. was elected a member of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange to succeed P. Tecumseh Sherman, resigned. Henry C. Swords was elected a Trustee of the Exchange's gratuity fund, to succeed W. B. Dickerman, resigned.

SMALL STUDEBAKER MELON.

To Sell 20,680 Shares to Its Stockholders at $110 Each.

Directors of the Studebaker Corporation, manufacturer of automobiles and other vehicles, announced yesterday that 20,680 shares of stock in the treasury would be offered to stockholders for subscription on Nov. 20 at $110 a share. Present shareholders may subscribe in the amount of 7 per cent. of their holdings. As the Studebaker shares have been selling well above $180 a share, valuable "rights" result from the offering. These rights were quoted on the Curb after the announcement as selling from $4.50 up to $5.50 each.

Out of the proceeds of the stock sale the company will retire its $2,300,000 serial notes, the last of which do not fall due unutil 1922. This action will free the Studebaker organization from all its floating debt save current accounts.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97¼	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101	101⅜	4.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100¾	101	5.53
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99	99¼	6.52
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99½	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅜	6.50
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	98½	99¾	6.70
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	97	6.15
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96	6.15

Company Issues.

Am. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	4.45
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.00
A. T.&T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100½	4.35
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100	100⅛	4.45
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	98⅜	98⅝	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	102⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96	96¼	6.30
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	99¼	5.30
Con. Gas. Balt.	5	May, 1917	99	100	6.00
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, 17	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	100	101	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	94	13.65
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.20
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	3.80
E. Pr. & Lt.	5	1918	93	98¼	6⅜
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	3.78
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.88
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.80
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100	101	4.35
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100	100½	2.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98¾	99⅜	6.30
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.85
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97¾	97¾	6.90
N.Y.N.H.&H.	6	1918	100	100	6.00
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99⅞	100⅜	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June, 15,'21	100	100⅛	4.45
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.65
Sou. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98⅜	99⅛	6.35
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94	97	19.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1917	101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.10
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅛	5.30
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98	100¾	5.90
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	6.30

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

By order of executors of estate of Sarah Kirkman, deceased.

$5,000 Southern Pacific Company twenty-year convertible 5 per cent. bonds, due June, 1934, interest June and December, 104¾.

$7,000 Baltimore & Ohio

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Brass
100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
50 Bush Terminal Com.
25 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Comm. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
100 Computing-Tabulat.-Recording
50 Dixon Crucible
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
50 Franklin Insurance
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 General Development
100 Garland Corporation
100 Gray National Telautograph
25 Home Insurance
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
200 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
10 International Salt 5s
25 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 New Jersey Zinc
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Republic Ry. & Light Com.
50 Remington Typewriter (all issues)
25 Scovill Manufacturing
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 Singer Manufacturing
25 Thompson-Starrett Com.
200 Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Brass
50 American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Bush Terminal Com.
100 Computing-Tabulat.-Recording
100 Eastern Steel Com.
25 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Fifth National Bank
25 German-American Insurance.
10 Harriman National Bank
100 Harrison Bros. Pfd.
100 International Salt
50 Jas. Butler Com.
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
25 Midvale Steel (Old)
200 New York Shipbuilding
25 National Park Bank
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 New Jersey Zinc
25 Omaha St. Ry's. Pfd.
100 Pacific Coast Com.
50 Remington Typewriter (all issues)
25 Scovill Manufacturing
100 Tidewater Oil
50 Utah Securities
25 Victor Talking Machine
7 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

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ANNUITIES

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Break in Prices in the Majority of the Curb Stocks —Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 442,620 shares of stock and $701,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 205,880; oil, 8,626, and mining, 228,120. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	A. B. Mfg. Co.	41	41	36	36
600	Am. Zinc.....	67¾	68¼	67¾	68
920	‡Can. C. & F..108	109	107	107	
1,050	‡C. C. & F. pf.120	121	119	120	
5,300	‡Car, L. & F..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Can. Foun. pf. 31	31	31	31	
1,800	‡C.M.C.Co., w.i.122	128	121	125	
600	‡Cramp Ship..	85½	85½	82	82
70	‡Dominion St..	47¾	47¼	47¼	47¼
965	Driggs-Seab ..145	147	138	140	
965	Eastern Steel..	39	40	36	37
1,225	Emerson Phon.	11	11¼	10¼	11
120	Guant. Sugar..	68	68	*66	*66
950	‡Hall Signal...	35	35	31	33
800	‡Hendee Mfg..	35	35	33	33
20	‡Hop. & A..	50	50	50	50
40,700	‡Inter. M. M..	12¾	13⅞	12¼	12⅝
20,500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	45⅞	46¼	43½	43½
5,000	I.M.M.C.tfs.	45	45	43	43½
2,000	‡Inter. Motors.	45	46	43	43
75	‡Inter. M. pf..	68	68	68	68
785	Kthod. Br. pf.	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
459	Kelly Sp. Tire.285	302	285	301	
85	Kelly Spg. T. new 1st pf..	93	93	93	
12,600	‡K. S. T. w. i.	76	*75½	70	77½
550	‡Keystone Ord.	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
13,000	‡Lake Tor. B..	19	18	15	16½
1,000	‡L.T.B. 1st pf.	19	19	17	17
1,000	Man. Transit..	½	¾	½	¾
3,300	Marc. of Am..	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜
50,000	‡Midvale Steel	93¾	93⅝	89¼	89¼
2,900	C. of R. & H.	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4,000	‡Stand. Motors	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
1,500	Sterling Gum.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
7,000	‡St. Jos Lead.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
5,000	Sub. Boat.....	43¼	43¼	42	42¼
1,300	‡Tob. Prod....	*37	38½	36	38
2,000	Trl. Film cfs..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
5,000	‡U.S.L. & H.C.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2,000	‡U. S. L. & H. C. pf.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
100	Way. Oil & G..	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
4,000	‡World Film..	4	4	3¾	4

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Cosden & Co..	7	6¾	6¾ —	¼
525	‡Houston Oil..	19⅜	19¼	19¼ —	⅛
95	Illinois P. L..	155	152	155 +	2
20	Indiana P. L..	112	110	110 —	3
1,150	Midwest Ref....	41	37	41 +	4
65	Ohio Oil	157	156	157 +	1
22	Prairie O. & G.	418	415	418 —	2
5	Southern P. L.	234	234	234 —	1
10	South Penn Oil.	340	340	340 —	4
5	S. O. of Cal..	319	319	319 +	4
50	S. O. of N. J..	490	487	489 +	3
79	S. O. of N. Y.	201	199	200	
300	Ventura Con..	11⅝	11¼	11¼ —	⅛
6,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1¾	1½	1⅝	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Alaska Juneau	13	13¼	12⅜	12⅝
600	††Alta Con. M. Co.	20	20	19	19
4,000	††Atlantis	26	26	25	25
810	Big Ledge Dev. Co.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
3,000	††Booth	35	35	35	35
28,700	Braden Copper.	9⅞	10⅝	9⅞	10½
2,000	Butte Copper & Zinc cfs....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
700	Butte & N. Y..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20,000	‡Canada Cop...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40,000	‡Cashboy	7	9	7	8
18,900	‡Chile Copper..	23⅜	24	23⅜	24
9,000	Con. Ari. S...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
200	‡Diam'd B. B..	5½	5½	5½	5½
600	††Emma Cop...	27	27	27	27
1,000	First Nat. Cop.	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅜
4,500	Goldfield Con..	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	‡Hecla Mining.	3	3	2⅞	3
1,100	Howe Sound...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Jumbo Ext.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,500	Kennecott Cop.	53¾	58⅝	52¼	52⅜
11,000	††Kewanas	33	33	31	31
600	Magma Copper	14½	14⅜	14	14⅜
300	‡Majestic M....	70	70	65	65
1,000	‡McKin.-Dar...	30	30	29	30
3,100	††Marsh Min..	31	31	29	31
3,600	††Mother Lode.	35	35	34	35
100	Mines of Am..	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1,600	††Nat. Z. & L.	85	90	83	83
400	New Utah B..	3	3	3	3
500	Nip. Mines Co.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	††Oro	6	6	6	6
1,300	Ray H., w. i..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,100	††Rex. Con. M.	45	45	44	44
3,000	††Sandstorm K.	10½	10½	10	10
3,100	‡Santa Fe M..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	††Silver Pick..	9	9	9	9
1,000	‡Standard S.-L..	1½	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
31,000	††Success Min.	69	70	65	67
4,300	††Sup. Min. Co..	24	25	24	24½
500	Ton. Belmont..	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
500	Tonopah Ext..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	††Ton. Merger..	41	41	41	41
110	Ton. Mining...	5½	5½	5½	5½
6,500	††Tri-Bullion ..	½	½	½	½
2,500	††West E. Con..	73	75	72	75

BONDS.

$598,000	Bra. C. 6s....	199	212	199	212
100,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	170	172	170	172
3,000	W. Pac. 5s..	35	35	35	35

*Odd lots. ††Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 20. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf....	75	100	85	105
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord., bearer	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric....	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel	125	135	125	135
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	85	95	85	95
Carriage Fact., Can..	48	52	52	54
Central Foundry	15	16½	15	16½
Central Foundry pf..	31	32½	32	33
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Frances-Sonats Petroleum, (a prospect)...	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal pf.....	50	54	52	55
Man. High Power Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation.	15	17	15	17
Pacific Gas & Elec..	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	16	16⅜	16	16⅜
North Sta.	18	Junior Exten..	1.25	
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.04	
Tonopah Exten...	2.80	Silver Pick	.08	
Tonopah Merger..	.38	Nevada Hills.....	.19	
Victor	.32	Rochester Mines..	.38	
West End	.74	Round Mountain..	.40	
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.		
Atlanta	.24	Man. Big Four...	.05	

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	9	9¾	Isabella ..	16¾	16½
Elkton	25½	26	Jackpot ..	6½	7½
El Paso..	75	85	McKinney ..	35	38
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland ..	170	174
Golden C..	177	179	Vindicator.	151½	153
Gold Dol..	2	5	R. B. H..	5¾	4
Gold Sov..	6½	6¾			

RIVAL MACHINES BANNED.

Witnesses in St. Louis Court Bare United Shoe Machinery Tactics.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—Testimony introduced in the hearing of the Government anti-trust suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company in the Federal District Court here today was that the company brought pressure to bear on shoe manufacturers to prevent them from using machinery other than that made by the United Shoe Machinery Company.

An affidavit by Louis F. Marler, salesman for the Universal Shoe Machinery Company of St. Louis, declared that on Oct. 7, 1915, he asked F. C. Rand, Vice President of the International Shoe Company, why the latter concern did not buy more machinery from the Universal Company. Rand's reply, according to the affidavit, was that he feared a controversy with the United Shoe Machinery Company, and Rand showed a letter from the company warning him not to get into a controversy, with the United by buying machinery from other concerns. The affidavit further said that Rand asserted he could make shoes cheaper by using Universal machines, but did not dare do so lest the United Company enforce its penalties.

The affidavit also said that in Milwaukee, last August, Mahler met Philip Frahler of Boston, a representative of the United Shoe Machinery Company, who was warning shoe manufacturers not to buy machines made by independent concerns. It also set forth that Frahler told Mahler that the Farmington Shoe Company of Dover, Del., wanted to get back into favor with the United Company, but that the latter demanded $12,000 penalties and an apology for using independent machinery.

An affidavit by John F. Cavanaugh, a representative of the Boylston Manufacturing Company of Masachusetts, said that B. A. Corbin & Co. of Boston used Boylston shoe machinery, but that when the shoe firm got two large contracts last Winter the company applied to the United Company for additional machines. The affidavit said that the United Company forced the Corbin Company to throw out all Boylston machines and replace them with United machines.

The affidavits were introduced after H. Larue Brown, special Assistant Attorney General, had outlined the Government's case under the Clayton act. The Government is seeking an injunction restraining the United Company from enforcing certain clauses in its contracts. A temporary injunction now is operative. Mr. Brown said that the United Company had a patent on a machine indispensable in the manufacture of shoes, and that because of this it was able to dictate to shoe manufacturers.

J. S. BACHE BUYS A BANK.

Gets Control of the International as an Investment.

Jules S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co. has bought the controlling stock interest in the International Banking Corporation of 60 Wall Street, which has fifteen branches in the Far East. The price was $160 a share for the stock owned by the estate of General Thomas H. Hubbard and by his partner, Edward F. Sales. The announcement of the purchase yesterday was accompnied by the statement that Mr. Bache stood ready to buy in all the minority stock at the same price.

The International Banking Corporation is capitalized at $3,250,000. A recent statement showed loans and discounts of $20,430,000, commercial credits amounting to $2,855,000 and large cash resources. The bank owns the $500,000 stock of the International Bank, another Hubbard institution, and this is included in the sale to Mr. Bache. Branches are situated in China, Japan, India, and the Philippines, and among the bank's European correspondents are the Credit Lyonnais of Paris and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

Mr. Bache said yesterday that the transaction represented a personal investment. He denied a rumor that the National City Bank had arranged to buy his controlling interest, but intimated that the stock might be sold if a bidder appeared with a satisfactory figure.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Fifteen roads.....	$10,551,787+$1,891,165
Two roads.....	356,725— 45,076
Total (17 roads).....	11,208,512+1,846,089

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$5,756,583	$5,529,482	$5,855,044
Net aft. tax..	1,827,383	1,259,722	1,128,146
8 mos. gross..	16,165,253	16,770,904	16,910,074
Net aft. tax..	2,982,190	3,226,326	2,888,431

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for September—

Gross	5,616,934	5,509,732	6,010,529
Net aft. tax..	1,678,891	1,037,679	1,582,496
8 mos. gross..	16,140,461	16,902,895	17,280,924
Net aft. tax..	4,887,177	3,812,304	4,155,225

UNION PACIFIC for September—

Gross	9,152,464	9,162,999	9,351,489
Net aft. tax..	3,928,276	3,923,913	3,895,149
8 mos. gross..	25,445,393	25,190,263	26,615,599
Net aft. tax..	10,180,310	10,056,196	9,845,509

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for September—

Gross	1,100,166	878,547	1,007,828
Net aft. tax..	332,372	170,755	207,877
8 mos. gross..	2,997,209	2,656,850	2,706,088
Net aft tax...	717,504	421,862	386,432

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY of St. Louis for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$3,370,901	$3,388,501	*17,600
Exp. and taxes.	1,522,544	1,695,810	*173,266
Net earnings..	1,848,356	1,692,691	145,665
Dep. and cont. charges	247,960	204,005	43,955
Int. chgs. and pf. divs.....	929,826	924,781	15,043
Surplus	660,570	563,905	96,665

*Decrease.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	2,874,745	2,948,926	74,181
Expenses	1,857,152	1,762,642	*94,510
Net	1,017,593	1,186,284	168,691
Chgs. & taxes.	519,585	623,271	3,686
Surplus	498,008	663,013	265,005

*Increase.

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA LIGHT AND POWER (a subsidiary of American Public Utilities Company) for the twelve months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,055,309	1,011,944	73,365
Exp. and taxes	517,075	519,384	7,691
Net earnings..	538,234	492,560	65,674

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Con. Power...	110	111	110	111
1,072	Cosden	7	7	6¾	6⅞
435	Elkhorn Fuel..	19⅝	19⅝	19	19½
527	Fairmount Gas	30¾	30¼	30	30
445	Fairm. Gas pf.	50	51	50	51
20	Houston Oil...	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
50	Mercan. Trust.	200	200	200	200
50	Mt. V. C. M..	11	11	11	11
15	Mt. V. C. M. pf	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾
13	Nor. Central..	84	84	84	84
100	Penn. W. Pow.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
63	Un. Ry. & El.	24½	24½	24¼	24½
1,042	Wayland Oil..	4⅜	4	3⅝	4

BONDS.

$1,000	Ala. C. & I. 5s.	77	77	77	77
5,000	A. C. L. cv. 5s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s..	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
300	C. of E. 3½s.		90	90	90
7,000	C. of B. 4s.'51	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Con. C. ref. 5s.	89	89	89	89
2,000	Con. Gas 6s...	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s..	99	99	99	99
3,000	Mary. Elec. 5s.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
4,000	N. Ry. & El. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Nor. P. T. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½
200	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 5s.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 4s.....	84	84	84	84
5,000	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 4s.....	81	81	81	81

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiator..	356	356	356	356
28	Am. Shipbuild.	35	35	35	35
125	Am. Shipb. pf.	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
5	Booth Fish pf..	75	75	75	75
405	Chi. Pn. Tool.	86	86	83½	83½
40	Chi. Ry's. S. 2.	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞
115	Comm. Edison.	138	138½	138	138½
60	Deere pf.	96	96½	95½	95½
16	Diam. Match..	102½	103	102½	103
10	Illinois Brick..	70	70	70	70
30	K. C. Ry. & L.	24	24	24	24
50	K. C. Ry. & L.	24	24	24	24
	Light ctfs.	25	27	25	27
10	K.C.Ry.& L.pf.	58	58	58	58
40	K.C.Ry.& L.pf. ctfs.	60	60	60	60
460	Lindsay Light..	5	5¼	5	5¼
45	Mont. Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
50	Max. Mot. 2d..	64	64	64	64
100	Nat. Carb. pf..	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
59	People's Gas..	119	120	119	120
30	Public Service.	99	99	99	99
64	Pub. Serv. pf..	99	99	99	99
20	Quaker Oats ..	300	300	300	300
235	Quak. Oats pf..	106½	107⅛	106½	106½
206	Sears, Roeb..	157⅛	157⅞	157½	157⅞
481	Stew. Warner.	75½	75¼	74⅜	74⅝
25	Swift & Co...	118½	118½	118½	118⅝
97	Union Carbide.	130	130	130	130
100	Union Sw. & S.	129	129	129	129

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s.	97	97	97	97
1,000	Chi. Ry. B 5s.	69½	69½	69½	69½

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Allis Chal.....	42½	42⅝	42¼	42¾
110	Anaconda	77⅛	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛
475	Amn. Rys	31	31⅝	31	31¼
65	Amn. Rys. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
100	Amn. Smelt...	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼
100	Baldwin Loco.	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛
350	Buf. & Sus. t.c.	22	22	22	22
60	Buf. & Sus. pf.	53½	53½	52⅞	52⅞
1,015	J. G. Brill....	64½	64½	64	64
8,810	Cam. Steel....	69	69	67½	67½
100	Colo. Fuel....	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
325	El. Stor. Bat..	71½	72	71	71
600	Gen. Asphalt..	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	Gen. Asph. pf..	71½	71½	71½	71½
35	Ins. Co. of N. A.	33½	33½	33½	33½
1,155	Lake Sup. Corp.	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9⅝
456	Lehigh Navi..	78⅞	78⅞	78	78
391	Lehigh Valley.	78¾	78¾	77⅝	77⅞
180	Lehigh V. Tr.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
565	Le. V. Tr. pf.	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝
40	Minehill	56½	56½	56½	56½
1,015	Penn. R. R....	59	59	58⅝	58⅝
875	Penn. S. M. Co.	101¼	103	101¼	102
15	Penn. Steel....	98½	98½	98½	98½
85	Phila. Co.....	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46½
55	Phil. Co. cm.pf	43	43	43	43
1,260	Phila. Elec....	27¼	27¼	27	27
300	Phil. R. T.t.c.	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝
790	Reading	80⅝	80⅝	79½	79½
650	Tono. Bel.....	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅞
501	Union Trac....	43	43	42¾	43
877	Uni. Gas Imp..	85⅞	86	85⅞	85⅞
5,515	U. S. Steel....	85½	86	84⅝	84⅞
295	War. I. & S..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
150	W. Jer. & Sea.	48½	48½	48	48
10	Weste. Coal...	66½	66½	66¼	66½
100	Cramps	82½	82½	82½	82½
10	York Rys. pf..	31½	31½	31½	31½
8	Welsbach	45	45	45	45

BONDS.

$1,600	Am. G. & E. 5s	87	88	87	88
15,000	Bal. Lo. 1st 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
36,000	E. & P. Tr. 4s.	78	78	78	78
4,000	Inter. Rys. 4s.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
1,000	Key. Tel. 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
8,000	L. V. gen. 4½s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Leh. Nav. gen. 4½s, 1924....	102	102	102	102
5,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
15,000	Le. V. gen.4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Le. V. Coal 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Penn. R. R. cn. 4s, 1948 reg.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	Penn. R. R. cn. 4s, 1948..	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s	104	104	104	104
51,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
4,000	Phil. E. 1st 5s.	100	100	100	100
7,000	Phila. El. 4s..	80	80	80	80
8,100	Phila. E. ed. 5s.	108	108	102½	108
3,000	Perk 2d 5s....	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Read. gen. 4s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
7,000	Uni. Rys. 4s.c.	73	73	73	73
7,000	Uni. Rys. inv. 5s	74½	74½	74	74

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.80	1.00	Houghton..	2¾	3
Bay S G..	.20	.22	Iron Blos.	.70	.80
Bingham ..	⅞	1	La Rose....	.50	.70
Bohemia..	2	2¼	Majestic ..	.65	.75
Regole ..	.50	1.00	McK-Dar..	.27	.32
Bost Ely..	.20	.22	Mex Met..	.22	.24
Butte & L.	.32	.33	M of Am..	2⅜	2¾
Calaveras..	1⅛	1⅞	New Baltic	2⅜	3⅛
Butte N Y	2½	3	N Cornelia	8¼	8½
Cal Corbin	2	5	Nev-Doug.	.68	.72
Chief Con.	.95	.96	Old D r....	.50	.75
Cons Ariz.	1¼	1⅞	Ohio Cop..	.14	.15
Cons Cop..	1⅝	1⅞	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.50	.70	Onondaga..	1⅜	1⅝
Cr Res've	.35	.45	S W. Mn..	.50	1.00
Davis-D..	1⅜	2	Stew't M..	.66	.70
Eagle and Bluebell.	1⅞	1⅝	U V Ext..	5⅞	6
First Nat.	4⅞	5	Utah Met..	9⅛	9½
Gt'd Con.	1¼	1⅜	Yukon	2⅛	2⅜

BOSTON.

MINING.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3200 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade muse. preferred.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4200.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1238.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4348. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1780.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway, Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 383-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

K. KAPRELIAN, ORIENTAL RUGS, 179 Madison Av., at 34th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

JOS. SHONGOOD'S SONS

Julius Shongood, Auctioneer

Salesroom, 94 Bowery

Will Sell at Auction

TODAY, THURS., OCT. 28

At 10 A. M.

The season's largest and finest collection of

HIGH-GRADE FURS

COMPRISING

RUSSIAN SABLE SETS

RUSSIAN SABLE SKINS, SEALSKIN COATS, SEALSKINS AND HIGH GRADE FURS AND FUR GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BY ORDER OF

Jas. J. Ryan, Inc., 132 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
Robt. T. Adam Co., 2158 Eighth Ave., Manhattan
D. Silberstein's Sons, 8 & 10 6th Ave., Manhattan
Silberstein Bros., 2457 Eighth Ave., Manhattan

Also on Friday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.

HIGH-GRADE FURS

By order of

The Provident Loan Society of New York
Max Bernstein, 273 W. 125th St., Manhattan
H. S. Isaacs, 2486 Eighth Ave. Manhattan

COMPRISING

RUSSIAN SABLES, SEALSKINS, FUR SETS, LADIES' FUR COATS, MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, FUR MOTOR COATS, FUR NECKPIECES AND RAW SKINS, a very fine and varied assortment.

DEALERS ESPECIALLY INVITED.

As Exceptional, Staple and Most Up-to-Date Stock of

FURS

consisting of very select Silver Fox, Natural Blue, Beaver, Skunk, Cross Fox, Black and Pointed Fox, Fisher, and Raccoon

SKINS

ALSO A STOCK OF

Manufactured Furs,

consisting of Genuine Fisher, Red Cross, Black, White, Cika, and Pointed Foxes, Mink, Hudson Seal, Persian Lamb, Skunk, Fitch, Chinchilla Squirrel, Caracul, Natural Blue, Mole and Moline, and various other skins made up into

GARMENTS, SETS AND COATS,

made in the latest models for the coming season, and will be sold strictly without reserve.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

will sell Tom'w, Friday, Oct. 29, '15,

commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom, 15-17 MERCER ST., Near Canal St., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE—I beg to call the attention of the trade to the exceptional fine class of Natural Blue, Cross and Silver Fox, Beaver and Fisher SKINS, which, owing to the high prices realized at the St. Louis Auction Sale for this particular fur, should prove an advantageous chance for prospective buyers.

This offering will be open for

Inspection TODAY,

Thursday, Oct. 28th, from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. For further information telephone 4299 Spring.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Keeler Art Galleries,

12 Vesey St., near Broadway.

(Subway Station at Fulton St.)

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AND TOMORROW at 2 P. M.

Household Furniture

Contents of two private residences. Chickering and Mathushek Piano; large number of Oriental and Domestic Carpets and Rugs, rich Draperies, Bedroom, Parlor, Library and Dining Room Furniture, China, Glassware, Paintings, rare Etchings. Bric-a-Brac, &c.

GEO. W. KEELER, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY at 2 P. M.

And Following Days at Same Hour AT THE

Old Galleries

43 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

GREAT SALE BY AUCTION of Carefully Chosen ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

in many sizes, weaves and colors.

Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

About $50,000 Worth of High Speed Steel Tools

BROWN & SHARPE, PRATT & WHITNEY, AND OTHER HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

CONSISTING OF

Milling Cutters, Gauges, Reamers, Arbors, Thread Gauges, Lathe and Drill Chucks, Taps, Dies, Face Plates, Tool Racks, etc.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Today, Thursday, October 28, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City, the above property.

ALL THESE GOODS ARE PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN for Blue and Gray Chinchilla; must be cheap; quantity no object. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57-59 East 11th St.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes. Telephone 5893 Franklin.

BIG SACRIFICE.—Have 100 dozen waists to close out at exceptionally low figure. Jos. Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

JOB 100 dresses, assorted; charmeuse, velvet, combination taffeta and serge dresses, cheap. National Costume Company, 148 West 24th St.

HAVE 200 COATS to close out; also very desirable Piece Goods in coatings. 15th floor, 20 West 22d.

JOB OF SERGE, silk, and velvet dresses to close out. Graber and Wechsler, 164 West 25th St.

ON HAND 1,000 cloth coats, fur trimmed; close out at $4.75. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

WE CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL kinds of mixture coats on hand for immediate delivery.
Weinstein & Klipstein,
139-141 Spring St., Corner Wooster St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, PLUSH COATS AND FUR-TRIMMED MIXTURE AND BROADCLOTH COATS, ALL SNAPPY STYLES AND LATEST MODELS. I. & B. SAPIRO CLOAK CO., 45 WEST 20TH ST.

On hand, COATS, FUR TRIMMED; cloths, pile fabrics, $4.50 to $12.50; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.

In plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2168-8018.

WE HAVE NIFTY FUR-TRIMMED DRESSES FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 W. 26TH ST.

HAVE ABOUT 3,000 FUR-TRIMMED PLUSH COATS on hand for immediate delivery. Morris Jaffe, 40-46 W. 25th St.

HAVE 5,000 plush coats on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at reasonable prices. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

VELVETEEN SUITS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. M. L. & G. Cloak and Suit Co., 20 West 17th St.

500 PARTY DRESSES for immediate delivery from $5 up. Nilret Manufacturing Co., 6 West 20th St.

250 PIECES OF FURS, consisting of scarfs, muffs, and coats, at a sacrifice. Schiller, 224 Sixth Av.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, up-to-date dresses at a price. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

HAVE a few Pieces of Salt's Esquimette Plush at $3.65 per yard. M. Drachman, 147 West 22d St.

FUR-TRIMMED VELVETEEN and cloth suits; $4.50 up. S. Greenberg, 141 West 20th St.

FOR SALE—F. & H. Columbia Broadcloth, $1.20 less 6. Phone 9849 Farragut.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

SHOW CARDS—Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months paper.

Gem Business Is Improving.

As the season advances a gradual improvement in the demand for precious stones is reported. This is true both of diamonds and colored gems, though in the case of the former there is some discontent regarding the slowness with which the improvement is said to be manifesting itself. In the colored stones aquamarines are still in favor, and there is some call for black opals, which are growing scarce and more expensive. Fine rubies, emeralds and other high-grade, precious stones are not in steady demand at the moment, but neither are they being entirely neglected.

Jewelry Trade Is Picking Up.

Reports from the Maiden Lane jewelry district tell of steady improvement in business, the books of leading houses showing them to be in a much better condition than they were at this time a year ago. This applies not only to sterling and plated silverware and gold jewelry, but to platinum jewelry as well. Manufacturers of the latter goods are being hampered somewhat by the decreasing supplies of the raw material, which is a result of the embargo put on shipments from France and England some weeks ago. Yesterday platinum was quoted at $60 an ounce here, while iridium, which is used as an alloy for hardening purposes, was held at $80 an ounce.

Raw Silk Imports Gain.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America show that raw silk imports for the first three months of the current fiscal year exceed those in the same period in both 1914 and 1913. So far a total of 7,255,580 pounds has been brought in, against 6,471,502 pounds in 1914, and 6,379,069 in the year before that. Imports for the month of September also exceed those for the same month in the two years specified above, the respective totals being 2,694,850, 2,133,462, and 2,622,888 pounds. The only grade to show a falling off from the September, 1914, figure was the European, which showed a decline of only fourteen bales. The Japanese varieties showed a smart increase.

Rebates to Wool Importers.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., announced yesterday that a return dividend will be paid to those from whom commissions have been received up to Oct. 1, for defraying the expenses of the organization incurred in transacting business with Great Britain under the agreement for importing wool. This rebate will amount to 50 per cent. of the commissions paid, and the balance of receipts up to Oct. 1, after the payment of all expenses thus far ascertained on the business transacted up to that date, will be transferred to a reserve fund. If, after the completion of the business transacted under the agreement with the British Government it is found that any part of this reserve fund will be available for distribution, it will be distributed pro rata as a percentage of the dividend paid as of Oct. 1.

Drug Prices Still Going Up.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that during the week under review further sharp rises in prices have been announced on menthol, morphine, refined glycerine, codeine, and small flake manna, while quotations on numerous other drugs scored fair gains. Prices on opium were again raised, while values of quinine scored a moderate gain of ten cents an ounce, manufacturers asking 50 cents an ounce for 100-ounce cans. Opium is quoted at $10 a pound for the gum. Parcels of quinine are being held by second hands up to $2.20, but sales at $2.10 an ounce have been made. Owing to the disturbed conditions governing the market for quinine alkaloid and minor salts, prices have been advanced by manufacturers, who are not entering contracts or orders for forward deliveries.

Gray Goods Were Lifeless.

Little buying activity was visible in the local gray goods market yesterday so far as staple goods were concerned. This was especially true of first-hand printcloths, but quite a little merchandise from second hands came out in small quantities. Notable among these sales were 39-inch 68-72s at 5⅛ cents, 56-44s at 3 15-16 cents, 38½-inch 64-60s at 4 9-16 cents, 60-52s at 4½ cents, and 60-48s at 4⅛ cents. There was very little feature to the sheetings and drills business that was done, but fancies continued to march along, with prices growing firmer every day. Spot prices on staple printcloths, which were more or less nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅝c 38½-inch, 64-58s..4½c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4½c
39-inch, 56-44s....4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4⅝c 27-inch, 56-52s..3⅜c

It Did Not Work.

A mill recently shipped some goods to a customer that the latter was not in a position to use. Instructions were sent out to the sponging house to have the goods rejected. This the sponger tried to do but, when the examiner was called in to look over the merchandise, it was found that the order to reject the goods had come too late as the fabric had already been put through the sponging process. The sponger, however, denied that the goods had been put through. A examination soon proved that the goods had lost some two inches in width, and that the usual notice: "These goods have been sponged" had been written across the tags on the goods, but afterward scratched out. This was determined by the fact that a highly glossed tag is used which makes it possible to discover any marks made on the tags.

How They Got Away With It.

In the manufacture of gold and platinum jewelry it is said that there is quite a lot of unavoidable scrapping of the metal, which is lost in tiny particles for the most part and which is later reclaimed from the sweepings. Sometimes the lost metal is not reclaimed because it is taken by workmen, and several men have been known to use novel methods in getting away with it. One workman was a foreigner who wore his hair long, and who always kept it heavily oiled. His trick was to run his fingers covered with the filings through his hair, shampooing his head at night and thus getting the metal. Another workman, who used snuff, used half of his box for metal filings and half for snuff. Every time he took a pinch of snuff he dropped some filings into the box when he put the cover back.

Would Order Overcoatings Ahead.

Several of the large operators in the clothing trade are anxious to place orders for overcoatings for next Fall. The openings of these goods will not take place probably until after Jan. 1, and a rather interesting situation is expected to develop, owing to the fact that the women's wear lines do not appear on the open market until early in March. A number of mills make goods for both the men's wear and the women's wear cutting-up trades, and it all depends upon how strong the demand is from the clothing trade as to just how the coat and suit houses will fare. If the demand from the clothing manufacturers is brisk, the women's wear operators may find themselves in a position where they will have to pay steep advances. In this way they will have to pay for the good business in the men's wear branch.

CARPETS AND RUGS SELL.

About $2,000,000 Worth Thus Far Disposed Of at Auction.

Interest in the third day's acution of rugs and carpets by the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company showed no signs of flagging. Altogether 320 lots of both kinds of goods were disposed of, while receipts for the sale thus far approximated $2,000,000. At the afternoon session William H. Parkinson, sales manager of the carpet company, announced from the rostrum that the Smith concern will issue a new Spring price list Nov. 3 showing advances over the rates given out last Monday. It was also officially stated that a limited amount of business only will be accepted at the present prices. Scarcity of dyestuffs, the high price of wool, and the general situation were responsible for the new list, it was stated.

Yesterday's auction offerings included Axdleys, Carltons, Kirmans, and Manors, all of which showed remarkable strength. Prices for single lots were in a great many instances close up to list rates. Small sizes in the classes of rugs were in demand, and wide distribution in all sizes was the rule. About 4,000 rolls of carpet went under the hammer at prices very close to the regular card rate. The carpets sold yesterday included Palisade velvet, B Palisade, and F Palisade.

Today's sale begins at 9 o'clock and starts off with lot 1,252, covering Smith axminster hall runners. Buyers were to be seen in large numbers in the various rug and carpet salesrooms of other concerns, and several of these reported a large volume of business for the day.

London's Wool Auction.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,200 bales. The quality was better and the opening rates were firmly established. Long, medium slipes were in the greatest demand. Americans bought slped lambs at 2s, greasy merinos at 1s 6d, and a few crossbreds at 1s 7d, while Russia secured the best scoured merinos. Short carbonizing scoured declined 10 per cent.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Amory, Browne & Co. yesterday advanced prices on Lancaster staple ginghams half a cent a yard.

A. & M. Karagheusian, selling agents for carpets and rugs, will announce prices on Spring lines today. It is expected that they will be named on the bases of recent quotations, though moderate advances may be made. All prices will be subject to change without notice.

The American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers has appointed the following Nominating Committee to prepare and present at the coming annual meeting of the association nominations for officers for the coming year: A. L. Gifford of the Worumbo Company, W. J. Battey of Battey Trull & Co., Ralph Colwell of the Colwell Worsted Mills, Frank C. Fay and E. H. Wilson of James & E. H. Wilson.

CURRANTS ARE SCARCE.

The Greek Troubles May Mean a Dearth for the Holidays.

Unless the Greek Government releases without delay vessels held at home ports containing cargoes of 1915 crop Greek Amalia currants, there will be a serious shortage in this country to supply the approaching holiday demand. While handlers here of currants and other Greek products said the situation prevailing in Greece at the present time is not as clear to them as they would like to have it, the supposition was that the Greek Government is holding merchant vessels engaged in the transatlantic trade with the United States for possible use as transports.

Frank Jackson, 87 Nassau Street, an importer of Amalia currants, said yesterday that the American market at the present time was practically bare of stocks in this line, owing to the inadequate steamship service between Greece and this country.

"I had a cable on Sunday," said Mr. Jackson, "stating a steamer was about to leave a Greek port with a cargo of currants, and hope by now it is on its way. There is a good deal of trouble in getting cables through to Greece just now as well as replies to messages. Only one steamer has arrived from Greek ports with currants in a month. The steamer River Orontes is believed to be on her way here from Patras, the chief currant shipping point, but as this vessel is a slow boat she is not expected to arrive at New York before the middle of next month. In fact, unless good weather is encountered the vessel may reach here too late to land supplies for the Thanksgiving trade. All importers are short in stocks, while prices are rapidly rising."

Importers were in receipt of cables yesterday to the effect that another vessel, the Frixos, was to sail from Patrus yesterday with consignments of currants. Just what quantity is aboard was not known here, but several of the leading factors in the trade said they hoped to be able to claim small consignments at least. The Frixos had already sailed for this port before the Greek mobilization took place. Although the vessel was thought here to have been almost out of the Mediterranean at the time, it was recalled by the Government by wireless. Whether the same cargo is still aboard, now the steamer is again under way, is unknown here. The fact that the Government decided to release this ship encourages importers to hope that other Greek vessels now detained in Greek ports may shortly be released and placed in the regular mercantile service.

A representative of a large importing firm said that an empty market on the eve of the Thanksgiving and general holiday season made the situation the most serious in the history of the trade, as consumers relied on the Greek currants for holiday use. Under normal conditions it was said the imports of Greek currants amount annually to approximately 30,000,000 pounds.

Factors in the trade said yesterday that the prices now being asked are the highest for at least five years. The re-stocks on the River Araxes were sold to arrive at 8½ cents, uncleaned, in barrels, while those on the Orentes, the only vessel now in transit to this country, have been advanced to 10 cents as the lowest possible price. Even this rate may be advanced before the ship reaches port. In the New York spot market prices quoted are given out with the explanation that they are merely nominal.

HEAVY WOOL BUYING.

Large Concerns Are Stocking Up with Heavyweight Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Buying for the heavyweight season has pushed the wool market up. Australians and Capes have been moving in considerable volume, and there has also been a substantial quantity of territory wool sold. There is considerable cheap wool on the market, but it is being absorbed.

"The present seller's market in woolen goods is expected to be profitable. A feature of the week under review was the purchasing of women's wear cloaking fabrics for use in the men's wear field, owing to the acute condition. The wool situation and the dyestuffs situation are limiting style developments.

"The war order situation is much discussed. It is now realized that much cloth is likely to be purchased continually, and that a relatively large amount of domestic machinery will not be available for domestic distribution. Some business is now being obtained in South America.

"Although the general situation in the cotton goods market is much more satisfactory than it was a month ago, it was not as active during the week as previously."

STEEL MILLS OVERWHELMED

Some of the Manufacturers Are Forced to Refuse Orders.

From trade centres come reports showing that the pressure of orders for steel is so great that manufacturers can fill only a part of those offered. An encouraging feature is the increasing purchases by the railroads of equipment and track supplies. The Iron Age says:

Despite efforts of the larger steel companies to hold the demand in check, signs of a runaway steel market are increasing. They report orders coming in at such an enormous rate that all of them are being carefully considered before being accepted. On some classes of material it is a question of getting deliveries and not prices. This month will establish new records in the output of iron and steel, but in spite of the huge production the mills are getting further back in deliveries.

The pig iron market is very strong and prices are not only maintained, but are being advanced in some districts. Several furnace interests have withdrawn completely from the market for delivery this year, and some have stated their inability to consider orders on foundry iron until next July. There appears to be a growing scarcity of basic pig iron.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Buying of rolling stock by the railroads is continuous and on increased scale. Buying of cars in the week has called for about 15,000, of which the principal lot, amounting to 9,000 cars, was for the New York Central system. The recent buying of this system alone has amounted to about 15,000 cars. Locomotive orders also are heavier. Pending negotiations call for a large number of tanner cars and locomotives. Rail buying is active. These mounting requirements of steel for the railroads and other leading domestic buyers are making the problem of steel makers more difficult as, with the heavy foreign trade continuing, it is practically impossible to fill all the demand.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

METALOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Metalock Manufacturing Company of 25 Pine Street, manufacturer of metal traps for shipping railroads and express companies, by these creditors: James B. Wilson, $501; John F. McClunn, $154, and Charles N. Glover, $285. It was alleged that the company permitted creditors to obtain judgments for $463, and on Aug. 31 Judge La Fetra of the City Court appointed Abraham M. Praiser receiver in supplementary proceedings. The company was incorporated on June 22, 1914, with capital stock of $10,000, and had a plant at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. For some months past the company has been under a reorganization.

H. N. ROWE & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harvey N. Rowe, doing business as H. N. Rowe & Co., fruit and produce commission merchants at 175 West Street, by these creditors: H. G. Miles & Co., $2,151; W. O. & H. W. Davis, $3,106; Thomas P. Wallace, $150. It was alleged that an assignment had been made to Ward W. Smith. The assignment was made for H. N. Rowe by William G. Rowe, attorney in fact. Assets are estimated at $10,000. The store, it is said, was closed on Saturday last. Mr. Rowe began business in August, 1905.

ROSENFELD-SHAFFRON COMPANY, INCORPORATED, manufacturer of dresses at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Benjamin B. Greller. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by these creditors: M. V. Scanlan, $129; H. Abrams, $136, and Frederick A. Mitchell, $93. The company was incorporated Feb. 19, 1915, with capital stock of $15,000. Moses Shafron is Treasurer. Liabilities are $9,000 and assets $5,000.

HARRY GOODMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Goodman, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 707 Columbus Avenue, by these creditors: J. H. Semel & Co., $201; Harold W. McMann, $220, and Albert Malinowitz, $93. He made an assignment on Sept. 1.

CHARLES C. BIGELOW, manager and salesman, of 201 West Seventy-ninth Street, formerly President of Bigelow, Smith & Co., published in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $7,908 and assets of $2,243, consisting of notes, $839; accounts, $108, and unliquidated claims, $1,296. He also has 996 shares of stock of Bigelow, Smith & Co., of no value.

JONAS GREENBERG, an embroiderer, of 235 East Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,532 and no assets. Rose Greenberg, his wife, also filed a petition with him jointly to get rid of a judgment for $255 against both of them.

BESSIE MICHAELS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bessie Michaels, dealer in furniture at 143 Norfolk Street, by these creditors: Pennsylvania Furniture Company, $662; Nathan Altman, $772, and Levy & Emsler, $9. She made an assignment on Aug. 13.

PETITION DISMISSED.

COLLAPSO PRODUCTS COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 13 against the Collapso Products Company of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street on consent of creditors.

Receiver Appointed.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH STREET & SEVENTH AVENUE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Clarence A. Houghton receiver for the One Hundred and Fourteenth Street & Seventh Avenue Construction Company, bond $1,000, on application of Simons & Meyer, creditors. They alleged that the company was erecting two buildings, one on the corner of Edgecomb Avenue and 139th Street, and the other on Edgecomb Avenue, near 138th Street, under a building loan from a life insurance company. Oct. 22 the company received $9,000 on the building loan, and that Max Weinstein, the President, converted the money to his own use and left the State, leaving contractors, material men, working men, and laborers unpaid. These buildings are unfinished. The company also owned 125-135 West 111th Street, but transferred them on Oct. 2 to Isidor Reis.

Bankruptcy Schedules.

ISAAC BERGER, dealer in dry goods at 94 Orchard Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $47,740 and assets of $18,843, consisting of stock, $8,032; fixtures, $100; accounts, $10,500, and cash in bank, $211.

BLOCK & MILLER, manufacturers of boys' clothing, 722 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,021 and assets of $11,662, consisting of stock, $6,896; fixtures, $200; accounts, $4,331, and cash in bank, $235.

Assignment.

UNITED AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, dealer in automobile supplies at 88 Chambers Street, has made an assignment to Julian H. Faw. The company was incorporated in March, 1911, with a capital stock of $10,000. George E. Levites is President. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Nov. 12, 1913, and it made a composition with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—Whether Owen W. Owen of the Racine Stool Manufacturing Company was insolvent at the time of the filing of involuntary bankruptcy in July is to be determined by a jury in the United States District Court. The collapse of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine was responsible for the petition. Banking Commissioner Kuoit, representing the bank, seeks to realize on its claim of about $45,000, for which Owen personally was liable.

The Lueck Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of metal and wire specialties, asked to be adjudged bankrupt in a petition admitting liabilities of $34,177.30, and listing assets of $41,177.17.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ahrweiler, Julius—Ideal Heat & Draft Regulator Co., Inc.....$116.84
A. L. M. Motor Sales Co.—Rowland Advertising Agency, Inc.....286.68
Bankers National Realty Cor.—M. Heybeck.....256.02
Berkowitz, William F.—E. E. Ashley..379.91
Briggs, Wilbur L.—Simon Geoghan...1,630.74
Bordens Condensed Milk Co.—B. Passel...500
Bartels, Alfred—City or N. Y.....1,031.85
Brill, Henry M.—E. Lewin.....224.48
City of N. Y.—L. Copeland.....628.21
Same—H. S. Kerbaugh, Inc.....14,208.64
Cole, Herbert S.—J. S. Crosby.....469.81
Cutler Abraham J.—E. Faber.....241.91
Dininny, Farrai Co.—Durfty Carney Co...323.83
Davis, Charles T.—Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc.....278.86
Donnelly, Thomas F.—Acker Merrall & Condit Co.....131.38
Danziger, Arthur W.—S. Kahn.....202.56
Danforth, Edward N.—B. Krieger.....151.16
Eller, Max—J. Brown.....263.90
Eusner, Genovefa or Genevieve—Staten Island Savings Bank.....2,246.83
Ellinowitz, Benjamin, and Morris Lewine or Levin—A. Kulik et al.....470.63
Finkelstein, Isse—City of N. Y. costs..125.25
Freundlich, Leo H.—R. L. Briggs.....318.19
Flanagan, J. Arthur—Edwards & Rierdon Co.....141.56
Fluegelman, Isadore—Bubeck & Guerin.715.42
Forsythe, Frank—M. Needle.....174.30
Goldberg, Samuel, Mollie Goldberg, and Isidor Meiselman—M. Bros.....168.25
Feldman, Esther—M. Udkovich.....310.65
Graus, John—Hibson Distilling Co.....217.04
George J. Sirico Ass'n—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.....266.68
Goldberg, Samuel—M. Brayer.....139.70
Gelbstein, Jacob & Yetta—S. Green et al. 169.71
Gershnowitz, Joseph—J. Scheuer & Co., Inc.....149.17
Gerlich, Anton J.—A. J. & J. J. McCellum, Inc.....443.63
Holmes, Julia—Mrs. M. D. Becker.....102.21
Harris, John—K. Harris.....108.10
Herbert Robertson & Co., Inc.—A. G. Aborn.....561.04
Karro, Harry—Majestic Metal Bed Co., Inc.....12,342
Kibbe, Frank—Bluthenthal Bickart, Inc..183.33
Kohan, Samuel & Abrahem—M. Koven.594.91
Kelly, Patrick—Gibson Distilling Co....143.58
League of New Hungary—M. Trautman.....139.33
Lynch, Luke G.—M. J. Rubin.....135.16
Linch, Geo. W., Rec'r.—M. Ringe.....7,658.60
Same—M. Ringe.....500.00
Lizi, Giuseppe—S. Rizzo.....100.15
Locke, Chas. E.—Illinois Surety Co.....190.15
Meadows, Thomas C.—J. R. Hasbrouck.220.50
Meyer, David A.—P. O. Dobler et al...205.73
Manklin, Gussie—America Coat Co.....262.20
Manganelli, Paolo—A. Milione, adm...5,462.98
Mennella, Mariangiola & Vincenzo—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.....5,580.65
Manzione, Luigi—M. Polito.....114.27
Morris, Abraham—H. Rosenbloom...182.65
McDonald, Heber—A. M. Nodine.....204.94
Peter Langdon, Inc.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.....689.22
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—J. Manglass.....5,132.35
Perenyi, Bela—G. D. Berko, costs.....140.69
Pryer, Christopher—W. V. Kelley.....132.75
Puritz, Ella—M. Brayer.....181.05
Ryan, Cornelius A.—National Casket Co.645.38
Rowland, Samuel—W. Maher.....2,576.46
Roth, Nathan—German Exchange Bank.367.61
Stern Selling Service, Inc.—Perkins, Van Bergen & Co.....1,236.01
Speer, Mary A. A.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., costs.....112.40
Same—New York State Realty & Terminal Co., costs.....105.60
Sheriff, Michael—J. Volk.....1,037.00
Shidlovsky, Sussman—R. Passavant et al.....306.39
Schrier, Harry—S. Keiser.....460.47
Spear, Robert—T. R. Danzer.....1,149.87
Shebar, Abraham, and Harry Klein—H. Salant.....298.56
Sternbell, Samuel—I. Sheinberg.....383.40
Serote, Morris—A. M. Levi.....et al...300.63
Smith, Horace H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....102.66
Schlesinger, Adolph—C. Lanier.....2,488.40
Same—C. L. Lawrence.....2,510.74
State Bank—Y. Horowitz, possession of chattels or.....1,584.50
Turbusky, Joseph N., and Ethel M. Kalt—G. K. Phillips.....130.00
Thwing, Eugene—W. P. Anderson.....136.91
Wolf, William—Williams & Morford Co.318.39
Williams Art Glass Co., Inc.—United Art Glass & Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.....319.53
Weber, Robert K.—A. Campagna Construction Co.....530.15
Winslow, W. Gaston—Siff & Cohen.....275.69
Witt, Chalm—Austro-American Steamship Co., Ltd.....455.61
Zenner, Jacob—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.....108.28

In Bronx County.

Anderson, Theodore—E. Fleischi et al..$41.72
Bischoff, Gustav—M. Gillespie et al...476.32
Barba, John—J. F. Mason.....194.47
Bottenus, Ralph E.—H. M. Witt.....189.11
Ehrlich, William—M. Meyer.....66.19
Flanagan, Thomas, and Frederick J. Conklin—D. Schachner.....37.41
Gellis, Philip—Olin J. Stephens, Inc....54.67
George Sykes, Inc.—R. Morrison.....304.91
Gerlich, Anton J.—A. J. & J. J. McCollum, Inc.....443.63
Gold, Benjamin—L. L. Goldstein.....78.26
Knepper, Herman—S. Rosenberg.....106.30
Olkofsky, Max—B. Heftman.....94.20
Pikowsky, Jennie, and Philip Kaidopkin—A. P. Fowler.....1,576.55
Schoen, Louis—F. W. Stock & Sons.....115.16
Singer, Morris—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum.....42.32

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cello, Gennaro—Fruit Auction Co., Aug. 10, 1915.....$283.96
Gifford, Stanley—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....1,427.48
Herbst, Meyer—P. Polacsek, Oct. 18, 1915.....200.00
Hanover, Moses J.—M. Epstein et al., June 9, 1914.....301.11
Kramer, Tema—D. Shukatoff, Sept. 24, 1915.....1,200.28
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.—J. Tringle, March 15, 1915.....2,150.75
Phillips, Isaac S.—M. Lustig, March 25, 1915.....320.92
Tiernan, Patrick, and James Masterson—International Wine & Liquor Co., April 4, 1914.....251.13
Ubl, Herman—B. Clarke, March 30, 1915.....1,644.48
Zinsser, Frederick G.—Hastings Land Imp. Co., March 20, 1913.....2,727.52
Douglas, Charles—City of N. Y., Sept. 24, 1915, (vacated).....531.88

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A dispute between the Custom House officials and Mogi, Mononei & Co. regarding the classification of Japanese fern, dishes, vases, trays, &c., was settled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. The Collector returned all of the merchandise as manufactures in chief value of bamboo, and took duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importers' claim was for entry at 15 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of wood. The board found that certain items on the invoices were principally of wood. As to these the Collector was reversed, his classification on the balance of the goods being affirmed.

Roger & Gallet and others lost in the contention that the provision for "talcum" in the tariff is more specific than the provision for toilet preparations. The merchandise in controversy was talc scented or perfumed. It was assessed for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as a toilet preparation. Counsel for the importers claimed at the hearing that the proper rate of duty was 15 per cent. under Paragraph 69, providing for "talcum." The witnesses for the protestants testified that the article was used on the face. Judge McClelland said in his decision that it had been the practice of the authorities for ten years to classify the article in controversy as a toilet preparation. He held that, while the merchandise may be largely composed of talc, it had become by processes of manufacture and by the addition of other materials a finished article ready for a specific use. It was, the decision said, no longer simply talcum or ground talc. Collector affirmed.

The International Forwarding Company, Chicago, questioned the Collector's classification of peanut oil. The commodity was taxed 6 cents per gallon as peanut oil, while the importers claimed free entry as Chinese nut oil. A witness st

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Frank T. Wolcott of New York City was admitted to practice.

35—H. W. O'Neill v. J. F. Leamer.—Argument continued.

84—City of New York v. W. Sage, Jr.—Argument commenced.

36—L. Houck v. The Little River Drainage Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 28: Nos. 33, 37, 38, 40, 41, (and 224, and 242) 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity. De Leski & Thropp<US Tire Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity. Case on—Universal Saving Corp'n<Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A.M. Admiralty:
Chappell<Tugs Auburn & Minnie.
Am Tobacco Co<SS Rosalia.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Trumbetti<Erie Rit. Dicherson<Penn R R. Meares<D, L & W R R. Noot<Inter Mer Mar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Equity call calendar.
Townsend<Cohen & Harris.
Thorvilen<Nernst L'mp
Clements Co<US Exhaust Co.
Du Pont<Gardiner.
Grand Rapids Showcase Co<Straus.
Webb<Samuels.
Nat Carbon Co<Bright Star Battery Co. (2.)
Hubert & Stern<same.
Schnaier<Fee & Mason
Hescock<same.
Newhall<same.
Diamond Expansion Bolt Co<same.
Newhall<Topping Bros
Benedict<CNY.
Slip Scarf Co<Church, Webb & Close.
Marconi<De Forest.
Splitdorf<Bosch Magneto Co.
NY Gas App Co<Stolzer.
Marconi<De Forest.
Pisl<Stewart-Warner S Corpn.
Wing<Riesner (2.)
Greenwald Bros. Inc<Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
McManus<Sawyer & Blake.
Pitch<Young & Underhill.
Pinero<Evans Film Mfg Co.
Dolan<Metropol Bank.
Ritz Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury O Corpn.
Marconi<Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co.
McGregor<Chas Weiland, Inc.
Cons R Tire Co<B F Goodrich Co of N Y.

Chamberlin, &c<
Buttle.
Anexas<Arrendondo.
De Panuco<same.
Prevot<Geo Borgfeldt.
Bosshard<Neve Skid Mfg.
Winslow<Staab (2.)
Klinger<Hanes.
Aliano<Eagle Lock.
Whitney<Univ Film Mfg Co.
W B McLean Mfg Co<Gray Drug Co.
Noble<Pinkhauf.
Standard A & P Co<Hastings Pavement.
Palmer<A P Dienst & Co, Inc.
Young<Locke & Co.
J Edward Ogden Co<Fee & Mason.
Wolven<Underwood & Underwood.
Roehrohr<Gorman.
Wolven<Elliott Service Co, Inc.
McCarthy<L Adler Bros & Co.
Simpson, Inc<J P Payor & Co., Inc.
Stand. Computing Scale Co, Ltd<Farrell.
Stand A & R Co<Warren-Quinlan Asphalt Co.
Domestic Vacuum C. Co<Nat Sweeper Co.
Am Graphophone Co<Aeolian Co (2.)
Landon<Clark.
Morris<I R T.
Singer<Lord Baltimore Press.
Bryant<Goldberg.
Brav<Palmer.
Autoblanc Co<Claviola
Eckerson<Tanney.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar:
US<Van De Sand.
Common law calendar:
Glamzo<Marresford.
US<John Oltman.
Deguzis<D, L & W.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re Wilson, (independent Workingmen's Party); Re same, (Jefferson Party;) Re Domeschke, (The Board of Elections of the City of New York.)—Order in each case affirmed, with costs.

Bradley Contracting Co., applt., v. Susswein.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal granted on payment of costs, without penalty for delay.

DAY CALENDAR.

Westinghouse Church, Kerr & Co<L I RR.
Snyder<Redhead.
Battle Isl'd Paper Co<Jessup & Moore Paper Co.
Tuenglin<CNY.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 10:30 A. M.
Sherman Nati Bk<Baskin (2.)
Rusn<Fields.
Mitchell Motor Co<Chandler.
Schorsch<London Guar &c Co.
Snyder<Fisher.
Gabler<Bijur Bros.
Tooker<Gulf Mfg Co.

II.—Weeks, J.—At
Colvin<Post Mfg Co.
Hirsch<Butler.
Mann<Kimmel.
Strobridge Lith Co<Goodwin.
Batkin<Weissberg.
Kass<Gens.
Keshishian<Rejebian.
Flora<Grossmith.
Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Tangeman<CNY.
Fyres<CNY.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Glasser<C J & B R R.
Cohen<Morgenstern.
Magnanimo<Coast Coaling Co.
Geschwind<Heydt.
Goldfarb<Wolfberg.
Gross<Smith.
Herk<B H RR.
Barisch<Postal Transfer Service.
Faber<CNY.
De Barbieri<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Ludvigh<Thurnauer.
Wehrlen<Kny.
Scherer.
Cohen<Engel.

Kelly<Workman's Educational, &c. Assn.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co.
Lantz<Sharpe.
Davis<Linden.
Thurston<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Connolly<Bradley Cont Co.
Hirsch<Radt.
Wagman<Bradley Cont Co.
Morgan<Tiber Bldg Corp.
Clear.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gendelman<E Riv Wet Wash Co.
Fischer<Singerovitz.
Williams<New Eng S S Co.
Glynn<Roth.
Kalabya<Reilly.
Bartick<Postal Trans Ser.

Barnola<same.
Holder<Cepas.
Gerson<Fitzpatrick.
Hermanson<J Edwd Ogden Co.
Campbell<Burns Bros.
Mrrlate<McManus.
Case on.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Woods<Yonkers L, &c.
Huhle<Verschleiser.
Abrams<Smith.

Lewis<Huff.
Kuhre<Atlas Safe &c. Co.

PART VII.—Whittaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cullinane<Cons Gas.
Berskin<C I & B RR.

Mackler<same.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weinstein<Singer Sew Mach Co.
Prevot<Geo Borgfeldt.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Laks<Keller.
Leavitt<O'Rourke Eng. & Const. Co.
Johnston<Wave Trap & Const Co.
Muslin<Fargo.
McMurtrough<3d Av RR.

Sullivan<Mad Sq Theatre Co.
Stackof<Zaffe.
Bluemner<L'Ecluse.
Berkhemer<Empire Printing Corp.
Goold<Ocean Elec Ry.
Awerbuch<Oliver Type
Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on. No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
CNY<NY Steam Co.
Fogarer<Kurzrok Bros Co.
Shalek<Eppig.
Fischer<Schram.
Reich<Moody.
CNY<Bradley Cont.
Smith Cont Co<CNY.
N Y Assets Real Co<Thompson.

Carlton Illustrators<Am Loco Co.
Gen Accident, &c, Co<Kelly.
Kelly<Gen Accidt, &c.
Odell<Chadbourne.
Berry<Barstow & Co.
Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Moore<McDermott.
Fed Trust<Carberry.
Archer<Amsdell.
Lykes<Hopkins.
Ryan<Bailey.
Schloss<Hoffman Co.
Sleicher<Wilbur.

Wasserman<Markert Realty Co.
Ruhl<Stuyvesant Realty Trad. Co.
Brand<N Y & N H & H R R Co.
Amer Dock Co<Merritt, Chapman, Derrick & Wr Co.
Re Bay 10th St-Cropsey Av.
Maucher<Maucher.
Young<Christine.
Kaplan<Schwalb.
Book<Schwalb.
Epstein<Same.
Steinhart<Same.
Schert<Schert.
O'Neill<O'Neill.
Ormsby<Bell.
Chodosch<Anderson.
Balchen<Odell.
Hochenberg<National Biscuit Co.
Re 84th St, (Foley.)
Witherby<Johnson.
Bogendorf<Jagel.
Carlo<Sack Realty Corporation.
Same<Smith.
Eiseman<Eiseman.
Yonan<Cohen & Reading Coal Co.
Ponci<Drummond.
Chernack<Gralnick.
Levy<Levy.
Maxwell<Hoge.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hathaway<CNY.
Hillyard<Brande.
42 St. &c, Ry<US Wood Preserv Co.

Kelly<Zindel.
Clapp<Levering.
Reich<Cochran.
Sullivan<Krauss.
Shruse<Druchtenberg.
Cagetori<McKean Rtl.
Litter<NY Rys.
Upsker<Haines.
Manola<N Y Pie Bak'g
Steinberg<Mandel, (2.)
Harding<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Casper<Grunnet.
Schurmacher<Selmerding.
Marchart<NY Rys.
Sholnick<Custen Bros.
Levin<Abrahams.
Quirk<Calhoun.
Biglin<Viane.
Richmond Brick Co<Schoenmaker.
Katz<Barth.
Angelo<Waters Co.
Depew<Badger.
Rosenthal<Brown.
Hinsdale Meyer Co<Kenny Co.
Burke<CNY Rys.
Molansky<Weissberg.
Harris<Morton.
Armstrong Co<Maj M P Co.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sutton<MacBride.
Hanly<Goodman Co.
Feit<Lorberbaum.
Penn Cement Co<Gustav Rader Co.
Burkhart<Jamaica Estates.

Ruderman<Bayside Lumber Co.
Kinemataphone Co<Hudson Wood Wk'g
Montrose Rty Co<Greenberg.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McNeal<Sea Gate Assn.

Blumner<Waters.
Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of:
Johanna Heubner.
Wills for probate:
Celia Zuckerman.
Lily E. Jones.
Abijah Alexander.
Yuh Angeblich.
Amanda Webb.

Caroline F. Searle.
Samuel Greenbaum.
Marietta Leggett.
William R. George.
Katherine Lonahan.
H. W. Livingston.
Frances S. Scheemerhorn.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Am Sileing Mach Co<Wagner
Kantor<Vanta.
Konop<Sherman.
Re Nelman & Trubin.
West Side Bank<Brandt.
Ferris Co<Lillierose.
Shimm<Stancompiano.
Cohn<Barthel.
C Ludwig Baumann & Co<Wilson.
Zaaztenchik<Holbr'k, C & R Corp.
B'way Bldg Co<Baum
Buettner<Behrend. (2.)
Brown<Stephens.
Hyman<Solomon.
Forman<Ellis.
Seidman<Bakal.
Corrigan<Locust Farms Co.

Leonard S M Works<
Lissberger Co<Lobsitz.
Carriage, &c, Co.
Ostertag<A. Brandenstein Co.
Golden<New Harlem, &c. Service.
Waller<French.
Hutton<G L Walker Co.
Bronx Leasing Co<Moore.
Munter Co<Tollette Prod Co.
Kurzman<Rothstein.
Strauss<Van Valen.
Epstein<Daily. (2.)

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

C. J.—Ex parte busi-

TRIAL TERMS—Part 9:45 A. M.
Kasmer<L Bauer Co.
Haustein<Amabia.
Timin<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Stanchyk<N Y Rys.
Mastnik<Dock Cont
Meshurisman<NY Rys
Ritter<Saso, (2.)
Beder<Khourl.
Jarin<Linch.
Prager<Amsterdam Bldg Co.
Unger<5th Av Coach.
Lipfeld<Greenberg.
Treacy<Myers.
Halpern<Rosenfeld.
Holberg<Cowen.
Brower<Pruchtenberg.
Cagetori<McKean Rtl.
Litter<NY Rys.
Upsker<Haines.
Manola<N Y Pie Bak'g
Steinberg<Mandel, (2.)
Harding<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Casper<Grunnet.
Schurmacher<Selmerding.
Marchart<NY Rys.
Sholnick<Custen Bros.
Levin<Abrahams.
Quirk<Calhoun.
Biglin<Viane.
Richmond Brick Co<Schoenmaker.
Katz<Barth.
Angelo<Waters Co.
Depew<Badger.
Rosenthal<Brown.
Hinsdale Meyer Co<Kenny Co.
Burke<CNY Rys.
Molansky<Weissberg.
Harris<Morton.
Armstrong Co<Maj M P Co.

Lazato<Holbrook C & R Co.
Freiday<Archdeacon.
Blonde<N Y Rys.
Palefsky<Kroegler.
Chabanrowsky<Pearlman.
Markscheid<Bachrach, (2.)
Schmidt Raymond Co<Weinberg.
Becker<Borck.
Walter<Kevint.
Masonic Hall, &c, Fund<Scofield.
M Waterman Co<Barad
Del Solar<Meng.
Cohn<Borgen.
Glass<Erlichman.
Simon<Phillips.
Scharfman<Nadelson.
Buck<NY Rys.
Penn RR<Deutsch.
Same<Carter.
Goodrich<Mountain
Slate, &c, Co.
Kraus<Prussian Nat Ins Co.
Central Del Co.
Glovagnoni<Morrisey.
Mantner, (2.)
Stazzoni<Bradley Cont Co.
Verita<Same.
Slovack<Smith.
Gropper<So Boule Co.
Dicolacrace<Brady.
Cuillo<Brady.
Gama<Klein.
Kopfstein<Benguiat.
R Hadley Corp<Gottfried.
Layden<Berner.
Goldberg<Wallner.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Powles<Knopp et al.
Bischofsky<Wohl.
Levy<Dockendorff.
Schroeder<Elflein et al.
Donner<Donner.
Siegl, as receiver<Reich et al.

Laemmle Dairy Co<Hagenkotter et al.
Brzozowski<Brzozowski et al.
O'Brien<Ruppel et al.
Bossert et al<Listort et al.
Frost<Goeller et al.

Cases will not be placed on the ready section of the calendar until the pleadings have been received by the clerk.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Municipal Liens Co<Valentine et al.
Eldred<Eldred.
Mayer<Tevlin et al.
Payne<E River Gas Co of L I City.

Deutsch<Deutsch.
Ehrlich<Ehrlich.
Ehrlich<Ehrlich.
Ehrlich

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A RARE BARGAIN
RAHWAY, N. J.

FOR SALE, at auction, twelve-room house; all improvements; corner plot, 60x132 feet approximately; appraised at $6,000.

81 Jacques Avenue, Cor. Hazelwood Avenue.

Splendid location; five blocks from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, on main line; frequent trains both directions; commutation from New York $7.65 per month.

House newly painted and decorated; everything in best condition. Rooms large and airy; plenty of closets; storage room top floor. Steam heat; Smith & Travers Dragon No. 206 E Boiler; radiators in hall and every room.

Beam Ceiling in Dining Room; Panelled Walls, Plate Rail, China Closet.

Extra large kitchen, pantry; Porcelain Sink and Drain Board. Large Double Richardson & Boynton Range; Wash Tubs in cellar.

Garage on premises.

Large shade trees; beautiful Hedge; cement walks.

SALE ON PREMISES SAT., OCT. 30, 3 P. M.

UPSET PRICE AT SALE $3,000. (Assessed Value $3,700.)

Highest Bid Above Upset Price Takes It

TERMS: One-third cash, balance on bond and mortgage for three years at five and one-half per cent. per annum.

DON'T MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.

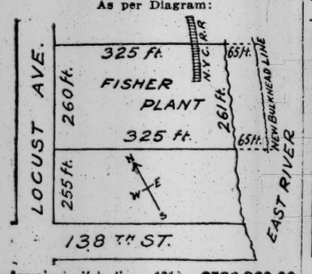
SAMUEL VAN POZNAK, Auctioneer,
42 South Orange Ave., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
OCTOBER 29, 1915
Exchange Salesrooms, 3,208 Third Av., Bronx, at Noon, of

VALUABLE WATERFRONT and New York Real Estate

As per Diagram:



Appraised Valuation, 1910, $526,360.00

First mortgage lien on the 29th inst., including interest, taxes, assessments, &c. $247,325.37

Property affords COMPLETE FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION, EITHER BY RAIL OR WATER, and includes TWO LARGE, MODERN IRON, BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS, and SEVERAL BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WATER-FRONT CRIBBED AND BULKHEADED. 138th Street trolley direct to premises. Sale occasioned by difficulties attending execution of a trust. NO OTHER WATER-FRONT PROPERTY OF SIMILAR SIZE, CHARACTER AND VALUE NOW AVAILABLE ON EITHER NORTH OR EAST RIVERS.

Parties interested may be able to effect A CONTRACT PURCHASE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY PROMPT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNDERSIGNED; otherwise the sale will take place.

STEELE & OTIS, Attorneys for Trustee, 25 Broad St., Manhattan.

JACOB H. SHAFFER, Esq., 115 Broadway, LEO OPPENHEIMER, Esq., 60 Wall St.

Special Sale
5 East 47th St.,
OPPOSITE CARLTON HOUSE.
Business Property
TO BE SOLD AT
Public Auction
To-day, Oct. 28,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
Four story and basement Building, 175 feet east of 5th av.; size of lot, 25x100.5 feet. Maps and further information at office of
Samuel Marx
Auctioneer,
Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126.
Tel., 0911-12—7094-95 Barclay.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE
To close estate of the late
Hon. Frederick W. Seward,
property at Montrose-on-Hudson, 38 miles from New York, comprising about 50 acres. Beautiful landscapes, with forest trees and shrubbery; attractive grounds and drives. Extensive frontage on Hudson River; private lakes.
Photos and maps with
Horace S. Ely & Company
21 Liberty Street

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

CHARLES BRUNIG.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Charles Brunig, assigned to Charles H. Meyer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of Kings, New York, to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1915, at ten-thirty o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of Charles H. Meyer, assignee of above named Charles Brunig, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the County of Kings, New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph Aspinall, a Justice of the said court, this 27th day of September, 1915.

(Seal) By the Court,
CHARLES S. DEVOY, Clerk.

GEORGE W. SIMPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 51 Chambers St., New York City

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, JR., MELANCTHON.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Melancthon Burr, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at their place of transacting business at the office of The Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of September, 1915.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executors.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

SCHMIDT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Carl Schurz Petrasch, No. 80 Maiden Lane, Room 502, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of April next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of Sept., 1915.

WILLIAM H SCHMIDT, Executor.

CARL SCHURZ PETRASCH, Attorney for Executor, 80 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Factory or factory properties for sale or to lease in all sections of the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens.
Geo. W. Palmer & Co.,
781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANY NEW HOUSES NOT COMPLETED

Prices from $8,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.15 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00 (5.11, except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet B.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT SCARSDALE.
2 acres, exceptionally high elevation; apple orchard, some woodland, balance in lawn; large modern dwelling, combination stable and garage; station one mile; price, $33,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 East 42d St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

AT CRESTWOOD
40 minutes from 42d St. Semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, electricity, steam heat, living room with open fire place; high ground; rent $45.
Cooley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
Country home and farm overlooking Sound, 42 acres, on State Road, 40 miles from New York City, 12-room house, 2 baths, electricity, hot water heat, garage, 6-room cottage, all improvements, model chicken house, barn with rooms for farmer, orchard of 250 trees, beautiful shade trees. For quick sale owner will take $25,000.
EDWIN R. ROWLEY, Northport, L. I., Or 47 West 34th St.

"Water Front Estate Bargain"
Beautiful water front estate, 8 acres; magnificent mansion, 110 feet long, Georgian brick, all improvements; outbuildings, aristocratic neighborhood; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW
At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

MUST HAVE $250 CASH
at once; will sacrifice 6-room house and farm, only one hour from city; balance can be paid off on $12 per month; open evenings, SALAY, 349 East 14th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Most Attractive Estate, Dutch Stone House.
See photograph our office of this Bergen County Estate, property of rare charm throughout; 20 acres; fine stream; picturesque waterfall; superb land; beautiful trees. Cut stone house, 90 feet long; hot water heat, bath, light; 14-room house with conservatory; mahogany trim. Immense and fine barns. Rubble stone farmer's house. Every acre of this place has charm. Deceased owner spent $40,000. Asking for quick sale $30,000. Greatest opportunity yet offered.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

$75 Cash, $25 Monthly,
Which Includes Taxes and Interest.

Buys This HOUSE
5 rooms and bath; 2 added rooms can be finished off now or later. All city improvements. Attractive Northern New Jersey town; half hour out. Price $2,800. Address "Builder," P. O. Box, 1041, N. Y. City.

RENT then BUY
New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "Owner," P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

AT MONTCLAIR
Am compelled to sacrifice my new $17,000 residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, large plot, for $12,500. May be seen Sundays. Apply to my broker.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY SITES
On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Industrial Department

FACTORY FOR SALE
IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.

HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO., 168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

IDEAL HOME
Price $5,500, Including Garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by days' work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,
GEORGE S. SHAW,
Room 516—47 West 34th St., City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS
247-253 W. 19TH St.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.
Exceptionally fine lights; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few Lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.
Lease, Rent Reasonable.
Apply superintendent on premises.
REVEL REALTY & SECURITIES CO., OWNER.
51 Chambers St., Phone 732—Worth.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LIGHT STORE
In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue. Size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 312 E. 23d St.

BROADWAY STORES TO RENT
VICINITY 103D ST.
Desirable Location—Subway Station.
LOW RENTS.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2705 Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 975.

NEW STORES
FOR RENT.
Excellent location in college section, suitable for any business. Ideal corner store for restaurant. Amsterdam Ave., cor. 122d St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BACHELOR AP'TS
Furnished and Unfurnished.
2 & 8 rooms & bath, with service.
THE DURHAM, 7 E. 32d St.
THE Oakdale, 36 W. 35th St.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
Van Norden & Wilson
1 West 34th St., N. Y.

SAN JACINTO
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

38 West 59th St.
FACING PARK
2-3, OR 6 ROOM KITCHENETTE APTS.
TO SUBLET,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 and 5 Room Apts.
in a high class, fireproof building.
Inquire office. **507 West 113th St.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

209 W. 87th—One 7-room apartment; running water in bedrooms.....$540

1,885-1,893 7th Av., at 115th—Two 8-room corner apartments.$1,200-$1,400
695 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 145th—Five rooms, $540; 7 rooms.....$720
854 W. 180th, cor. Northern Av.—One 6-room apartment.....$720
522 W. 183d, cor. Audubon Av.—One 7-room apartment, all outside....$780
These apartments have all modern improvements, including elevator & phone.
CONCESSIONS TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.
Convenient to Subway, "L" and street cars. Inquire on premises or of
LOUIS ISRAELSON, 398 W. 145th.

THE ANICO,
1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)
Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
22 West 59th St.
Apartment of 3 Rooms and Bath
Ideal for Bachelor or Couple.
James E. Ball, Manager.

61ST ST., 42 WEST.
Corner Apartment, 6 large, light rooms and bath. Rent $60.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC., 1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.
'Phone, Farragut—0494.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE
SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Lavatory.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.
Unsurpassed location, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway station.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Extra large, sunny rooms, all facing the outside, overlooking Columbia University grounds, one block from subway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.,
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.
Every modern improvement; one block from subway and surface lines.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.,
Bet. W. End Av. & R'side Dr.
Close to Subway Exp. Station.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,000.
Excellent appointments throughout. All have southern and eastern exposure. Should be seen to be appreciated.
Representative at Each House, or
PATERNO BROS.,
Owners and Builders,
Office, 601 West 115th St.
Tel., 1114—Morningside.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

2 Rooms
Bath and Kitchenette,
THE CAMBRIA
347-351 West 55th St.
Unfurnished, $50 to $67.50 per Month.
Furnished, $60 to $77.50 per Month.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Ave.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or our own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

El Dorado
Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths
An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—8240.

TERRACE COURT
202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.
Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER.
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

AVONMORE
2,131 Broadway, at 74th Street
Beautifully Appointed Apartments,
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,200-$1,600
Southern Exposure.
Within 2 blocks of 72d St. Subway Station
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

WHITE COURT
203 WEST 107TH ST.
6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light. Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment.
$68—$80. Efficient Service.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Ave. Bryant 7632.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60
West Side, Above 110th Street.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Belnord
86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.
A magnificent fireproof building, embodying every known improvement. Complete in all details. Private house rooms. A location second to none. Centrally located. Immense closet space. Largest open air garden, assuring light at all times. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 ROOMS,
2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood,
W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
80th St., Cor. Broadway.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

ALWYN COURT
New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of
14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
One Furnished Apartment to Sublet.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

KEMPE & CO.
87th St. and Broadway.
DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55
Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

780 Riverside Drive
Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms | $750 to $1250

630 W. 141st
Corner Riverside
5-6-7 Rooms | $700 to $1300
Furnished Apts. $1000 and up

These Are Exceptional Apartments and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights.
Liberal Arrangements to Desirable Tenants.
BROCKTON—Elevator
661 WEST 180TH ST.
(N. E. Corner Broadway.)
4 Rooms.....$35 to $40
4 Rooms, corner, top floor $50
5 Rooms.....$45 to $50
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents, 4729 Broadway, at 181st St.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 136th St.
7 Rooms, Rental $960
8 Rooms, Rental $1,380

1100 PARK AVE.,
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms, Rental $1,500
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors.....18x23
Dining Rooms.19x19
Bedrooms.....14x16

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

THE EDWIN
561 West 147th St. N. E. Cor. B'way.
4, 5, 6, 7 Large Light Rooms.
Quiet, well kept, conveniently located house, near subway and surface lines. One very desirable corner apartment.
Resident Owner.

The Plaza,
795 St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.—Magnificent large, light eight-room apartment to rent; every modern convenience; rent $67.50. Superintendent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

AT REDUCED RENTALS
We offer A-1 tenants reduced rents in order to rent the few remaining apartments in the following houses:

35 Fort Washington Av.
Corner 160th St. (Dayton Court)
Beautiful new elevator apartment; street under care of Park Department; magnificent, spacious rooms, with abundance of closet room.
4 and 6 Rooms

91 Fort Washington Av.
Cor. 162d St. (Chesburne)
A magnificent new elevator apartment on a tree lined avenue, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; all outside sunny apartments.
4-5-6 Rooms

Orinda, 530 W. 157th St.
High-class elevator Apartment House; subway express station on corner; all large rooms; all newest improvements.
5-6-7 Rooms

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY
B'way, Cor. 162d, & 141 E. 17th.

NEW BUILDINGS
Now Ready for Occupancy
THE LOYAL
894 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson & Palisades.
and
DUNRAVEN APTS.
654 WEST 161ST ST.
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Open Evenings.
Renting agent on premises.
'Phone, 9045—Aud.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Gramercy Park
APARTMENTS
36 Gramercy Park East
Only two apartments vacant.
A quiet, refined locality.
Special Park Privileges.
Very Attractive.
Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms
Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.
Rental price, $1,800-$2,400
Inquire of
Superintendent on premises.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Apply always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—0070.
Rents, $600 to $1,000.
507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
Elevator Building.
135 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service. Apply to E. C. FOULLON,
103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; elevator and telephone service night and day. Rent $38.

MADISON AVE., "Hoffman Arms," Corner 59th St.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,400.
2 and 3 Room Apts.—Reduced Rents.

For the Home.
Endless instruction and entertainment obtained from turning over the beautifully printed pages of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. War pictures forming a record of the European conflict. 10 cents everywhere—$5.00 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1.00 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Schermerhorn
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
MADISON AVE.,
82D TO 83D STS.
Exclusive
APARTMENTS
ALL OUTSIDE
9 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$3500 to $3800
ONE APARTMENT OF
10 ROOMS
Foyer and 3 Baths
$4,000
Mark Rafalsky & Co.
56 WEST 45TH ST.
Telephone, Bryant—7848.

THE HILLHURST
160
EAST
91ST STREET
Desirable suites adapted to wants of bachelor men and women of moderate means. No children taken. Quiet, orderly people only. Tasteful decorations. Polite attendants. Superior service night and day.

UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
TO LET: IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
2 Rooms inside.....$14.00 to $20.00
2 Rooms outside.....$26.00 to $30.00
4 Rooms outside.....$33.00
5 Rooms outside.....$35.00
MAGNIFICENT ROOF GARDEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR TENANTS.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Free Private Phone in Each Apartment, Night and Day Service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED, $1.00 DINNERS FOR 50C.

New Buildings.
993 PARK AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,800-$4,300

1,155 PARK AVE.
Cor. 92d St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,700-$3,000
12 Rooms, 4 Baths..$3,200-$3,900
Larger or smaller suites can be arranged.
Apply on Premises or at the Office of
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

145 E. 35th St.
THE SOUTHFIELD
Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath $900
PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

BROOKLYN.

St. Paul Arms
79-83-87-91 Woodruff Ave.,
NEAR ST. PAUL'S PL., FLATBUSH
Only 25 minutes from Park Row; ½ block Woodruff Ave. Station Brighton Beach "L." Best section of Flatbush. New buildings, nicely decorated, completely up to date in every respect. Sanitary kitchens, tiled floor and walls, etc. Day, Night Tel. & Hall Boy Service.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath | $30 to $55
One 7-Room Apartment, 2 Baths, Suitable for Physician.
Hoytreis Con. Co. 516 5th Av., N. Y.
Office on premises. Phone Flatbush 2377.

ROSEMUIR
MOST DESIRABLE APARTMENTS IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.
1710 TO 1722 CATON AVE.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
ONE BLOCK NORTH OF CHURCH AVENUE STATION, B. B. L., TWO BLOCKS FROM PROSPECT PARK.
3, 4, 5 and 6 spacious rooms and tiled bath with shower; hardwood trim, parquet floors, handsome electric light fixtures, artistic decorations; all night telephone service; rents $28 to $60 from.....
Renting agent on premises daily, including Sunday.
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY
685 FLATBUSH AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1913-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor. Tenants restricted. Booklet.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Building loans in Queens County, 50 per cent. valuation. "Attorney," H 228 Times Downtown.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone, Greeley 5000. 1 West 34th St.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 693 Madison Av.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Firm owning large house, first-class condition, 20 minutes from Herald Square, will accept reliable family tenant and particularly low terms, subject to 2 months. L 98 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush: only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice two Jamaica lots for $165 each; original price $450 each; genuine bargain; must have some cash quick. C. Johnson, 8 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted—One-family house in New York City in good residential section in exchange for well-rented non-elevator apartment in Newark, N. J., yielding a large income. M. Bock, 16 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Handsomely furnished nine-room house, with Winter sleeping porch, steam heat, electric light, Oriental rugs, piano and Victrola; $125 per month. Address H. J. Prudden, 7 Oneida Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., or 456 4th Av., New York City.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

83D, 57 WEST.—Four-story, high-stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway at 103d.

Four-story-and-basement dwelling house, 20x100; 234 West 56th St., off s. w. cor. B'way, will sacrifice for $25,000; mortgage $32,000. W 67 Times.

129th, 108 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900; near subway.

To Let For Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PHYSICIAN'S OR DENTIST'S OFFICE. Large, light back parlor, 18x15; running water; exclusive use of front parlor for waiting room; private house; no objection to use for sleeping; near surface, subway, elevated, bus; electric light; reasonable; agents recognized. Telephone Harlem 5344. 1 East 124th St.

MUSIC STUDIO.
Large, perfectly appointed music studio and reception room to sublet; best location in city Broadway and 57th St.; seen by appointment; telephone Circle 419. X 357 Times Annex.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.) Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

WILL BUILD FOR TENANT, 5,500 SQUARE FEET, NEAR 34TH STREET & NINTH AVENUE. M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 100th St. & B'way.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 80th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Part of office to let; excellent location; building trades representative or young architect preferred. 'Phone Murray Hill—78.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Pfotz, Jr., Agt.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease, Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

For Rent—Completely fitted show room. Apply Room 1,103, Oppenheim Collins Bldg.

Accountant offers services in exchange for desk room. T 31 Times.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

MANUFACTURER DESIRES SPACE. Manufacturer, fine waists, desires space as part occupant; 5th Av., shopping district or Wall St. section; catering to retail trade; no manufacturing. Y 356 Times Annex.

Wanted, near 5th Av. and between 32d and 50th Sts., a large room, with a hardwood floor, suitable for a private dancing studio. L 100 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On October 18, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen assorted packages of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 8, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
October 18, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On October 20, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 5 cases of condensed milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent, Westchester County—New 7 room and bath, Colonial house; decorated; all improvements; line of Putnam main line; 45 minutes to Wall St.; $35. Theo. R. Heinrichs, Getty Square, Yonkers.

96 lots remaining unsold, will sell at 50 off, in fully developed tract on the Sound; 30 minutes from city. Address Collins & Rowe, 288 Elizabeth St., New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange County. Seaman-Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEW MODERN HOUSE.

Semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath; sun parlor and large porch; electricity and gas, parquet floors, white enamel, 2d floor; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive 6-room house; range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of which no.1; near trolley and depot and L. I. Sound; one hour from city; terms $100 down; $12 monthly. C. Owner, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., B'klyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 8 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

$4 monthly and $25 down buys acre farm, near station and big towns; hour from city; price $425. Farm, Box 175 Times Downtown.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; terms; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 W. 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.

For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

ONE ACRE, with modern 6-room cottage, steam heat, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from station; $5,000; comfortable terms. Might rent.

S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 655.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

$50 cash buys bungalow at Cranford, brick and stucco, all improvements; special monthly payments; sacrifice. T. Horace, 189 Broadway. Phone 7550 Cortlandt.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE Modern houses, every ORANGES description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Five-acre model poultry farm; new house. Y 348 Times Annex.

New Jersey farms to let; list 10 cts. Paul Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $30,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

LUXURIOUS BACHELOR APARTMENT, TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE, VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, ORIENTAL RUGS, SOLID MAHOGANY, &C., IN HIGH-CLASS BUILDING, OPPOSITE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; MEALS SERVED; JUST DECORATED; PERFECT CONDITION; RENT $150 PER MONTH TO JUNE 1; $125 PER MONTH TO OCT. 1. CARLTON CHAMBERS, 402 MADISON AV., AT 47TH STREET.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

Apartments. — Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

Desire to sublet my apartment, consisting of three rooms and bath, nicely furnished, at $140 per month. Apartment 11,
18 EAST 60TH ST.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments at
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN
APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8547.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Rivers.de. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, long, short leases; east, west side; high class only. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

GRANT COURT.
118TH ST., 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high class apartment. Fisher.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Bachelor Apartment, 59th St., Overlooking Central Park.—Large living room, 2 bedrooms, and bath; maid service. L 92 Times.

96th St. Subway, express; 6 outside rooms, $60; also 8 rooms, 94th St., near Riverside, $150. Particulars, 208 West 96th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt,
30 East 42d.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 84th.) —Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

Broadway, (243 98th,) 6 R.—Attractive, sunny seven rooms; elevator; completely furnished; piano; $155.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $150 per month. 38 West 59th St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths. 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 6570 Morningside.

86th, 23 West.—Handsomely furnished, unusually large two-room and bath; breakfast optional.

110th, 420 West.—Five outside rooms and bath; completely, beautifully furnished; $85.

52d, 137 West.—Handsomely furnished apartments; 3, 4, 7 rooms, baths. Coyle.

Completely furnished, 7 rooms, to June; $110 month. Apt. 3. Riverside 7380.

One room, bath, kitchenette. 347 West 55th, Apt. 6-I, Cambria.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, COR. 87TH ST.
7 rooms, electricity, parquet floors; $100.
1,182 MADISON AVENUE.
Eight rooms, unusual light, size; $75.
33-55 EAST 39TH STREET
Seven extra large rooms, $70-$75.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apartment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath; vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. W 151 Times.

20th, 128 East.—Corner apartments, 6 large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, light on four sides, all outside rooms. Louis Carreau, Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th.)

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.)
Rental $25. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

31st St., 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

34th, 144 East.—Large, light room, kitchenette, bath; steam heat; electricity. Zobel.

West Side

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE S. 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

Broadway, 2,731, (Two minutes from 103d Subway Station.)—Six sunny, all light, medium sized rooms; Broadway front; all-night elevator; quiet, respectable house; no infants or dogs; reduced to $50.

West End Av., 850, (Near 102d St.)—High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

Doctor's office and apartment, 59 Gramercy Park, 105 East 21st St.; all appointments; high-class elevator building; separate entrance; $1,200; 3 rooms.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

$24—5 ROOMS, BATH.
105th, West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

153d, 445 West.—To sublet, 5 large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartment; Washington Heights; convenient elevated and subway; $50. Apt. 4-A.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

The Selkirk, 308 West 82d.—Two rooms, bath; southern exposure; elevator; restaurant in building; rent, $50. Apt. 64.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; 5 AND 7 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $25 UP.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$40.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. City, for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS, $30 UP. APARTMENTS.
Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex $2,600.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath, (new plumbing;) steam, hot water; $45.

Ambrosia, 405 West 123d, opposite park; 7 large rooms, bath, shower; $43.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; also single room; all improvements; $6-$8.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $750 to $1,100.

100th, 200 West.—Six beautiful corner rooms, bath; steam, &c.; $40.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, east, west side; high-class only. R. de FLOREZ, 501 5th Av.
Murray Hill 8850.

SMALL furnished apartment by refined family, 3 adults; would board owner in exchange; first-class table. W 127 Times.

WANTED, for 3 or 4 months, 3 rooms and bath, furnished, below 70th; will pay $100 per month. K 245 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.
45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor suite; other rooms; excellent table.

63D, 30 EAST.—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; excellent table; parlor dining.

76TH, EAST.—Beautiful room, with board; ladies; modern apartment for Winter; chaperonage if desired; students' residence. Lenox 6837.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms newly furnished, some with bath; table board; references.

West Side

5TH AV., 2,066, (127th.)—Large room, second floor; small room; excellent board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room, vacant; unexcelled cuisine; references required; investigate.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—One large room; southern exposure; private bath; board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2390.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; private family desiring Winter home.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large single room; private bathroom; electric lights; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone; electricity; steam; table boarders.

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCE EXCHANGED.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; parlor dining; superior table; references; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237, 239 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, single; excellent table; fine location.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive small and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; purest food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.) — Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, quiet; modern improvements; arrangements for coming season.

85TH, 130 WEST.—NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS; GOOD TABLE; REASONABLE TO BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; comfortable rooms; electricity, references required; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent cooking.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one single room with bath; Jewish family. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sitting, bedroom; two, four adults; excellent table; subway. Apt. 2-B.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, with strictly kosher board; table guests.

137TH, 233 WEST.—Rooms; modern; good Jewish table; convenient lines. 5884 Audubon.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway near by.)—Bright rooms, good board, $8 up, single; $14 up, two; every comfort; social surroundings. Telephone 2737 Audubon.

HOTEL LA PORTE,
117th, corner Amsterdam Av., 2 blocks from subway express station, overlooking grounds Columbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated, redecorated; new bathrooms; hotel service; room and board, $10 weekly up; with bath, $15 up; suite of rooms, bath and board for two, $25 up; beautiful dining room; special attention to table boarders; new management.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; refined surroundings; exceptional board; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $90 weekly for four. Y 364 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select pension; new, handsomely furnished rooms; en suite, single; private baths; parlors; European cooking; electricity.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Room and board wanted by young woman; state particulars. W 114 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Will rent completely furnished floor, private house, for Winter; situated between 73d and 93d St., West End to Riverside; also consider six-room apartment. Hellman, 159 West 25th St.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 687.

New Jersey.

Having a beautiful country home would entertain a few paying guests reasonably at week-ends or permanently; city conveniences. J. Babbitt, Dayton, N. J.

Convalescents' home; trained nurses' care; moderate prices. Schofield, 234 Avenue A, Bayonne.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Rooms in refined home, Gramercy section, at subway; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room, with bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large rooms with or without bath, electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; elegant light; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; electric light; running water; references.

124TH, 1 EAST.—Newly opened, newly furnished, newly decorated, private house; handsomely furnished suites and rooms; large, small, private bath; electricity; refined surroundings; opposite park; reasonable; breakfast if desired; large, light back parlor; running water; for physician or dentist. Telephone 5344 Harlem.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute clean liness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586.—Elegant back parlor and one large room; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studios for musical, meeting, dancing; studios subrented hourly, monthly; 8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Manafield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Small rooms, with running water, in doctor's house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with alcove, bath adjoining; select location; electricity; telephone.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; reasonable; light housekeeping.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed, splendidly kept house; rooms $10-$11.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
West Hall.
Large room with southern exposure; saloon dressing room and private bath; suitable for two; also smaller room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, to sublet, 4 beautifully furnished rooms and bath; suitable for business gentlemen; also single room; references. 2,030 Broadway. Telephone 6314. Apt. 5 East.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Large, bright room, private house; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

72ST, 60 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

71ST, 251 WEST—Large room, suitable two gentlemen or business women; private.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, immaculately clean, next bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Phone Col. 684. Apt. 1C.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; electricity; private baths. M. Luez.

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; reference.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable, large, well-heated rooms, bath; continuous hot water; telephone; breakfast privilege; homelike; private residence.

74TH, 149 WEST. — ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, WITH AND WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REASONABLE.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; southern exposure; second floor; reasonable.

74TH, 165 WEST. — Connecting rooms, elegantly furnished; separately or suite; bath; gentlemen.

75TH ST., (329 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other roomers. Wyeth

75TH, 147 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR; OTHER ROOMS; REFINED SURROUNDINGS; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished, high class, parquet floors, electric lights, private baths.

75TH, 111 WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny, pleasant room; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; private bath, lavatory; kitchenette; breakfast; $8 up.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; home comforts; electricity, steam.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; subway.

82D ST., 146 WEST. THE BARRETT. Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, single, $8.50; bath adjoining. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room, immaculate; running water; elevator; breakfasts; $6. Sharples.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, southern exposure; private house; reference. Barry.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST—Large alcove room; also medium sized and skylight rooms.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath, Owner. References.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully appointed guest room, facing Broadway; gentleman; exclusive. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Medium, well-furnished room; closets, water, heat; board. Apt. 6-A.

97TH ST., 305 WEST.—Desirable, attractive room; modern; reasonable. Apt. 4.

97TH, 316 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room, bath; gentleman.

101st, 16 West.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $5 to $7. McNamara.

102D, WEST, (Between West End-Riverside.) —One, two rooms, bath; owner's private residence; elegantly furnished. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

105TH ST., 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Choice room; running water; private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

108TH, 246 WEST.—Single room, with or without board; steam heat. Anderson.

112th, 511 West.—Handsomely furnished modern six-room apartment; comfortable home. O'Connor.

114TH, 540 WEST.—Small, sunny south room; terms reasonable.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone, shower; single, en suite; $3-$5. Hunkerford.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; telephone, electricity, steam, elevator; moderate. McCague.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; all conveniences; moderate terms.

102D, 802 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Two, single, en suite; bath; running water; large closets; spotless; telephone; $4, $5.

180TH ST., 715 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; modern conveniences; terms very reasonable.

BROADWAY, 2,880. (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; reasonable; private family; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation; 7915 Columbus.

LARGE PARLOR and alcove, newly furnished; conveniences; suitable for couple. W 42 Times.

LARGE, small rooms; running water; kitchen, laundry, verandas; on Hudson. Aud. 1487.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. In very select neighborhood, beautiful, large, and neatly furnished room; strictly private house; reference required; prefer gentleman. Address L 96 Times.

NEATLY FURNISHED small room in private house, West Seventies; conveniences. L 93 Times.

Refined family of three would like to rent one room in up-to-date house, located between 104th and 105th Sts., Central Park West, to gentleman only. W 130 Times.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE.
Large, beautiful, well-furnished and lighted room, adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; location West Seventies; conveniences; gentleman preferred; suitable for two; references required. L 90 Times.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th.)—Room, with lavatory; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; phone; very cheap.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bache'ors.

94th St., 32 West.—Large back parlor, with private bath; phone, electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $8. Riverside 1224.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
Must move all second-hand cars to make room for new models; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobiles, Oakland, Overland, Haynes, Renault, &c. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,490 Broadway.

Stearns Knight runabout, 1912; dynamo lighting, clock, Klaxon horn, speedometer; overhauled; manufacturer's new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) Touring, 48 H. P. Isotta (1914) Sedan Limousine, 45 H. P. Cadillac (1913) Runabout; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 468 E. 149th.

Bodies, limousine, landaulet, in elegant condition; also mounting, painting. 508 West 58th St.

Hacker's chance; limousine body, $65; landaulette body, $35. Keene, 508 West 36th.

Fiat landaulet, 30 H. P.; excellent condition; great bargain; $700. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour; day; special rates week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Packard limousine, newly painted, mechanically perfect, by hour, day; special rate monthly. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Late model Packard limousine, 6 cylinder, 48 horse power, luxurious upholstery; monthly or yearly contract. Inquire 8086 Columbus.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Practically new Packard, $2,50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8838.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri. Harlem 4832. 156 East 120th St.

Beautiful landaulet, Packard town car reasonable monthly rental. Veline, phone Lenox 8767.

Packards, late sixes, limousines or landaulets, for monthly rental. Hawkins, 3842 Columbus.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 East 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Beautiful Renault limousine, by month; reasonable. 3130 Lenox. Brooks, 182 E. 73d.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto Welding.—We successfully repair broken aluminium cases, cracked cylinders and housings as good as new; we have a complete machine shop for repairs to the trade. Smith, 804 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2036.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO STORAGE.
Live, dead; 1st floor; fireproof; $5-$18. 410 East 32d St. Tel. Murray Hill 389.

Wanted.—Storage in private garage, without washing, &c., small limousine. Y 358 Times Annex.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and
Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School, Tel. 7920
302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our
AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect
SCHOOL. our plant and be convinced
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Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

AMERICAN (Jewish) bachelor desires outside room in strictly private family; all conveniences; breakfast optional; state terms; between 70th and 110th Sts., west side. W 112 Times.

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Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACTRESS.—Young lady, with several years' experience, wishes position as actress; best of references. R., 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.— Absolutely efficient and reliable; highly recommended; five years' experience; salary, $18. W 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant typist, telephone operator; three years' experience; $8; no agency. H 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can take complete charge of office; salary, $25 per week. G 345 Times Downtown.

CARE of lady's or gentleman's apartment; capable woman; city reference; no cards answered. E., 23 Perry St., City.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY to man of large affairs; possess sound

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Sat. & Thurs. (Elec. Day) 2.
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NOV. 6th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Famous Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 8th, "SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat., Elec. Day 2:20
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

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MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 1ST, SEATS NOW.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
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A Musical Globe Trot by C. M. S. McLELLAN.
Music by HERMAN FINCK.

After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World"
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GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed.
"THE SHENANDOAH" OF 1915."—Times.
Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.

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NEXT MATINEE SAT. 2:30.
SHERMAN WAS RIGHT
A NEW FARCE BY FRANK MANDEL.

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats. ....25c, 50c & $1.
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GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50, 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Opening Tues., Nov. 2d (Election Night). Seats Today.
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A farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

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SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20.
Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES Saturday, Election Day & Wed. 2:15
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

CARNEGIE HALL
Announcement
Course Ticket Sale Opens Today For
ELMENDORF LECTURES
Prices: For Five Lectures $2.50, 3, 4, 5.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Eve. 8:10. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1.
"The Natural Law"
Mat. Today 25 & 50c. Next Week—"BRINGING UP FATHER."

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1.
"THE SHOW SHOP"
Mat. Today 25 & 50c. Next Week—"SINNERS."

Sun. Eve. at 8:30 Symphony Concert N. Y. Orchestral Soc'y.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.

B. F. KEITH'S
PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. ANNA HELD
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PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Col. Circle. Daily 2:30—4—8 & 9:15.
FOR WOMEN ONLY—Only Authentic Motion Pictures in the World of
Twilight Sleep
And Lecture by Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk.

Triangle Plays This Week: Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps," "Martyrs of the Alamo," "Pickle Patty's Fall." Julia Dean in "Matrimony."
Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

CENTURY 62 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY, 25c to $1.00.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
SUNDAY CONCERT—SYLVESTER SCHAFFER, JAS. J. CORBETT, Balalaik's Orchestra, 15 others.

GLOBE THEATRE. Special Mat. Today | 25-50, & Every Day when Chin-Chin is not playing | 75-1.00
MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE in "THE WHIRL OF LIFE." | A Thrilling Photo Drama in 6 Parts.
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TWICE TO-DAY. 2:30, 8:30.
Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 50c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1. | CRY of PEACE
School Children's Mat. Sat., 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
JULIA NASH & CO., Bob Hall, Max's Circus, 10 others | ALL SEATS RESERVED Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. | 25c, 35c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. | BLANCHE RING "The Yankee Girl" Strand Orch. & Soloists
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Phone 4189 Greeley. OPERA TICKETS. | Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Normandie Hotel Theatre Ticket Office, Broadway and 38th St.
Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink Opens Next Sat.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Bazar de Charite
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Fashion Revue
Thursday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 28-29, at nine o'clock, To Aid
French Wounded Emergency Fund
Tickets $5.00, Including Supper.
Boxes, holding six, $30.00.

DANCING
Tables Reserved for Supper Parties.
Tickets Can Be Had at the Ritz Carlton, or Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 WEST 39TH ST.

PROGRAM GIVEN BY
ELSIE JANIS | MAURICE FARKOA
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DOLLY SISTERS | BETTY LEE
Fashion Revue Directed by J. M. Gidding.

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Management of Mr. R. E. JOHNSTON.
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, at 11. Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.

ARTISTS ENGAGED:
Frances Alda | Fritz Kreisler
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Clarence Bird | Mme. Melba
Enrico Caruso | Rosa Olitzka
Camille Decreus | Lucile Orrell
Mischa Elman | Ignace Paderewski
Geraldine Farrar | Marie Rappold
Anna Fitziu | Antonio Scotti
Rosina Galli | Louis Siegel
Mabel Garrison | Andreas de Segurola
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Subscription Price, Res. Seats, $20 for 8 concerts; single seats, $5; subscription price for boxes, $200 for eight concerts; single box, $30. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

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VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS
BENEFIT FOR
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Chorus of 300, Orchestra 80 Musicians
At
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MONDAY EVE., NOV. 1ST
Tickets at Box Office and International Music and Drama
Long Acre Building, Broadway and 42d St.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL— MISCHA
ELMAN
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 2d, 2:30.
SCHUMANN-HEINK ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
CARNEGIE HALL
Tonight at 8:15 and tomorrow (Fri.) aft. 2:30.
MacDOWELL, Symphonic Poem, "Launcelot and Elaine"; REGER, Variations and Fugue for Orchestra on a Theme by Mozart (first performance in America); BERLIOZ, Scherzo "Queen Mab"; TCHAIKOVSKY, 4th Symphony. Prices 50 cts. to $2.00. Tickets at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 31, at 3.
Mme. MELBA
Assisted by BEATRICE HARRISON...'Cello, ROBERT PARKER....Baritone, FRANK ST. LEGER....Piano
Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15, $18, now on sale at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis, Mason & Hamlin Piano.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
NEXT SUNDAY AFT., OCT. 31, AT 3.
GRAINGER
TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
Soloist: GRAINGER, ELMAN, HOFMANN.
Christmas Carols by Cathedral Choir.
Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Jan. 22, Feb. 5, 26, Mch. 11.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Boxes, tickets, programmes at office, 33 W. 42d St. (Aeolian Bldg., Room 1202.)

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO. with
PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE TONIGHT AT 8
"Madama Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, Martin, Chalmers, Leveroni, Anaitan Campbell, Cond. Jacchia, and "Snowflakes," with Pavlowa, Volinine, Ballet Russe and Chorus.

Aeolian Hall, 2nd Recital Mon. Eve., Nov. 1, 8:15
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Schumann and Beethoven
Sonatas and Chausson Concerto with the assistance of the Saslavsky Quartet.
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall. Tel. Bryant 6427. Steinway Piano.

MAY
PETERSON
Opera Comique, Paris—Song Recital.
Aeolian Hall Today at 3. Seats Box Office.

Aeolian Hall Wed. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3. | VIOLIN RECITAL
ARKADY BOURSTIN
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Eve., at 8:15
VIOLIN RECITAL.
RODERICK WHITE
Tickets $2, 1.50, 1.00, 75 & 50c. Now at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Evening, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL.
FREDERIC MARTIN BASSO.
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
Song Recital by Mme. GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3.
First of Six Historical Recitals by OSSIP
Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. of Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Mats. Sat. & Elec.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Evgs. 8:45
IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15,
Ein Idealer Gatte. Sat. Mat., Lehmanns Kinder.

WOULD KILL BUDGET AND CONSTITUTION

Stewart Browne Seeking Injunction on Estimate and Elections Boards.

COMMITTEES WIPED OUT

Social Welfare, Markets, Charter Revision Abandoned by Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate began public hearings yesterday on the tentative tax budget for 1916. Before the proceedings had fairly started Stewart Browne, President of the Real Estate Owners' Association, announced that he intended to ask for an injunction today to prevent the signing of the budget. Under the law it must be signed by Oct. 31.

There will be at least three actions, said Mr. Browne, one to restrain Mayor Mitchel and his colleagues from imposing assessment and collecting the money needed as the city's share of the State direct tax, amounting to $13,975,000. Another will seek to restrain the Board of Estimate from including items aggregating $1,700,000 in the budget. The members of the board did not take Mr. Browne's threat seriously.

The complaint in the first proposed injunction will set forth that Mayor Mitchel and his colleagues in the Board of Estimate "have no right or authority to take action such as they give out, avow, and threaten to perform as set forth in Paragraph 4 of this complaint by reason of said Chapter 729 of the laws of 1915 being void and unconstitutional and contrary to Section 24 of Article III. of the Constitution of New York." It is contended that the whole State tax is unconstitutional, as it is not needed.

Attacks Constitution Also.

The items which the second proposed injunction will seek to keep out of the budget relate to money paid to men on the city payroll who do no service and others who are ill and are kept on so they may retire with pensions. Point will be made of the admission by city officials that some men on the payroll receive more than they are worth. In this class are mentioned salaries paid to firemen, policemen, employes of the Department of Health, the Board of Assessors, and appropriations for the College of the City of New York and Hunter's College, which, according to Mr. Browne, are in excess of the maximum laid down by the charter.

Mr. Browne will also ask for an injunction restraining the Board of Elections from counting the vote on the new Constitution on the ground that it violates a section of the Federal Constitution.

Up to the close of the County Clerk's office last night no complaint had been filed and no injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from passing the tentative appropriations that had been asked for. Mr. Browne said later that he had ordered the complaint filed, and that efforts were being made to serve the members of the Board of Estimate.

Before beginning public hearings on the budget, members of the budget committee voted yesterday to abolish five committees and one bureau of the Board of Estimate. These are the Bureau of Sewer Plans, $12,250; the Committee on Social Welfare, $17,400; the Committee on Charter Revision, $6,730; the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, $6,500; the Committee on Taxation, $6,700, and the Committee on Markets, $8,950. The work of most of the committees, it was said, has practically been completed. The amount saved by their abolition will be $58,530. The budget examiners pared down the total requests of the Board of Estimate $114,078.

For the Bureau of Standards, of which George Tirrell is Chief, the reduction for next year amounts to $44,080, and for the Bureau of Contract Supervision, of which Tilden Adamson is Director, the reduction is $22,220. Both men have charge of the standardization of salaries plan.

Tells Mayor of Demoralization.

At the public hearing in the Board of Estimate chamber Alfred J. Talley appeared on behalf of city employes. He said he represented 100,000 men and women.

"You, Mr. Mayor, are the leader of this army," he said. "Your army is demoralized. Standardization has come to mean the reduction of salaries of men and women who have given their lives to the city. The real estate men know that the reduction of salaries is inconsiderable, but they want the large things to be decreased, and the standardization of salaries does not reduce large things. It often means the destruction of homes and self-respect.

"We recall that his Honor, the Mayor, before election pledged himself that reductions in salaries would not affect the then employes of the city, but would come by resignations, death, or new appointments. This question applies to the entire city government, and you must consider making your city employes a happy family or you cannot get the work done in the proper spirit."

The Mayor in reply said salaries had been standardized upward as well as downward. Standardization, he said, was a matter of justice to employes. It was not being done as a matter of economy alone, he said. Human consideration, he said, had entered into every appeal.

"You haven't got the result of this Committee on Appeals, Mr. Talley," said the Mayor, "and you cannot know what the committee has done. From the incomplete figures now at hand it would appear that the number of increases are greater than the number of decreases."

The board took up consideration of the Mayor's department requests, and Stewart Browne objected to the salaries of the three members of the Board of Assessors, who now receive $5,000 a year. He said the Charter only allowed them $3,000 each. The original appropriation was passed.

Plea for County Employes.

Ex-Justice Stover of the Supreme Court appeared for the employes of the county departments and told the board that the county officials had to have experienced and capable help in order to properly conduct the county's business. These employes, he said, should receive salaries in accordance with their duties.

"There is no standardization that any board can make with reference to the salaries of these men," said Mr. Stover. "It should be left to the county officials to determine. Many of these men who have been years in the service have to know as much as lawyers. You cannot reduce salaries in a wholesale manner, for efficiency under the civil service cannot be obtained in this manner."

Judges Crain and Wadhams of General Sessions appeared to protest against the reduction of the salaries of fourteen court clerks from $4,000 to $3,000 a year. Judge Wadhams said the present salary is the same as paid to the Supreme Court clerks, and that the clerks in General Sessions work more hours than do the clerks in the Supreme Court.

"If you reduce these men one-fourth you will do them an injustice," he said, "and I have confidence that this board wants to do justice to all city employes. It will be a great misfortune to these men if you reduce their salaries to $3,000."

The hearing will be continued today.

It is believed that the tentative budget will be about $220,000,000, and that the Board of Estimate will cut this some $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 before the budget becomes final on Saturday night. A $217,000,000 budget would make the tax rate average for the city between 2.12 and 2.15.

TO SAVE PUBLIC LECTURES.

Jacob H. Schiff Asks Controller to Reconsider Budget Cut.

Jacob H. Schiff has written a letter to Controller Prendergast urging reconsideration of the budget makers' action in cutting the appropriation for the public lecture system maintained by the Board of Education from $140,000 in 1915 to $36,000 for 1916. In his letter Mr. Schiff says:

"I am informed that the grant for 1915 is $140,000, or about one-fifteenth of 1 per cent. of the budget, and that this amount is less than it was eight or nine years ago when the entire budget was much smaller. This would indicate that it has been economically administered.

"The Public Lecture System has existed for more than a quarter of a century, and to my mind is on the same plane as the Public Library, which system came into existence after the Public Lectures. It encourages good reading, makes for better citizenship, develops the student habit, is an antidote for the movies, has been a pioneer in the movement for the wider use of the school house, reaches all classes of our community, including the immigrants, and it is most encouraging to have grown people desirous of continuing their education.

"You know that I heartily indorse every justifiable effort to get the city run as well and as economically as possible. It seems to me, however, it would be unwise to further reduce a unique department which is doing so much good as the Public Lecture Department. It, therefore, seems to me that this feature of our educational department, which appeals so generally to all classes of the people and whose influence reaches every part of the city, is one which should be encouraged, and that the closing up or even materially reducing these lecture centres, would be a great loss to those who are trying to keep an interest in life, and that the slight amount gained would not warrant this. I urge you to consider favorably the retention of this valuable item in the city budget."

MARTIN ESTATE $177,662.

Transfer Tax Report Shows Shrinkage from $9,000,000.

Although William R. H. Martin, who was a member of the firm of Roger Peet Company, owned real estate and personal property worth nearly $9,000,000, the total value of his estate is estiamted at $177,662 in the transfer tax report which was filed yesterday by Appraiser John J. Lyons. Mr. Martin died Jan. 30, 1912. His debts were so great and the claims of his creditors were so pressing that a month before his death he transferred the bulk of his holdings to Alfred E. Marling, Robert Thorne, and George Leask as trustees. They were to pay all debts and out of the remainder of the income, give Mrs. Martin $1,333 a month.

A balance sheet of the trust transferred by Mr. Martin shows that the principal assets included were: Marbridge Building, Herald Square, $6,260,654; the Martinique, $4,361,926; property at Broadway and Thirty-first Street, $1,452,959; Trowmart Inn, $358,101. Furniture in various establishments, according to the transfer tax report, was valued at $316,290. A list of liabilities show mortgages against realty amounting to $8,260,090; accounts payable, $426,342; bills payable, $771,956, and all other items, $9,519,442.

A memorandum filed with the Appraiser by Harris & Towne, counsel for the estate, stated that if the Appraiser had estimated the estate in accordance with the usual rule of the office, listing all the assets and then deducting all debts, that method of appraisal would have rendered the estate bankrupt and wiped out even the net estate shown.

A balance sheet of the trust property, dated Dec. 31, 1912, a year after Mr. Martin's death, which was prepared by accountants, estimated the property in trust at $13,352,178. Mr. Martin had real estate in Greenwich, Conn., worth $316,000. Under the will of his father, John T. Martin, Mr. Martin received an income from $150,000 for life.

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Management Charles Dillingham.
Mat. TODAY and Every Day.
WORLD'S 8 BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES | HIP HIP HOORAY with 100 Wonders. SOUSA and BAND Sensational ICE BALLET
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Eve. & Sat. BEST SEATS $1.50 | Mat. Daily Matinees, Exc. Sat., $1.00.
1500 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c.
Sunday—Sousa. Hip Stars and Features.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
Geo. STONE—Etta PILLARD and The Social Maids.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque | Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted
FROLICS OF 1915

Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink Opens Next Sat.

JETWOOD
A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT
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RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
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Save Money Without Sacrificing Satisfaction

40,000 men—many who should and others who need not economize—have their clothes made here. They know that Arnheim values cannot be equalled and that Arnheim service insures perfect fit and individual style.

Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $50

No matter what you've paid or where you've bought, do justice to yourself and investigate Arnheim values.

Broadway & 9th St.
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ASTORIA GAS TUBES WORLD'S GREATEST

Single Main in Tunnel Under East River Carries 22,000,000 Feet a Day to Consumers.

ANOTHER SOON TO BE OPEN

Pipe Six Feet in Diameter, Built in Sections That Weigh Thirteen Tons Each.

Twenty-two million cubic feet of gas is now being drawn every day beneath the East River through the largest cast iron pipe at present in use in the world.

It is expected that by the end of this week its mate, which lies alongside it in the Astoria gas tunnel, will be ready.

These gigantic tubes are six feet in diameter and they extend for 4,700 feet from Astoria to 132d Street, the Bronx.

Part of the gas goes to mains in the Bronx and part may be diverted to pipes in Manhattan.

These mains represent a notable feat of gas engineering. Many years ago it was recognized that gas plants could not always be operated in Manhattan and several new ones were built on Long Island. The first mains laid on the river bottom were ten and twelve inches in diameter. The building of the million-dollar plant of the Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company on Long Island with its great holder necessitated the boring of the tunnel under the river to carry the gas to consumers in the city. To accommodate the big pipes it was necessary to have a tunnel of an average diameter of eighteen feet and twenty-six feet in the clear at the western end. The Astoria shaft was sunk in 1910 and the Bronx shaft at Port Morris at the foot of 132d Street was put down a year later.

The digging of this tunnel under the supervision of William H. Bradley, chief engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company, of which the Astoria plant is a subsidiary, was accompanied by many difficulties. There was much decomposed rock, and through fissures considerable quantities of water were admitted into the tunnel. There were at one place three large water flows at various times. One of them had an average flow of 1,000 gallons a minute. The ingenious use of cement in a grouting process stopped the flow, and the entire tunnel was lined with segments of steel. The mains were then carried through the tunnel side by side and were surrounded by decking. Over them is a runway which may be used for any further utilities.

The engineer in chief said yesterday that the iron pipes were unquestionably the largest ever made. They are 72 inches in the clear and their metal walls are 2¼ inches thick. They have hub and spigot joints and were cast in standard twelve-foot lengths. The weight of each length is 13 tons and the displacement of water for each is 24,800 pounds, from which it is seen that even if the tunnel should fill with water the pipes would retain their position secure. Each twelve-foot section is supported by two concrete blocks. The laying of the mains, the caulking of the joints, and many other processes required special devices owing to the great size of the sections. The mains are now connected with a network of pipes under the city streets. Owing to their size the gas is drawn through them with pumps.

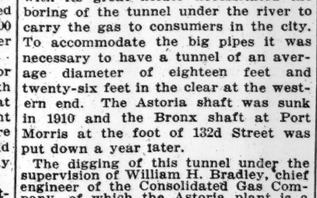
APPLAUD SURGEON'S WORK.

Clinical Congress Delegates Watch Many Operations in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—Members of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons today took part in 100 operations or demonstrations at the big hospitals here. One of the chief operations at the Massachusetts General Hospital today was performed by Dr. Samuel J. Mixter of Boston for the removal of the gall bladder. As he finished the surgeons who were watching applauded. Other operations were performed at this hospital by Drs. G. W. W. Brewster, F. G. Balch, Farrar Cobb, and Lincoln Davis.

The major operations at the Massachusetts General Hospital were performed in the new Bigelow amphitheatre. To save time two operations go on at once. The preliminary work is done behind a screen and the operating table is pulled into view for the important part of the operation.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THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE.
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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

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Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.

A "Home Hotel" of superior appointment. The spacious dining rooms and 400 sleeping rooms have been reopened after an expenditure of an enormous sum in remodeling, redecorating and refurnishing.

Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Average charge per entree, thirty-five cents. Restaurant prices fifty per cent. less than elsewhere.

RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath ... 2.50

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Never in your life have you seen more real style—more of that definite, clean-cut air of correctness which you want in your own clothes—than there is in our new

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Varsity Fifty Five Suits

They are made of all-wool fabrics—which means that their good looks remain as they were when you bought them.

Pay $25—and make your choice from a selection which we have purposely made extra large and extra varied.

Suits—$18 to $50.
Overcoats—$15 to $60.

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

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Under New Management.
Phone 8270 Morningside.
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St.
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The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars to all points at door. Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central R. R. Station.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
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Double rooms with bath .....$2.50 per day up
All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. R. P. Leube, Mgr.
Special Luncheon
Every Tuesday & Thursday
12 to 1:30 P. M.
50 cents.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel. Affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence.
Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods.
EAGER & BABCOCK.

CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE
ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.
After the Theatre Adm. $1.
Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
SUPPER AND DANCING.
Tea 4 to 6. Wed. & Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte.
6 to 8 Skating at Tea. Dinner and Supper.

CHANLEY'S
So.—IN YONKERS—B'way.
OLD FASHIONED HALLOWE'EN PARTY.
Special Entertainment.
Surprise Souvenirs.
WATCH FOR THE WITCHES

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Strand Roof Garden B'way & 47th
Cafeteria Lunch 11:30 AM. to 2 PM.
Afternoon Tea 4:30 to 6:30.
Evenings 8 P. M. to 12 P. M.
TONIGHT Special Dancers.

Not a Restaurant Only
but a gathering place for those who seek bright, lively diversion amid comfortable, picturesque surroundings

An elaborate cabaret entertainment of twenty feature acts—seven to one.

Attention is directed to the excellent seven course luncheon—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
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REISENWEBER'S
58th Street and Columbus Circle.
'Phone, 9840—Columbus.
A tuneful CABARET "FULL OF SPEED" Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment
PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7. Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25.

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order.
SERVED EVERY EVENING 6 to 10 AND SUNDAYS NOON to 10 P. M.

Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups (Choice).
Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees (Choice).
Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.
Cold.
Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinieter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham, Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice).
Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese.
(Choice).
Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

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BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath,
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the leading theatres within 5 minutes' walk.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
Dancing in the Pierrot Room—Afternoon and Evening

Jamson wants to see You
At the Famous
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BROADWAY AND
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30TH ST. Highest Class Music from Noon Until After Theatre. Finest Table d'Hote in City, $1 30TH ST.

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Overlooking the Hudson River.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

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122-124 W. 49th St.
European Plan, $1.50; American Plan, $3.00 Per Day up. Weekly rate, 2 persons, 2 rooms with bath, European, $17.50; American, $37.50 up.

Best Foods—Good Cooking—Popular Prices—Pleasant Surroundings
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FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET.
Finest location in New York City.

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor.
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Southern Cooking. Hot Breads.
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FINE ORCHESTRA MUSIC
UNEXCELLED SERVICE

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MODERN DANCES
ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON..... $1